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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1830.

VOLUME C.

(BEING THE TWENTY-THIRD OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET;
WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS,
AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;
AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1830.

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The Binder will please to cancel pp. 531-532 of June Magazine.



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P R E F A C E.

A task of greater difficulty has seldom fallen upon the Conductors of a Periodical Publication than that which the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine are now called upon to perform, by writing a Preface to the HUNDREDTH Volume of their labours.

On reaching a period in the history of that work, which has very few precedents in the annals of literature, it may be expected from its Editors that they should not merely present to their Patrons and Friends an account of the progress and general contents of the former volumes, and advert to the public and private principles by which all its Conductors have been actuated, but that they should speak of their present plans and resources. Were this, however, all which is incumbent upon them, they might hope to acquit themselves, if not with credit, at least without disgrace, for to the past they can allude with pride, and to the future with confidence; but they are aware that it is their duty to state the honest exultation which they naturally feel at the long and uninterrupted success which has attended the Magazine,—to notice with delicacy the causes which have preserved it from the fate that has attended so many of its contemporaries,—to allude to the grounds upon which they build their hopes that it is destined to survive for another hundred years,—and, more than all, to express the deep gratitude with which they are impressed for the assistance of able contributors, and for the large share of patronage by which their exertions have been cheered and rewarded. In adverting to points of so personal a nature, egotism cannot be avoided; but there are occasions when silence as well as speech may have its source in vanity, and if ever a modest allusion to literary services be justifiable, it is when gratitude dictates the assurance that every effort will be used to retain the patronage which those services have acquired.

The able Preface to the “General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine from 1787 to 1818,” contains so satisfactory a history of the work, that it is only necessary to refer to it for an account of its institution and progress, and for the names of the eminent writers who originally contributed to its pages. But it is desirable to notice briefly the valuable

information upon the most interesting subjects which is scattered through the work, and which, it may be said without vanity, because the fact has been universally admitted, render its numerous volumes a general repository of intelligence—a kind of inexhaustible store-house, as it were—of materials for History, Antiquities, and Biography, even if Science and Art may not also be included.

The collections for History may be divided into that which is contemporaneous with the respective volumes, and that which relates to much earlier periods. For some time after the commencement of the Magazine, its character was more political than at present; and the volumes were for many years remarkable for the Debates of both Houses of Parliament. To those Debates particular allusion is made, because the Gentleman's Magazine was the first Journal that dared to risk the punishment of a breach of the privilege of Parliament, by reporting its proceedings, thus setting the example of enabling Constituents to know how their Representatives speak and act. So important was the precedent, that Newspapers soon imitated the plan; and when more accurate reports were given by the daily press than the limits of the Magazine rendered possible, the system was adopted of stating in a very abridged form the most material occurrences in Parliament; but the honour of being the FIRST person who incurred the danger of fearful penalties for printing the Debates, belongs to CAVE, the original editor, and which is alone sufficient to entitle his memory to respect.

From the appearance of the first number of this Miscellany to the present time, scarcely a single memorable event, of any kind, domestic or foreign, has occurred of which a notice is not to be found; and the value of such a general record, either for amusement or for higher purposes, is too obvious to be insisted upon.

To History and Antiquities, and more especially to whatever is connected with our own country, a large proportion of each volume has been dedicated. Upon various abstruse points in our annals, dissertations and facts, more or less valuable, occur; and those who are acquainted with the nature of historical materials can testify to the utility of collecting scattered memorials, many of which, from being local, might not have come to the knowledge of historians but for the publicity thus given to them. In plates and descriptions of Antiquities, by which is meant ancient buildings, carvings, seals, rings, medals, and other remains of former ages, the Magazine is peculiarly rich, it being a common practice for the individuals by whom they were discovered, to transmit accurate drawings of the respective articles, most of which have been fully illustrated by other correspondents. The collection on

this subject may be safely pronounced unrivalled, and forms data for an important volume. On the subsidiaries, or as they are termed "handmaids," of History, namely, Architecture, Heraldry, and Genealogy, as well as in relation to the Arts, and Early Literature, much information may be found; and perhaps one of the most interesting departments is that in which light is thrown on the descent of illustrious families, where their rise, decline, and fall are traced, affording, in many instances, striking examples of the instability of human greatness. The Literary Antiquary has always found a source of amusement and instruction in the numerous papers on early writers, particularly Poets, the works of many of whom have been elucidated in the most satisfactory manner.

It is for Biography, however, that the value of the Gentleman's Magazine is most remarkable. There is scarcely an eminent individual of this Country, about whom some information is not to be obtained; and it may be said without fear of refutation, that there is not a literary person of the last or present century, whose life could be properly written without reference to its volumes. Many of their earliest productions are contained in them, and the poetical niches were often filled with the first aspirations of a Muse, which afterwards soared to the highest pinnacle of fame. Unfortunately the authors of many of the beautiful pieces which occur in the first twenty volumes are not known, but the merit of the articles would justify their being collected and republished, leaving it to critics to assign them to the great names to which they unquestionably belong. The Obituary has long possessed the highest reputation; and the best evidence of its value is the copious manner in which the statements are transferred to other publications. From Politics the Magazine has gradually receded; but whenever political opinions are expressed, they indicate an undeviating adherence to Church and State, a warm attachment to the Crown, Laws, Establishments, and Religion of our country, a distrust of theoretical experiments upon what the experience of ages has taught us to reverence, an abhorrence of the fanciful ravings of enthusiasts, religious or political, and a desire to preserve unchanged those Institutions of our forefathers, under which England has acquired the highest renown among nations.

To these remarks on the long series of past volumes, all which will be added is, that their contents are rendered available, and that the scattered information upon any one subject may be instantly collected, by means of the highly valuable Indexes, not only for each year, but which are digested into five separate volumes, ably classed, and arranged. With this assistance the Gentleman's Magazine forms in itself an Encyclopedia

of almost Universal Knowledge ;—a Library of the most rational and delightful information, upon all which instructs or interests mankind ; ranging from Science to Art,—from History to Poetry,—from the Belles Lettres to Antiquities,—and presenting a fund of materials for Biography, which may be drawn upon without fear of exhaustion, and which, from its infinite variety, may be resorted to, either for the acquisition of wisdom, or to divert a tiresome hour, with the certainty of finding something we did not know before.

To the various kinds of information, chiefly upon subjects of permanent interest, which distinguish the Gentleman's Magazine, and to the temperate spirit which has always actuated its Conductors, may be ascribed its having lived in security through the political and personal storms which have wrecked all its rivals, and so many other Journals. Works, which owe their existence to party spirit, or their interest to the bitterness of controversy, generally terminate with the motives that gave them birth ; but a periodical publication, which originated in the desire to perpetuate historical facts, to communicate information in which every literary man is interested, to afford an arena for discussion on all questions excepting those of religion and politics, to record so much of passing events as posterity may desire to know, to prevent the merits of deceased persons dying with them ; and in which the dryness of historical or critical essays is relieved by Poetry and papers of a lighter and more popular kind, was likely to become, as it has, a permanent and valuable work. That personal feelings should occasionally have been brought into action in the animation of controversy was to be expected ; but on these occasions the Editors have uniformly endeavoured to sooth rather than to exasperate ; and by firmly refusing to admit a word calculated to increase animosity, and pouring oil over the agitated waters, they have often had the gratification of preserving friendships, and retaining valuable Contributors.

Of the future it is always wise to speak with diffidence. The Editors are not insensible to the lamentable change, which, within a few years, has taken place in the literary taste of their countrymen. They cannot be unconscious that the characteristics of the day are, a desire to peruse what amuses, without giving the reader the trouble to think ; an impatience to acquire knowledge without submitting to the necessary labour ; an eagerness for novelty and excitement ; a contempt for historical details, which produces an unwillingness to read the annals of our Country in a more extended form than a volume of the size of Goldsmith's " History of England for Schools ;" a belief that language is almost intuitive ; that there is a fashionable, if not a royal road to knowledge ; and that Science, History,

Art, as well as every thing else, may be profoundly acquired by reading one or two small volumes, because they are written by persons of celebrity. That this erroneous taste cannot endure, notwithstanding the zeal with which it is catered for and cherished, is the hope of all who venerate genuine literature; but its existence, even for a season, has an influence upon works which aim at encouraging more solid, and it may be said too, more creditable pursuits. In stating this, it is not to be supposed that the Editors are unaware of the *real* improvements which have taken place in the last century, or of the rapid diffusion of a certain portion of knowledge among the lower orders, the effect of which remains to be seen. But they have alluded to the attraction which is possessed by idle and vapid, if not dangerous novels, and scandalous notices of persons of rank, either under the disguise of fiction, or as memoirs, in which private confidence is shamefully betrayed, in explanation of the difficulty of rendering their future numbers popular, without a total abandonment of the objects of the work.

That such a change is out of the question need scarcely be said; and the Editors flatter themselves that their resolution to persevere in the same course, without regarding the corrupt taste of the day, and to endeavour to render the subsequent volumes as useful to posterity as the previous ones are to the present age, will be supported by the long list of Subscribers and able Contributors, to whom they thus publicly, and with the warmest gratitude, tender their respectful thanks.

The most strenuous efforts will be used to increase the Historical value of the Magazine; and as its columns afford the opportunity of communicating discoveries, or making inquiries, to every classical scholar, every investigator of English History and Antiquities, every student of Literature, and, indeed, to every one who is able and willing to contribute to the amusement and instruction of his fellow men, it may be confidently hoped that the high reputation of a work which has been enriched by the lucubrations of JOHNSON, and by those of most of the eminent literary persons who flourished in the last hundred years, will be preserved, even if it be not increased.

To the interests of the Clergy particular attention has always been paid; and, as notices of peculiar value to that respectable and numerous body, are to be found in each number, the continuance of their support may be rationally expected.

The Centenary of the Gentleman's Magazine appears in a new era of British History. It has been the melancholy duty of the Editors to record in its pages the death of GEORGE THE FOURTH, perhaps the most accomplished Monarch that ever sat on the Throne of these Realms,

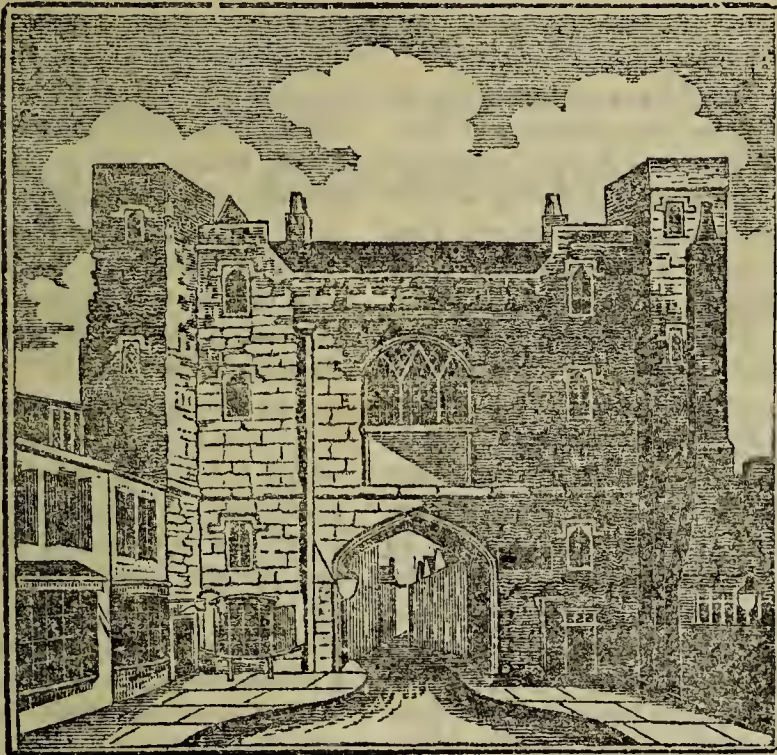
under whose sway the Empire acquired the most brilliant glory in war, and experienced perfect tranquillity and happiness in peace. But in common with the rest of their countrymen they are cheered in their affliction by the accession of a Sovereign who possesses to the fullest extent English feelings, English taste, and English habits, qualities dear to every English heart. Throwing aside the pomp, and dismissing the guards, with which custom has long surrounded the royal person, WILLIAM THE FOURTH trusts himself among his people; and sensible that Englishmen love their Monarch, not as a secluded deity, but as a man to whom they can personally offer the homage of their loyalty and attachment, His Majesty gratifies their feelings and his own by frequently offering himself to their gaze, appearing by this conduct, as well as by every other act since the Crown devolved upon him, to place his happiness in the applause of his subjects.

Reposing the greatest confidence in his Ministers, and treading in the footsteps of his Predecessor, his Majesty justifies our reliance upon his wisdom, firmness, and, above all, upon his desire to do every thing to merit the love of his people. The political atmosphere is consequently free from clouds to excite alarm; and the reign of William the Fourth is likely to rival his revered Father's in popularity, and to be no less distinguished than that of his illustrious Brother.

The Editors flatter themselves that the venerable age which the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has attained will be considered evidence of its worth, and secure the respect which it has hitherto enjoyed; that, added to the wisdom and prudence which are ascribed to an honourable senility, the subsequent volumes will exhibit all the vigour of an intellect unimpaired by time, and fully capable of directing the resources at its disposal; and they close this Preface, by pledging themselves that no labour shall be considered too great to deserve, and that no reward will be deemed so gratifying as to retain, the approbation and support of their numerous Subscribers and Contributors.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times--M. Journal.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record.--Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucester--Hants 3



Heref. Heits..Hull 3
Hunts.. Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 7
MacclesfieldMaidst 2
Manchester 8.Monm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk .Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham 3..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2.Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4. Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh.Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton..Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-Paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

VIATOR observes, "In a manuscript at Oxford, written by an acquaintance of Mr. Hampden, Treasurer of the Navy, (grandson of the patriot, and who was living within forty years of his ancestor,) it is stated, that John Hampden *died of a mortification* from the wound received at Chalgrove Field. Comparing this with a statement in your Magazine, and with a report that a principal person present at the examination *does not believe* the body dug up at Hampden to have been that of the patriot, I cannot but entertain a wish that one or other of the parties present on the occasion alluded to would candidly acknowledge the error into which the narrative so widely circulated has a tendency to lead the public and posterity. The body found, so remarkably perfect as is described, could not have been that of a person dying as has been related."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER says, "In the new edition of the very neat 'Annual Peerage,' the Bishop of Sodor and Mann is stated to be 'not a Peer of Parliament,' seeming to imply that he, like the Scotch and Irish Peers, though not holding a seat in Parliament, is yet a Peer. This, however, is not the case. The Scotch and Irish Peers may, at any moment, be called by election to a seat in the House of Lords; but the Bishop of Sodor and Mann could, in no casualty, be so called. In fact, our Bishops sit in Parliament not as Bishops merely, but as Barons by tenure of their lands. The colonial Bishops are, very properly, not styled *Lord Bishops* by the editor."

J. S. B. remarks, "It is well known that, previously to the Marriage Act in 1754, marriages were solemnized at private Chapels and elsewhere; that there was a Chapel in Well-walk, another at Knightsbridge, a third in Duke-street, Westminster, &c. &c. where marriages were performed; and he is desirous of learning where the *Registers* of these Marriages are now to be found. That of Duke-street is known to be in private hands, and so perhaps are many others; but as they no doubt contain entries of Marriages and Baptisms, the proof of which may be frequently required, it is requested that those of your readers, who can give intelligence of any of them, will have the goodness to do so."

Mr. T. J. Brockett writes, "I am perfectly satisfied with Mr. Broughton's explanation (p. 488). I unfortunately still retain my original opinion as to the use of the word *foot*; but whether I am correct or not must be left to the determination of others. In compiling a Local Glossary, it is very difficult to decide on the insertion or omission of the different provincial words that present

themselves. The plan suggested by Mr. Broughton, even if practicable, would not, I fear, remove the perplexity. I hail with pleasure the prospect which is held out to us of a Staffordshire Glossary."

Mr. CARPENTER, in reference to our review of his "Scripture Difficulties," (December, p. 522,) replies, "I should have thought it impossible for any person to fail in attributing the remarks on 1 Cor. vi. to their real author, considering the mode in which I have introduced them: 'The obscurity of this passage has given birth to numerous conjectures as to the meaning of the apostle, which are thus ably summed up by Mr. Bloomfield.' Then follows Mr. Bloomfield's note, at the close of which is a direct reference to Bloomfield *in loco*."

A CORRESPONDENT inquires for "particulars relative to Captain Pretty, who is thus mentioned in Clarendon's Memoirs, vol. II. pt. 1, p. 6, viz. 'eight full troops of horse under the command of Captain Pretty.' He is probably the same person who is mentioned in the critical review of the State Trials as Colonel Pretty at the Castle of Dublin in 1649. See Trial of the Regicides. There is a pedigree in the Herald's-office of a family of the name, seated for many generations at Medborne (query in what county?) the chief branch of which terminates in an heiress, who married into the family of Porter."

C. S. B. says, "About the period of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France (1764), there were books publicly burnt at Paris, the productions of Bassambaum, Saurez, and Molina. The object of this inquiry is to ascertain the *exact date* of this transaction, as it would probably throw light on the much debated question of 'who was the author of Junius?'"

Our Correspondent in Dec. p. 499, who is anxious for some information respecting the square piece worn on the chest by the warriors in the Bayeux Tapestry, is referred to vol. I. of Dr. Meyrick's Critical Inquiry, where he will find what he seeks.

If our Correspondent the Tourist, who writes from Bath, has more in reserve for us, we shall be glad to receive it, in order to give a longer portion at a time.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from CANDIDUS, for which we are obliged. We think, however, that we may not have the opportunity afforded us, of adopting his suggestions.

H. R. D. is informed, that the MS. from which he has found the quotation is the same as was printed in the 20th volume of Archæologia, and is now well known to antiquaries.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OF THE DRAMATIC WRITERS WHO PRECEDED SHAKSPEARE, AND
ESPECIALLY OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moor-lands, Jan. 9.*

FEW periods of theatric history are more interesting, few present more copious materials for amusing narrative, yet none have been less carefully enquired into, than that comprised between the commencement of Elizabeth's reign and the appearance of Shakspeare on the scene—the interval between the first faint dawning of our dramatic day and its arrival at meridian splendour. Incidental allusions to the principal individuals who then wrote for the theatre are scattered through various works; but a collection of those notices, with a dissertation upon the character of their writings, continues to be a desideratum. It has indeed been idly enough asserted by many authors, and implicitly believed by their readers, that till Shakspeare shed the lustre of his genius upon the stage, it was in a state of utter barbarism; that it possessed no compositions worthy a moment's attention; and that he not only elevated our drama to an unequalled pitch of excellence, but was actually its founder, its inventor, or, to use their favourite expression, "its creator." Nothing, however, can be further from the truth. When Shakspeare first arrived in London, a friendless unknown lad; the occupation of writing for the stage was engrossed, not by tasteless, obscure scribblers, but by men of wit and fancy, most of whom had received the advantage of a college education, and who, by the composition of plays adapted to the popular taste, had made the amusement of the theatre so attractive as to render their craft a most lucrative employment. Instead of derogating from Shakspeare's due celebrity, it appears to me that few things

tend more strikingly to enhance it than the circumstance that by the magic of his unaided talents he outdid the achievements of this formidable phalanx, mastered them at their own weapons, and tore from their brows the wreath of popularity which they wore so proudly. "Alone he did it!" and in the course of this article will be shewn with what bitterness of feeling they regarded his triumph.

The year 1580 may pretty safely be fixed upon as the period when English dramatic poetry began to assume a settled form, and to be composed in some degree according to definite rules; for previous to this time little had appeared upon the stage but tedious puerilities or low buffooneries, put together in a style of congenial rudeness,—“wild without rule or art.” In the interval, however, which elapsed before Shakspeare commenced writing, numerous plays were produced by Peele, Nash, Lodge, Greene, and Marlowe, which, inferior as they may be to Shakspeare's, (and what dramas are not so?) belong to precisely the same school, and completely nullify the assertion that he was the originator of what is styled our Romantic Drama. A collection of these rare pieces would be an invaluable addition to our literature; while a narrative of what is known respecting their witty but profligate authors, their quarrels with their contemporaries, their shifts and expedients to maintain a precarious existence, their dissolute lives, and for the chief part miserable ends, would form a most amusing and instructive composition. The works of two of them, Peele and Marlowe, have recently been reprinted; the former I have not seen, and can therefore offer no opinion upon the manner in which the task has been executed; but of

the works of Marlowe I must say that, though the editor is entitled to infinite praise for thus placing within the reach of every one what was previously accessible to but few, he has slurred over with a provoking degree of carelessness and brevity that part of his duty which required from him some account of his author, and the state of the theatre in his time. This omission it is the object of the present paper in some measure to supply. The facts it details were collected long before the appearance of the edition in question, with the view to a similar performance, and may perchance be found useful, should a reprint be called for, or such a collection as I have suggested above be ever undertaken. A mere outline of them was printed some eight or ten years since, in a work relating to the stage; but, as it was of very limited circulation, and has long been defunct, I look upon them, as Coleridge says, to be "as good as manuscript."

The plays and poems of Marlowe cannot fail to excite, in the mind of every intelligent reader, a high opinion of his genius; but the curiosity which will naturally be felt regarding the events of his life must solace itself with very slender materials. Beyond the bare fact of his existence, little has descended to us, and even that little will scarcely abide the test of a close enquiry into its truth. Of him, as of the poet's ship, may almost be said

"The sole memorial of his lot
Is this—he was, and he is not."

The current tale respecting him, which the compiler of every biographical dictionary and cyclopedia has been content to copy from his immediate predecessor with confiding carelessness, is this:—that he was born about 1562; was entered of Bene't Coll. Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1583, and M.A. 1587; that on quitting the University he repaired to London, became a celebrated actor and dramatist, ran a dissolute career, published some blasphemous works oppugning the doctrine of the Trinity, and lost his life at last "in a lewd quarrel," either with Ben Jonson or "a baudie servingman," about a harlot; but the reader, who has doubtless often seen this libel confidently detailed in the "*Biographia Dramatica*," and books of that stamp,

will be surprised to learn that every circumstance here related of Marlowe, is, to say the least, uncertain, save that of his being a popular writer, and being slain in a broil, which, however, was neither with Ben Jonson, nor about a wench.

In the first place, the date of his birth is entirely matter of conjecture. Malone* hazarded an opinion that it was 1565; Ellis ("*Specimens*") taking for a guide the period at which he is thought to have entered the University, supposes that he must then have been about eighteen years of age, which may be probable enough, but still is merely surmise; while Oldys (MS. Notes on Langbaine) asserts that he was born in the early part of the reign of Edw. VI., a supposition neither plausible nor probable. In fact, of Marlowe's age and origin nothing can be told with certainty. Not even conjecture has busied itself with the latter, and I confess myself unable to throw any light upon the subject, unless indeed a passage in Wood's "*Athenæ*" may be considered as affording some clue towards a solution of the mystery. At p. 216, fol. 1721, I find mention made of one "John Marlowe, of Merton College, Oxford, afterwards Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Wells, and Canon of the King's Chapel of St. Stephen's, within the Palace at Westminster, who died in the beginning of October, 1543." The name of Marlowe is but of rare occurrence, and it is therefore no very extravagant surmise that this might be the poet's grandfather.

That Marlowe was ever a member of Bene't Coll., though it has been so positively asserted, is also very questionable. With whom the circumstantial detail of his progress at the University originated I have never been able precisely to trace, but I suspect there is no earlier authority for it than the MS. notes of Oldys. Baker, the original compiler of the "*Biographia Dramatica*," borrowing his account of Marlowe from Ant. Wood, merely says "it is well-known that he was entered as a student at the University." In the next edition of the work, by Isaac Reed, the above dates are added, but without any hint of the source whence he derived the

* MS. note on Marlowe's Plays in the Bodleian.

information. The statement, however, is put forth with so authoritative an air, and from its very minuteness bears so plausible an appearance, that it has passed from writer to writer, unexamined and undoubted: so prone are men to place credit in bold assertions, without troubling themselves to investigate their correctness. Yet, as I have already remarked, it is extremely questionable whether Marlowe was ever a member of Bene't. At my request, the College records were very carefully searched in the year 1821, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the matter, but the name of Marlowe did not occur *at any period*. The lists, however, previous to 1590 are in a very confused state, and the entry *may* have been overlooked. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that, though not a member of Bene't, he still did at one time belong to the University; for, though no positive evidence of the circumstance may exist, yet the general idea that such was the case should have its weight with a writer in forming his conclusions upon the subject, since it could scarcely have become so common without having *some* foundation in truth. Moreover, every page of his works bears testimony to his having received a liberal education, and having been deeply imbued with classical knowledge. In truth, so ostentatiously is this displayed, that he is doubtless one of the dramatists satirized in "the Returne from Pernassus," where "the University writers" are ridiculed for "smelling of that fellow Ovid and that fellow Metamorphoses." But the most direct and satisfactory testimony upon the point is afforded by Wood, who, though he mentions no particular college, expressly says that he was "sometime a student in Cambridge;" and in another place, enumerating the jokes levelled there by Nash and others against Richard Hervey, Lecturer on Philosophy, and brother to the antagonist of Robert Greene, he tells us that "Kit Marlowe said he was an asse, and good for nothing but to preach of the Iron Age." This I think affords decisive proof that Marlowe was a member of the University, where his intimacy with Greene and Nash probably commenced. The puritanic Beard also, who was his contemporary, says he was of Cambridge.

The date at which Marlowe began to write for the stage I imagine to have been about 1588, when was performed the tragedy of "Tamburlaine the Great," to which, however, his title has recently been questioned. Nothing at least has transpired to shew that he commenced the trade of authorship at an earlier period; nor does any proof whatever exist of his having been an actor, though his biographers, drawing their inferences from the probability of the thing, have universally pronounced that it actually was the case; and Warton even declares, that "he was often applauded by Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, as a judicious player." With respect to Elizabeth, this assertion, for which no authority is quoted, is probably akin to the blunder which long confounded his tragedy of "Dido" with the Latin piece of that name, acted before her at Cambridge; and as to James, it may be sufficient to remark that he never was in England till 1603, ten years after Marlowe's death; so that his applause, if expressed at all, must have been bestowed somewhat at hazard; unless, indeed, Christopher undertook a journey to Edinburgh purposely to convince the Scottish monarch of his histrionic abilities. 'Tis true that Guthrie, in his "History of Scotland," says that James, to prove how thoroughly he was emancipated from the tutelage of his clergy, desired Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1599, to send him a company of English comedians; which she did, and he gave them a license to act in his capital and in his court; but as Marlowe had then been six years in his grave, it is clear that he was not one of the party.

This erroneous supposition, that Marlowe was an actor, arose, I believe, from an equivocal expression made use of by Greene in his "Groat's-worth of Wit," where he styles him a "famous gracer of *tragedians*;" but at this period the words tragedian and comedian, which now seldom signify anything but *actor*, were commonly put for *dramatist*; and, in fact, a century after, they were still used in that sense. Thus Ant. Wood styles Gager "the best comedian of his time;" yet he will scarcely be understood to say that Gager, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, was a player. Greene's words, in truth, let the epithet be received in

whichever sense it may, simply signify either that Marlowe did honour to the profession of a dramatist by the plays he was author of, or to that of the actors by the excellent parts he "graced" them with. A curious extract from Greene's book, in which the above passage occurs, I intend to print in a subsequent part of this article, when it will be seen that it tends decisively to prove, by the terms in which it speaks of the players, and the distinction it draws between them and his quondam associates, that Marlowe was *not* one of the fraternity. To this may be added the circumstance, that Heywood, who must have been well acquainted with his history, and in the prologue to the "*Jew of Malta*," styles him "the best of poets," gives no hint whatever of his having been an actor, so that the idea may be considered as altogether erroneous.

That Marlowe came to a disastrous and untimely end, is, I regret to say, put beyond a doubt. The exact time and place of this occurrence, with the name of the person who slew him, had escaped the curious research of all preceding inquirers, and for the hint which helped me to these pieces of information I was indebted to a puritanical work by W. Vaughan, called "*The Golden Grove Moralized*," 1600, 12mo. which, enumerating the judgments that have overtaken blasphemers and atheists, has this description of poor Marlowe's catastrophe:

"Not inferiour to these was one Christopher Marlowe, by profession a play-maker, who, *as it is reported*, about 7 yeeres a-goe, wrote a booke against the Trinitie. But, see the effects of God's iustice! It so hap'ned that, at Detford, a little village about three miles distant from London, as he meant to stab with his ponyard one named Ingram, that had inuited him thither to a feaste, and was then playing at tables, he, quickly perceyuing it, so auoided the thrust, that, withall, drawing out his dagger for his defence, hee 'stab'd this Marlow into the eye in such sort, that, his braynes comming out at the dagger's point, he shortlie after dyed. Thus doth God, the true executioner of diuine iustice, worke the ende of impious atheists."

The mention of Deptford in this account induced me to imagine that some record of Marlowe's burial might possibly be in existence there, though I confess that my expectations upon the subject were not very sanguine. My

enquiry was attended with success as will appear by the following transcript from the church-books made in February 1820:

"Extract from the Register of Burials in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford:

"1st June, 1593. Christopher Marlow, slaine by Ffrancis Archer."

"A True Copy—D. Jones, Minister."

Vaughan therefore, it appears, was right as to the place and time of Marlowe's death, though he seems to have been mistaken in the name of his antagonist. This entry affords sufficient contradiction, if any were needed, of Aubrey's blundering assertion that it was Ben Jonson who slew Marlowe,* an imputation which Gifford, in his life of Ben, thinks it necessary to refute; but though his conclusion is correct, he forms it upon erroneous premises, and in detecting Aubrey's mistake, falls into one himself, by asserting that it was impossible for Jonson to kill Marlowe in 1593, because Marlowe died "at least two years before that period."

I hope to be pardoned for thus putting in my claim to the luck, such as it is, of discovering what had eluded the vigilance of far more acute and industrious enquirers, because the editor of Marlowe's Works, 1826, although he made use of the information, had not the fairness to mention the source whence he derived it; while in Mr. Singer's reprint of "*Hero and Leander*," 1821, the fact is noticed, and candidly acknowledged to be borrowed from the brief outline of this article which I have previously alluded to. It was not a little amusing, after the above certificate of Marlowe's death and burial had been obtained, but previously to its publication, to find the Monthly Reviewers gravely maintaining that no such person had ever existed, but that the name was merely one assumed by Shakspeare at the outset of his career; a theory which seems to have been a great favourite with them, as they sported it more than once. See Monthly Review, vols. 89 and 93.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

(*To be continued.*)

* "He (Jonson) killed Mr. Marlow, the poet, on Bunhill, coming from the Green Curtain Playhouse." "*Letters written by Eminent Persons in the 17th and 18th Centuries*," 1813, vol. ii. p. 415.

COLLEGIUM FACULTATIS MEDICINÆ.

DR. T. FORSTER, of Chelmsford, has addressed a Letter to W. Lawrence, Esq. F.R.S. containing "Observations on the Union which has become necessary between the hitherto separated Branches of the Medical Profession, and on the Foundation of a Faculty of Medicine."

Dr. Forster observes, that England is the only country in which that artificial division of the profession exists, which, by separating the Surgeon from the Physician, diminishes the utility of both, and places the *pure* PHYSICIAN infinitely below the GENERAL PRACTITIONER in the quantum of useful knowledge he possesses. In France, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scotland, Ireland, and every other state except South Britain, the two branches are united, and the Doctor of Medicine enjoys a diploma that enables him to exercise all the functions of Surgeon, Physician, and, in many countries, of Apothecary also.

If, says Dr. Forster, I were to recommend any distinctions in the profession, it would be in the cases of those who might choose to study the diseases of particular organs, and to become referees therein, in the character of Oculists, Aurists, Dentists, and Accoucheurs. But even in these cases, so essential do I believe the general practice to be, to any of its particular applications, that I would have these men always and necessarily begin their career, as indeed many of them now do, by the study and practice of the profession generally, and in all its branches.

In that most useful and laborious class of men, the Apothecaries, all the three branches of Surgery, Medicine, and Pharmacy are united; and this circumstance, together with that of their being more familiar with the constitution of their patients, renders them, it must be allowed, the most efficient part of the profession, as well as the safest and most confidential Medical Advisers of the family, while the calling in a *pure* Physician, in case of extreme danger, is resorted to frequently as a mere compliance with the etiquette of an old custom, which originated at a period when the Apothecaries were not so well educated as they are at present. For, as both are educated now, I confess I can see no

superiority whatever which the pure Physician possesses over the Apothecary; while the latter has the advantage of much additional information, in which the former is frequently deficient, both in Anatomy and practical Chemistry. And, as the two branches are now constituted in England, the General Practitioner seems to me to possess that sort of superiority, when compared to the exclusive Physician, which common sense always allows to the *practical*, in preference to the theoretical part of any science whatever. Dr. Hunter, Mr. Hunter, and Dr. Baillie, all derived their eminence from a practical knowledge of the several branches combined. And if I may allude to living examples, without offending the public, has it not been a fortunate union of Surgery, with the knowledge of Physiology, and of simple Medicine, which has enabled Mr. Abernethy to be so extensively useful as the instructor of the Physician? And has it not been the superaddition of the various adjutant sciences which has raised my friend, Mr. Lawrence, to the most eminent situation which he now holds at the head of the Surgical Profession?

In proportion as sciences are certain, and founded on demonstrable facts, they are found to make a regular progress towards perfection. Surgery has done so from its beginning, when its professors were Barber-Surgeons, and the Apothecaries mere druggists, to the present day. Heister, Pott, Hunter, Abernethy, and Lawrence, have in succession improved its practice, and the art has steadily arrived at a great degree of perfection. But Medicine has from a much longer period been a wavering and uncertain science, and its successive Doctors, so far from producing a steady advance of its principles, have exhibited, in their endless varieties of opinion and contradictory practices, the fullest possible proof of its precarious and empirical character. To strip it, therefore, of the solid base and support of Surgery and Anatomy, is like taking the ballast out of a tottering bark, in a squally day, and setting it afloat, without a rudder, on the uncertain billows of the ocean. It is notorious that, for ages, what one Physician has recommended another has condemned: one forbids animal food, another recommends a breakfast of

roast beef; a third prohibits wine and beer; a fourth warmth; one says eat little and often; another more justly prescribes regular meals twice, or at most three times a-day; one gives calomel for almost every complaint; another almost condemns its use altogether; even fire and fresh air have found their enemies among our Professors; and the most opposite sorts of drugs have repeatedly been prescribed in the same disorders, and with an apparent similarity of result; while in reality, as I have often discovered, a change in the state of the air has been the effective agent in the recovery of the patient. All this contradictory practice will be found to vary inversely as Physic shall be founded on rational views of Physiology and on a sound *practical* knowledge of science.

I should therefore suggest the formation of Medical Colleges, bearing the title—COLLEGIUM FACULTATIS MEDICINÆ. In these there should be lectures given in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, comprising the medicinal properties of species; Pharmacy, Meteorology, embracing the Influence of Air on Disorders, Pestilence, and Epidemia; Theory and Practice of Medicine, Forensic Medicine; and, if required, on the particular branches, as Ophthalmology, and so on. Such a College should be instituted in every large town where there is an hospital, to which the Students should have access, subject to certain regulations.

T. FORSTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Jan. 7.*

THE *Obituary* of the late Mr. Parke (vol. xcix. ii. p. 568) does not contain any mention of his critical judgment in Pictures; yet he was regarded as a most correct detector of a spurious painting. The *manner* of the distinguished old masters he had rigidly studied, and readily could decide upon the genuineness of a picture, even in instances where masters sometimes differ from themselves. Numerous are the compositions of merit which Mr. Parke was the instrument of adding to the collections in England.

I notice in the *Obituary* the following passage:

“About the same period (1770), Garrick engaged him at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the

most liberal terms; and he and Garrick ever afterwards lived on the most intimate and friendly footing.”

Perhaps this is too strongly expressed: but a cordial intercourse may be said to have long subsisted; and Mr. Parke, beyond all doubt, merited by his attachment the regard of Mr. Garrick. One little incident may deserve mention: Mr. Garrick, upon his entering at the stage-door, on a particular evening, when he was to appear in the character of *Ranger*, passed Mr. Parke, who stood in one of the inner passages, without at first noticing him. Upon Mr. Garrick turning suddenly round, Mr. Parke, bowing, addressed him, saying, “That it had been his object to obtain a passage to the pit, across the stage, that Mrs. Parke might avoid the pressure of the multitude in all the approaches to the pit.” “That I fear (replied Mr. Garrick) cannot, in fairness to the public, be permitted. But take my arm, Mrs. Parke, and let *Strickland* follow,” alluding to Mr. Parke and the character which gives the title to the comedy; and, proceeding towards his private box, he called to the keeper to place Mrs. Parke, and any company she might wish to join her, in the box; adding, “when Lord Rivers comes, let his Lordship be accommodated, with my respectful regards, in the large box, which will be more commodious to Mrs. Beckford and her fair friend from Turin.” Mrs. Parke was, on other occasions, accommodated with the same indulgence. She was at this time in the prime of life, and noted by Garrick as a striking likeness of Marie Antoinette, the young Queen of France.

It is possible that *The Suspicious Husband* may not have been the comedy of the night in question, but it must have been a subject of converse at the time, as the allusion to *Strickland*, by Mr. Garrick, was related by Mr. Parke as a mark of the pleasantry and vivacity of the great actor, who was prone to acts of kindness whenever an opportunity offered. And the writer of this article heard him say, at his table at Hampton Court, “that the success attendant on his establishment of ‘The Theatrical Fund,’ had added down to his pillow, almost beyond any other act of his life.”

Yours, &c.

W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Jan. 1.*

I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting to you a sketch of the house, in the front of which Henri Quatre was assassinated, and which is both curious in itself, and interesting with regard to the event of the King's death. I have also added a slight account of the particulars of the fatal occurrence, extracted from L'Etoile and other writers of the period, which may serve to illustrate the drawing.

It is remarkable that the day on which Henri Quatre was murdered, had already been predicted as one which was likely to prove fatal to him; this circumstance may, however, like many other prophecies, have been the cause of its accomplishment, particularly as it was generally imagined to have been the result of a regularly organized and long arranged conspiracy. There are many things which tend to support this belief, though in his dying moments the murderer Ravallac most strenuously denied having been instigated by any one. Both L'Etoile and Mathieu take notice of the day being considered an ominous one, and other writers beside make particular mention of the King's restlessness and uneasiness on that day, and the night preceding. He seemed himself to have been apprehensive of some approaching calamity, and appeared like the Highland Seer, to feel that "coming events cast their shadows before." The Queen too, like Calphurnia in her entreaty to Cæsar, earnestly besought him not to leave his palace; but, as courageous as the Roman, he laughed to scorn the thought of danger, and dismissing even his usual retinue of Guards, he set out for the Arsenal, to visit the Duc de Sully, at that time sick, accompanied only by the six noblemen who were in constant attendance upon his person.

"The carriage having reached the end of the Rue St. Honoré, and on the point of entering that of La Ferronnerie, which is there exceedingly narrow, and still more confined by the shops which are built up against the wall of the Cimetière des Innocens, was impeded by encountering on the right hand side a cart laden with wine, and on the left a wain of hay, and was therefore obliged to stop at the corner of the street, opposite the office of a notary named Poutrain. The footmen in rear of the carriage went into the

cemetery, in order to pass easier along, and rejoin it at the end of the street, leaving only two of their number behind, one of whom went forward to clear the way, and the other took this opportunity of tying up his garter. Ravallac, who had followed the carriage all the way from the Louvre, seeing that it was stopped, and that no one remained near to guard it, advanced on the side where he had observed that the King was sitting, his cloak hanging on his left shoulders to conceal the knife which he held in his hand. He glided between the shops and the carriage, as did all those who wished to pass it, and stepping with one foot on a spoke of one of the wheels, and supporting himself with the other on a boundary stone, he drew his knife, which was double-edged, and struck a blow at the King, which penetrated his side a little above the heart, between the third and fourth ribs, at the moment when the Prince had turned towards the Duc d'Epéron, reading a letter; or according to others, as he was leaning towards the Mareschal de Lavardin, to whom he was whispering something in his ear. Feeling himself stabbed, Henry cried out 'I am wounded,' and at the same instant the assassin perceiving that the point of the knife had been turned by the bone of a rib, redoubled his blow with such quickness that none of those who were in the carriage had time to prevent, or even to perceive it. Henry in raising his arm, gave additional force to the second blow, which pierced him to the heart, according to Prefixe and L'Etoile, and according to Regniault and the Mercure Français, near the auricle of the heart, in the 'veinecave,' which was cut. A quantity of blood rushed from the mouth and from the wound of the unfortunate Prince, and he expired uttering only a deep sigh; or, as Mathieu says, exclaiming in a faint voice these few words, '*It is nothing.*' The murderer attempted a third blow, but it was caught on the sleeve of the Duc d'Epéron."

See L'Etoile, Prefixe, Mathieu, Regniault, and the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully.

Yours, &c. DUDLEY COSTELLO.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

I F the manifold sorrows and evils which we see afflict mankind call

forth the sympathy of the feeling heart, how much deeper should be the sentiment, when the stake is for such higher interests as the will of God and a future life present. Whoever ventures, either from a perverted will, or an unhappy course of thought, to put forth sentiments interfering with all that can sustain the soul in affliction, and carry it triumphantly over death, must excite the pity, and call forth the earnest counteracting effort, of every lover of his fellow man.

Grave as these thoughts appear, they are called forth by a recent publication, which, even in this age of the march of intellect, has taken a stride beyond all the monsters of Swift's prolific imagination; "*The Apology for Mohammed the Illustrious!*" by Mr. Higgins, cannot fail to excite wonder in all who have ever read the Ottoman Annals, or who know their own Scriptures. To those who have read either, the present publication may be safely committed without danger; but human intellect is now so advancing, that no one will blame a short succinct glance at some of the most extraordinary and self-confuted assertions with which the whole work abounds. Far from meaning any offence to Mr. Higgins, no one esteems him more sincerely than myself, as far as the amenities of life may be safely carried; for, as concerns man to man, I believe he desires sincerely to do them service. Put him in charge of the roads, to take care of the affairs of an hospital, he will spend hours and days to set matters right, regardless of all personal trouble; and if Mr. Higgins would let the world know no more of him than in these and similar actions, he would deserve and receive the gratitude of hundreds.

Indignant as every true lover of the Christian faith must feel at so unnecessary an attack as that levelled by Mr. Higgins, I scarcely think I should have taken up my pen, had he not chosen to inscribe his objectionable work to the Royal Asiatic Society, every member of which, I doubt not, will consider, as well as myself, that Mr. Higgins has taken a most unusual and unjustifiable liberty by so doing. I for one beg leave to disclaim any kind of approval or participation with a single statement in the pamphlet:—in fact, I know it to be full of errors, and that if the parts are substracted which are not reasonings, but Mr.

Higgins's glosses upon the practices of Christians and Mussulmen, matters of no relevancy as argument, the facts on which he grounds his assertions can be easily proved to be mistakes and misconceptions; in fact every statement, which the pages of Mr. Higgins's extraordinary pamphlet contains, may be readily confuted.

Throughout the whole extent of the observations upon the life, mission, and actions of Muhammed, contained in the lengthy passages from p. 1 to p. 42, not one tangible point is adduced which serves to prove a single fact. All is upon supposititious grounds, and all deals in generalities, which make nothing either for or against the Impostor. He was gifted with a graceful person; he was faithful to Cadijah his first wife, for the twenty-two years of their union; he was affable and kind to his followers and friends. Granted that all these things are true, it is equally true, that giving the full sway to his unbridled lust the same person afterwards penned express chapters for the Koran, to frame an excuse for indulging his own boundless sensuality, allowing to himself an unlimited number of women, and declaring that it was a propensity which he could not controul; he further prevailed upon his freedman and adopted son Zaid, to repudiate his wife the beautiful Zuat, whom Muhammed then took to his bed, a step considered incestuous, and which gave offence to many of his followers.

Having ascertained the extent of his influence over the mind of his followers, what shall we say to the humanity which made the sword the instrument of conversion, and which spread the flames of war and bloodshed over the whole East; rendering it imperative on his followers to convert by the sword every surrounding state; whereby Arabia, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Armenia, and in fact the whole East, became one scene of blood and devastation! To incite his deluded followers to these enterprizes, he declares in the 3d chapter of the Koran, section viii. that "whoever falls in battle their sins are forgiven; at the day of judgment their wounds shall be resplendent as vermilion, and odorous as musk; the loss of his limbs shall be replaced by the wings of angels and of cherubim!"

Finding Arabia peopled with nu-

merous tribes of Jews who fled thither for refuge from the disordered provinces of the Roman and Persian monarchies, Muhammed vainly endeavoured to make them exchange their faith for his Koran, and finding his efforts ineffectual, he actually continued a merciless persecution of the whole race, until he had extirpated them from Arabia. This cruel and revengeful conduct was properly rewarded by a retributive retaliation, Tainax, a Jewess, being the instrument of his sufferings and death, by the administration of poison, in revenge for her murdered relatives.

Such are a few only of the leading traits of Muhammed's life; and how any person, having before him the consequences of his doctrine and institutions, can possibly set himself down to pen an apology for his character, might well excite astonishment, if we had not daily examples of the perversion of the human understanding, and its morbid and diseased propensities.

If we analyze the Koran, it must be manifest to every one acquainted with its tenets, *that its sublimest ideas are derived from the language of our Scriptures*; that its doctrines are a compound of Judaism and Christianity; of selections from Talmudic Legends, Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Oriental tradition and doctrines. Nothing can be so apparent as this fact, if we compare it with the Mishcàl-al-Masa'bîh, or traditions of the Prophet's private life, actions, and sayings, supplied from the recollections of Ayesha and his other wives; which vicious and extraordinary work is in fact made the basis of Islamism; as it is held in the greatest respect by the whole class of Mussulmans of the sect of the Sunnites, that is, nearly the whole Muhammedan world. Now by accepting of these sayings and actions as the basis of their civil regulations, and not as supposed from the Koran, they evidence the superiority which they attach to Muhammed's actions over his doctrine; and a more scandalous, profligate display of habits can scarcely be perused than in this extraordinary compilation.

Properly to appreciate the opinions of Mahomet, which arise from these traditions being followed as matters of faith, we must trace them in their devastating progress over the whole

East; over the vast plains of Tartary, China, and almost the whole of the known world; and when we reflect upon the vast and populous regions which their baneful influence has reduced to deserts, we may derive the most striking evidence of the misery caused by this artful and unprincipled man. Muhammed never pretended to work miracles for conversion, although he evidently laid claim to them as means,—witness his night journey, and the attendance of the angel Gabriel. When, however, he was required by his enemies to show a proof of his mission by working a miracle, he, knowing his own impotency over the powers of nature, artfully eluded the question, by saying, that as the miracles of Jesus had not worked conversion, so he was not commissioned to use them; an evidence from his own mouth of the divine mission of our Saviour, and of the imposture practised by himself.

Nothing can be more contrary to fact, than the assertion so boldly made by Mr. Higgins at page 29, that each Mussulman for his own person is invested with the character of a priest, and that the Muhammedan religion is destitute of priesthood; *Islamism has its priesthood*.

The Sultan is *pontiff*, legislator, and judge, as successor to the Caliphs; he is styled the Sultandin or the protector of the faith; the Padishah-islam or the Emperor of Islamism; and Til-ullah or the Shadow of God. There are also three classes of ministers of religion, the Imacems or priests, the Shieks or ordinary preachers, the Katibs or readers, or deacons. Each individual Mussulman has no further privilege than that of personal prayer, which must always be offered towards the Caaba, a privilege which, to the shame of most Christians, they are far more observant of, than the latter are towards the injunctions and exhortations of the purest and sublimest precepts ever given to man.

As for the parallel which Mr. Higgins has ventured to draw between the descriptions of the book of Revelations, which are spiritual, and such as God only could disclose, and the sensual vicious colouring of the Koran, it only serves to establish the testimony of his total want of genuine information on the subject; the descriptions of Muhammed being borrowed entirely from former oriental details and fic-

tions. Whoever will take the pains of casting his eyes over the doctrine and tenets of Buddhism, published by Ackermann, from their own writings, will be able to trace every single lineament of Muhammed's rewards, of his houses, and his paradise.

As for the broad assertion, that "like the Gospel of Jesus, the Koran is the poor man's friend," all that can be said on the subject is, that, if it be true that every man in authority, throughout the whole compass of the Muhammedan faith, totally disbelieves and acts contrary to its precepts,) for it is upon record, in the details of every traveller, that there is scarcely a Mussulman town wherein the wretched inhabitants are suffered to taste the common fruits of their labour,) it is certainly among the most singular of facts how any reflective mind can put forward such sweeping assertions upon facts which the experience of all ages contradicts. Ask the victims of Ibrahim, of Muhammed Vasha, of Dgirrur, and all the tyrannical despots of Asia, in what district the observance of these mild injunctions are to be found?

Of the same character is the assertion in page 44, which states the superior morality of most Muhammedan nations over that of Christian ones. Now were any one city in England to practise the habits which are common to the whole Muhammedan world for one month only, they would be obliged to fly their country, or suffer a just and merited death by its violated laws.

Again, in page 58, Mr. Higgins states that the enlightened Achbar sent an embassy in 1595 to the King of Portugal, to request that missionaries might be sent to instruct him in the Christian religion, in order that, after he had fully inquired, he might choose the religion which appeared to him to be the true one; they were sent, and after comparing their reasonings, Achbar chose the Muhammedan faith. Therefore, Mr. Higgins reasons, "it is very evident that the followers of the prophet obtained as decided a victory by their pens, as they had previously done by their arms. Prideaux cannot conceal his vexation." A long paragraph follows, in Mr. Higgins's hasty and I had almost said unfair mode of reasoning, wherein a

sneer and a sarcasm against the learned and exemplary Prideaux is unnecessarily introduced, and superadded to an assertion; after which Mr. Higgins proceeds, "This whole story is very remarkable. When, among Christians, shall we meet with an example of liberality equal to this of the Mogul?" &c. Now all this would perhaps have told for Mr. Higgins, as far as the example of Achbar went, if Achbar had remained a Mussulman; but Achbar, if he became a Mussulman, *did not remain one*; he apostatized again, and actually became so imbued with portions of the same learning Mr. Higgins is pursuing, that, admiring the Pantheism of the Braminical incarnations, in preference to Muhammed's Koran, he finished by declaring *himself a god*! And if Mr. Higgins will travel to Agra, he will be able to read the monstrous pretensions inscribed at the present hour on the beautiful mausoleum which incloses his remains. As to the comparison between the conduct of Christians in war with that of the Turks in the conquest of Greece, and especially of Constantinople; in what Mr. Higgins calls leaving them in possession of their lands, &c. &c. a more *lamentable historical mistake* never was made by any writer; for it is expressly on record, that "Muhammed made his public entry about the eighth hour, that is, about two in the afternoon of the 30th of May, 1453, to the shouts and acclamations of his soldiery, *but not a single Greek remained in Constantinople!*" The city was repeopled by violence, vast multitudes being dragged forcibly from Asia, and compelled to settle therein; and long afterwards, when the Greek patriarch was installed, the fugitive Greek population returned. Mr. Higgins makes the constant mistake of reckoning, as a proof of Ottoman lenity, what in fact is his pride; he lives among his Christian subjects now, as the Tartars did under Zingis Khan and Timour, namely, as among an inferior race, whom he looks down upon with contempt, and who breathe solely by his permission, for which the slave pays a yearly tax: but if the Turk his master has the caprice or cruelty to murder any individual of this abject race, Greek or European, unless the judge were bribed by money, he would

go altogether unpunished; a case perfectly notorious to every one who has been in these countries.

The next fact brought forward by Mr. Higgins might well have been spared, as it concerns the death-bed of a most amiable and interesting man, a man who has done more for real learning in his extraordinary investigations in Arabia and the East, than any other individual that can be named; I allude to the honourable and ill-fated Burckhardt. Yet in page 105, Mr. Higgins, in pursuit of his present lucubrations, hesitates not to publish the statement, that he died a Mussulman, and voluntarily desired to be buried as one. Now the gentleman to whom Mr. Higgins alludes, I knew fully as well, if not better, than himself; and I am perfectly convinced, that whatever he might tell Mr. H. he would believe. But let the reader peruse the account of Burckhardt's death in Mr. Madden's interesting narrative, and then let him judge of the fact. It can, however, be proved to be untrue; Burckhardt died in heart a Christian, but in appearance a Mussulman, and requested Mr. Salt and his kind physician then present, who received his last breath, to permit the obstreperous Turks to bury him their own way, rather than, by the real facts being divulged, that the safety of his friends around might be thereby compromised. Had he indeed ended his days a deserter from the ranks of Christianity, knowing that he was now gone to his final account, it must have been considered a mere mark of good feeling to have forborne the exposure; for Mr. Higgins's aim gains nothing by its admission; but the fact is not so, and the physician who was with him is now in London to verify it.

Having, as I firmly trust, shown the very serious mistatements of Mr. Higgins, and proved what Muhammadanism *is not*, I will devote a mere half side of paper now to mark down *what it is*; and I shall herein solely take, from the researches which I put together for the Annals of the Ottoman Empire, the acts of the different Sultans of the Ottoman race, on their accession to the throne, leaving unnoticed all the vast career of blood which was shed at other times so profusely through their reigns. These protectors! these shadows of God on earth! (whose chief and most usual title is that of

Hankèar, a man-slayer) claim for themselves, by regular descent from the prophet Muhammed, the right of killing fifteen persons daily without any sin, as by *inspiration*!

Bajazet I. began his reign with the murder of his brother; his son Musa destroyed Solyman; and he perished by order of Muhammed I. Muhammed II. began his reign by strangling his infant brother of eight months in his cradle; his son Bajazet drove his brother Tisimes into exile, and bribed the infamous Alexander Bugia to have him poisoned; Bajazet died himself by the same fate, by order of his own son Selim, who murdered his brothers Achmet and Kecheed, and five of his nephews. The most distinguished of all the Ottoman race, Solyman the Magnificent, ascended his throne unstained by fratricide; but in the course of his long reign he put to death his amiable son Mustapha, and also Selim. Amurath III. put his five brothers to death in his presence, and compelled their mothers to be present: one of whom, becoming frantic at the sight, struck herself to the heart with a poniard. Muhammed III. destroyed* nineteen brothers; and not content with such blood, he drowned in the Bosphorus every Odalisk, or female slave, only suspected of pregnancy. Achmet I. was again an honourable

* Since penning this passage I have accidentally met with the fourth volume of the History of the Ottoman Empire, by the Baron Von Hammer, alluding to this very fact. This celebrated Orientalist narrates, that out of one hundred and two children, twenty sons and twenty-seven daughters had survived their father Amurath; and, in conformity with the established law of fratricide, nineteen of the former were permitted to live until their parent's interment; but within four-and-twenty hours of this solemnity their own last rites were performed. Von Hammer further observes, that fratricide was not only deemed by the Ottoman sovereigns a dictate of sound national policy, *but that it was prescribed by the canons of Turkish jurisprudence*, as a duty exacted by the common welfare; and I presume Mr. Higgins will hardly dispute the accuracy and deposition of such a testimony as Von Hammer's account. In Persia, and throughout the Muhammedan world, and I believe that only, this sanguinary policy prevails. Even the black tribes of burning Afric present no such scenes, except indeed at Fez and Morocco, but Fez and Morocco are Mussulmans.

exemption; but Mustapha his son put his brother Osman to death, and suffered the same fate from Amurath; Othman III. revived, however, the illustrious example of his race, by murdering two brothers, and attempting the life of a third; and the amiable and enlightened Selim, in our own days, we have seen assassinated by order of his brother Mustapha, who perished in his turn by order of the present Sultan Mahmoud.

I have now gone through *every fact* quoted by Mr. Higgins in support of his extraordinary work. I shall not reply to the passages wherein Christianity is so improperly brought in, because, as a lover of the Scriptures and a believer in them, I can admit no other feeling than that of profound pity for the mind which can thus think and argue. Free discussion, and entire liberty of opinion are open to every liberal mind; but it has ever been esteemed a mark of good taste as well as of good policy, to abstain from such outrageous remarks as Mr. Higgins indulges in; for they must create a distaste and dislike to himself and his works with every Christian mind.

I now leave Mr. Higgins's remarks to the reader's own judgment, merely saying, that few events could give me a sincerer pleasure than to see Mr. Higgins more cautious of disseminating his opinions (if unhappily he will still hold them), firmly believing that if he will only fairly read his Bible, he will find, what has long been testified by the most learned and distinguished scholars, that it contains more genuine and faithful history than all the books of antiquity put together.

Yours, &c. EDW. UPHAM.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE commencement of the destruction of St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street has induced me to offer a few observations on the shameless and indecorous violation of the sepulchres of the departed, which has been committed in the Metropolis during the last few years, a subject on which the press has been most negligently silent.

A feeling of respect for the resting places of the dead has been inherent in the human breast in all ages savage and civilized; it is a feeling so natural and universal, that I fear not to appeal to it, even in a heart which

has felt and suffered from the chilling effects of modern liberalism. I should not fear to rely on the solemn and excellent service of our Church, which is used on the consecration of churches and burying-grounds, did I not expect to meet the sneer of the infidel and the schismatic, and be told that such obsolete rites did not suit the improved knowledge of the day,—that the march of intelligence and the developement of intellect had divested such ceremonies of their charm, and that I must direct arguments founded on such a source only to the bigotted and the besotted. As the readers, however, of the Gentleman's Magazine are, for the most part, churchmen, I do not hesitate to make even this appeal, and with this view I will introduce a portion of the prayer used by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the consecration of Trinity Church, Surrey (my own parish church):

“O eternal God, mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible, whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of temples made with hands, and who yet has been graciously pleased to promise thy especial presence in whatever place even two or three of thy faithful servants shall assemble in thy name to offer their supplications and their praises to thee; vouchsafe, O Lord, to be now present with us who are gathered here together to *consecrate* this place, with all humility and readiness of heart, to the honour of thy great name, *separating it henceforth from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses, dedicating it entirely to thy service*, for reading therein thy most holy word, for celebrating thy holy sacraments, for offering to thy glorious majesty the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, for blessing thy people in thy name,” &c. &c.

If a member of the Establishment, or perchance of the Church of Rome, (a Church, with all her errors, still apostolic on the main points of religion,) should read this prayer, I will not anticipate what his feelings must be when he hears in what way such places are *separated from unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses*, and dedicated entirely to the service of the Almighty. Appealing to such a person, I could say that such a prayer as that I have quoted either is an idle form, amounting almost to profanity, or it creates an imperative duty to posterity to preserve the building so *consecrated* to the uses to which it is designed to be set apart.

It is not my intention to go beyond a few years back, or to travel for accusations out of the verge of the Metropolis, or I would call your readers' attention to the building a pile of warehouses on the site of St. Botolph's Church, Billingsgate, and the destruction of a churchyard in York, to make an approach to an assembly room! * It is sufficient for my present purpose, to notice the many which in this age and in this Metropolis have fallen before the demon of Improvement.

I will in the first place merely glance at the sacrilegious destruction of St. Katharine's Church by the Tower, on which subject you have already recorded my sentiments (xcv. part ii. 391; xcvi. i. p. 105). I refer at the present time to this Church, as being the first and prominent among the various acts of sacrilege which have given rise to this letter.

St. Katharine's Church was destroyed for the sake of improvement, and now St. Dunstan's is called to share the same fate; it projects forsooth on the street; it is an unsightly object to the eye, as it breaks the uniformity of the line of houses, and therefore must be built further back. Part of the consecrated ground, with the bones of the dead accumulated during many centuries, must be laid into the street; and all this is done to please the eye, to gratify our modern notions of improvement, to which the temples of the Deity, the vestiges of former ages, all that is sacred, all that is holy, all that is admired, must give way. If any act short of socinianizing the Liturgy of the Church, could disgrace the age, it is this utter contempt of consecrated things. I proceed, however, with the black catalogue which I have to fill up, comprising the other acts of desecration attendant on every job, miscalled improvement, which has lately taken place in the metropolis.

First, then, for London bridge:—a burying-ground belonging to St. Magnus's parish has been disturbed and done away with on one side of the water; and on the other a portion of St. Mary Overy's church (the Bishop's chapel), which covers the remains of the excellent Bishop Andrews, and many other respectable and distinguished individuals, is intended to be sacrificed.

* The fact is recorded in Allen's History of Yorkshire, now publishing, vol. I. 4to, p. 417.

The new Farringdon market has removed a burying-ground in Shoe-lane.

The new Post Office has displaced the site of the church of St. Leonard Foster, over which the road for the mails now passes.

For the purpose of making new roads at the sides of St. Martin's in-the-Fields, the burying-ground has been most unnecessarily disturbed, and will be converted into a highway.

When the Corporation of London determined on building new Courts of law, a chapel and burying-place attached to Guildhall was totally destroyed.

For the purpose of making a road from Broad-street into Moorfields, an old burying-ground was disturbed, and the bones were scattered about in the most indecent manner.

These are the instances of which I complain, and surely this list is enough to raise the indignation of all who have any veneration for sacred things, or any feeling of respect for the sepulchres of their departed kindred and countrymen. Every improvement (so called) *has effected an act of desecration*, and if all the jobs contemplated in and about the city are carried into execution, the catalogue will be increased to a fearful extent. That the hierarchy should have looked quietly on, during the constant repetition of such events, is a matter of painful surprise to the sincere churchman. The extent to which the destruction has been carried might not be foreseen; if it had I cannot but believe that its progress would have been arrested.

Another evil of the same nature is so apparent in the Metropolis, that I cannot pass over it unnoticed; in some parishes the burying-grounds have been added to the highways and paved; over these places the passenger walks, little thinking that under his feet lies many a recently interred corpse. I have seen the common street pavement removed, a grave dug, a corpse interred, and the pavement laid down without a single trace to mark the inhumation. For the information of those who are less acquainted with the Metropolis than myself, I could particularly notice the church-yard of St. Mary Abchurch, the site of St. Margaret Moses, and a piece of the pavement at the west end of St. Andrew Undershaft.

Having pointed out the instances which gave rise to this complaint, and which I have done as the subjects occurred to me, and not in strict chro-

nological order, allow me to call your readers' attention to the chief object of the communication, viz. to prevent, if possible, the repetition of the evil in future cases, which, if it in the least tends to effect, will afford the writer greater satisfaction than the task of recording past evils, which can never be remedied, but which are still useful as beacons to guard against a recurrence of similar circumstances.

A portion of the church and burying-ground of St. Anne, Aldersgate, is threatened, and that for the purpose of making an unnecessary road to the new Post Office, merely for show and effect, to display a building which had far better have been hidden.

The approaches to London bridge, and the new streets consequent thereon, will, if made, interfere with more than one church. St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, is in danger, and the burying-ground of St. Olaves, Southwark, is not likely to escape. Join me, Mr. Urban, therefore, and add your protest against any future destruction, and let me hope that it will not be unheard in that quarter where the appeal can be attended to.

I intended to have closed my letter here, but almost while writing it, another and more common desecration of existing churches has occurred to my observation; this is occasioned by the annual election of Common Councilmen for the wards of the city of London, a species of assembly which is perfectly secular, and at which much ill blood is usually shewn. These meetings are generally held in churches; why, I would ask, is this allowed? has the Lord Bishop of London no power to prevent the abuse, or, knowing it, does he sanction it. In one parish and one ward the evil has been prevented, but apparently more out of regard to the damage the pews sustained than to any respect for the violated sanctity of the building. If a rule is made, why is it not a general rule? is the church of St. Bride or St. Andrew more holy than St. Botolph or any other? If such a rule is made for one parish and one ward, why is it not extended to the entire city. The evil is likely in future to increase rather than to diminish, inasmuch as many Halls (the Salters', for instance), in which such meetings have been formerly held, having been rebuilt or repaired, have been refused to the electors. A building dedicated to the purposes of feasting and excess is deemed

too good to hold such assemblies in, yet the church is allowed to be profaned by the admission of an assembly which the halls of revelry have rejected.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Stone Bridge, Durham, Jan. 4.*

NO building has suffered more from being "churchwardenized," than the fine old Church of Hexham; and it is allowed that no building in the kingdom presents so fine a specimen of the latter Norman style.* The good taste and liberality with which the present impropiator is restoring the great eastern window, induces me, through the medium of your valuable publication, to suggest an improvement, and, as far as possible, to restore those parts to their pristine state which have been altered, or added, by the bad taste or ignorance of those who had the direction. I allude more particularly to the altar: this is formed by wooden panels, in the centre of which are two incongruous pillars of the Composite order; on each side of these, the Decalogue is painted, and between, a fanciful wreath of flowers, which ill accords with the solemnity of the place, and the whole with the grandeur of the building.

Behind this screen, and supporting the base of the great window, are some fine Pointed arches; and I beg to suggest to those who have the direction, to remove the wood work, and leave the arches to form the altar,—it would then be in harmony with the original building, and they would elicit the thanks of every antiquary.

It was stated by a writer in the Quarterly Review, that it was to be regretted there were no funds set aside by Government, for the restoration of our national edifices, when there was no church property for that purpose, or the parish was too much oppressed by poor rates to do it; and he particularized Hexham. To expect the Government to do it, under the depressed state of the country, would be too much, and to expect it from individuals whose taste or pursuits are at variance, is equally so; but, if the time come when the means can be accomplished, I hope this venerable pile will not be forgotten. The late lecturer,

* See a view of Hexham Church, in vol. LXXVII. p. 1097; and an account of it, in vol. XXV. p. 297.



the Rev. Robert Clarke, did much to this building, and, had he not been "cut off in the midst of his days," much more would have been done,—his inclination and his means were in unison, and not only the church, but the poor, lost in him a friend and benefactor.

The church suffered much in the 13th century, from the incursions of the Scots, when the west wing or nave was destroyed; but it has suffered more by the barbarism of the inhabitants! The north transept was made the entrance; a door has been placed in it, in humble imitation of the Doric! Galleries are placed without uniformity, between the pillars of the choir; the capitals of the pillars, and the fine old oaken stalls, are cut to suit the convenience of those who erected them; buildings have been surreptitiously placed against the church, so as to hide it from public view, and the only entrance from the market place is through a passage which would disgrace a common manufactory! About the year 1727, a bond was raised by a "brief," to build two abutments, &c. to support the tower to the west; could not the same be adopted at present, to restore what the parish is unable to do? * We venerate the character of those who added to our national buildings in the middle ages,—is the present generation, who have the ability, indifferent to the praises of posterity? I am fearful, Mr. Urban, I trespass on your valuable pages, or much might be said on the subject.

Yours, &c. HEXHAMENSIS:

Mr. URBAN,

Stourhead,
Dec. 10, 1829.

SOME time ago (see *Gent. Mag.* for Aug. 1827,) I communicated to you an account of a Roman mosaic pavement at Littleton, near Somerton, co. Somerset, discovered by Mr. Hasell, on his own grounds, of which you engraved the ground-plan; and I now send you an account of another villa, more worthy of notice, at Pitney, in

* From the dangerous state of the east end of the quire, it has been taken down, and a fine window placed in it by Mrs. Beaumont, the lady of the manor of Hexham. It is after the design of the late window, which was not older than the Reformation; but its ornaments correspond more with the style of the original building.

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the same neighbourhood, of which a very imperfect account appeared some time ago in the public papers.

This fine villa extends above 300 feet in length. Its form is an oblong square, surrounded by buildings, offices, baths, &c. the principal apartments facing the west, and having an extensive area within.

Five adjoining rooms are decorated with mosaic floors, in very good preservation, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The same subject is continued in 1, 3, and 4; and that subject is so unlike any other that has been chosen, that it deserves our particular attention.

In almost all the mosaic pavements hitherto discovered in Britain, we generally find figures alluding to the heathen mythology, with arabesques of birds, fish, beasts, and foliage. The figures of Bacchus and Medusa are the most frequent, as in the fine pavements at Bramdean, in Hants, and at Thruxton, at the latter of which is an inscription.* But in the pavement at Pitney we have a British story, alluding to the mines, smelting, and coining.

It is generally supposed that the Romans, after the conquest of Britain, were very diligent in exploring the minerals of our island; and, although we know not of any mines in the immediate neighbourhood of Pitney, yet they are found in great abundance in the adjoining hills of Mendip.

In the small room, No. 1, we see a young man striking with fury at the hydra (*υδωρ*), as we all know that *water* is the greatest enemy to mines.

No. 2, contains an elegant arabesque pattern.

No. 3, is the grand apartment, and I may safely pronounce it *unique*, for it contains within a square *nine* whole-length figures (in compartments), of about four feet in height.

I imagine that the central figure is the owner of the villa, holding a cup of coin in his hand to pay his dependants. The figures are male and female alternate, holding in their hands the different instruments still in use for smelting ore, such as rakes, forks, pincers, and long iron rods, crooked and straight; also canisters, or smelting pots, from which coin is dropping.

Adjoining to this apartment is an-

* See vol. xciii. ii. p. 230.

other, No. 4, of smaller proportions, and differing in design though not in subject; for the four square compartments (one of which has been destroyed), represent winged boys dancing and carrying along the canisters of coin, suspended on crooked iron rods, rake, pincers, &c.

There is another small apartment adjoining No. 4, which has only a simple mosaic pavement. The tessellæ of those pavements are composed of white, buff, blue lias stone, and brick.

The village of Pitney adjoins that of Littleton, near Somerton, where numerous remains of the Roman æra have been found, and is situated at a short distance from the Roman road leading from Iscaldis (Ilchester) to Street and Glastonbury; and the whole of these important discoveries, and their preservation, are due to the zeal of Samuel Hasell, Esq. of Littleton, by whose means I have had very correct drawings made of all these fine mosaic pavements.

R. C. H.

Staffordshire Moorlands,

MR. URBAN, *December 28.*

IN Vol. xx. of the "*Archæologia*" there is an interesting paper by J. H. Markland, Esq. on the early use of carriages in England, which traces the vehicular mode of conveyance, very clearly and circumstantially, from its origin. One branch of the inquiry, however, as it did not form part of his object to examine into it minutely, he has touched upon but slightly: viz. the rise and progress of those public conveyances commonly called Stage-coaches: and the following materials may, therefore, not be without their use towards a further illustration of the subject.

Stage-coaches (in the present sense of the term) seem to have been first used about the middle of the seventeenth century; for the earliest mention of them adduced by Mr. Markland (and I have met with none of remoter date) occurs in an extract from "*Dugdale's Diary*," communicated by Mr. Hamper, in which he mentions his travelling to London by the Coventry coach, in 1659, and his daughter by the Coventry waggon, in 1660. At this period indeed, and long after, the use of coaches was confined to people of the higher class, those of a meaner sort being content to travel more slowly by the caravans or stage-waggons, spo-

ken of by Stowe as a common mode of conveyance *circa* 1560, and which carried twenty or thirty persons. In the fragment of Dr. Johnson's *Auto-Biography*, published by Wright, of Lichfield, he tells us, that "when taken to London by his mother, in 1711, to be touched for the evil, they travelled thither by the coach; but, from considerations of economy, returned home in a waggon." This cumbrous vehicle, the appearance of which has been perpetuated by Hogarth (in his "*Harlot's Progress*," Plate 1.), continued to be generally resorted to, till towards the close of the last century, by the lower orders of country people who visited London; but I believe the stage-coaches, by their number and cheapness, have now almost completely superseded it.

How long after their introduction coaches remained without the luxury of springs, does not exactly appear; but that this addition was somewhat of a novelty in 1703, may be inferred from a passage in Baker's *Comedy*, called "*Tunbridge Walks*," published in that year, wherein *Maiden*, an effeminate fellow, observes, "Some people are fond of a horse: I wonder what pleasure there is in jumbling one's bones to a jelly? But I love a *spring-chariot*!" In fact, a journey of fifty miles, over the roads of those days, in a carriage without springs, must have been no slight undertaking. Mr. Markland cites a letter from Edward Parker to his father, dated Nov. 1663, descriptive of his progress to London by the "coach," in which he says:—"Ye company y^t came up wth mee were persons of greate quality, as Knights and Ladyes; but my journey was noe ways pleasant, being forced to ride in the boote all the waye, w^{ch} hath so indisposed mee, y^t I am resolved never to ride up againe in ye coach."

The "boote" here mentioned, which must not be confounded with the appendage so called at present, was a projection on either side of the vehicle, in which a passenger sat on a stool, with his face to the window, if, indeed, windows were known in our early coaches. It is depicted in one of the plates accompanying Mr. Markland's *Essay*, and something of the kind seems to be still retained in the state-coaches used by the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord

Mayor of London. This incommodious situation, for which a lower fare was probably required, gave place to the clumsy *basket*, which many readers will recollect, and which those who do not, may see faithfully represented in one of Middiman's Views "Near Bath, 1785."*

Previously to the consolidation of the various partial Acts for their repair, which had been passed at intervals from the time of Charles II. the state of the roads presented an insuperable obstacle to the swift progress of stages, three or four miles an hour being esteemed very respectable travelling, and a journey by night a thing unthought of. The rise and progress of our highways, distinguished from the Roman roads, would be a subject of investigation curious and almost untouched. The irregular and ill-judged course of the greater part of them, climbing hills which might have been avoided, and winding over morasses when solid ground might have been chosen, irresistibly suggests the conclusion, that their first formation was entirely fortuitous, and the completion gradual. As population increased, tracks were worn from one farm-house to another, and from one village to the neighbouring hamlet: mutual convenience impelled those who traversed them to combine in improving their means of communication, and thus by degrees arose our public roads. The most frequented of these were long kept in repair simply by rates, levied from time to time, upon the principal landholders of the neighbourhood; but the inadequacy of this system, to insure a uniform and thorough repair of the highways, need not be pointed out. The vilest cross-roads of the present day afford, I suspect, but a faint idea of the state in which those most frequented were suffered to exist in the seventeenth century; and it is told in Lincolnshire, that even so late as 1750, when Lord Brownlow Bertie was a candidate to represent the county, he canvassed it entirely on horseback, many of the roads being quite impassable by wheels.

A lively notion of the delays and dangers to which travellers in carriages were formerly exposed, may be gathered from the details given by Mr.

* Jonson, in "Every Man out of his Humour," styles *Fastidious Brisk* "a good property to perfume the *boot* of a coach."

Markland; and various additional particulars will be found in some extracts from Lord Clarendon's Correspondence (Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. i. p. 229). Referring to his Lordship's Letters, I find one dated from Newport, in Shropshire, 23 Dec. 1685, detailing his progress to Holyhead, in which he says:—"We are now taking coach for Whitchurch, where we are to lodge at night. It is but fifteen miles from hence; but the other fourteen from thence to Chester are so bad way, that all people tell me it will be a sufficient day's journey for to-morrow." In a subsequent letter, dated on New-Year's Day, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, he says:—"The coach carried us to Bangor, where we ferried over into Anglesey, and then put my wife into the litter again, for never was, or can come, a coach into that part of the country." Little did his Lordship anticipate the wonders of the Menai Bridge, and the achievements of the Holyhead Road Commissioners!

From his remarks, in a private part of the correspondence, we may gather that the roads in Staffordshire and Warwickshire (which he styles "two noble counties") were then in a better condition than in most other parts of the kingdom. And Dr. Plot, writing about the same time, asserts that those of the former were "universally good, except in the most northerly parts of the Moorelands; so that 'tis reported King James, speaking jocularly of the county, should say, 'Twas fit only to be cut into thongs, to make highways for the rest of the kingdom!" Numerous additional proofs of the almost impassable state of most roads, by vehicles, a century or two ago, especially in the winter season, might readily be adduced, but it is needless to swell this article with more. The subject will be found sufficiently and most happily illustrated in the animated description of the Wronghead family's expedition to the metropolis, given by John Moody, in Vanbrugh's "Journey to London."

To return, however, to stage-coaches, the various conveniences of which seem to have been soon appreciated, for their numbers rapidly increased; and, in addition to the Coventry coach, 1659, Dugdale (Diary) mentions, on the same line of road, that of Aylesbury, 1662; St. Alban's, 1663; Chester, 1677; Birmingham, 1679; and Bedford, 1680; though whether he alludes to distinct

vehicles, or merely to one which passed through the several towns, does not clearly appear. The fullest list of the early stages occurs in Delaune's "Account of London," 1671 (see vol. xcix. ii. p. 485), a comparison of which with one for 1829, presents a strange contrast. Under the head of Coventry he names but one, which was, apparently, two or three days on the road, and was perhaps that by which Dugdale travelled. "William Mitchel's Coach-Wagon comes to the Bell-Savage on Ludgate Hill on Friday, goes out on Saturday." With the improvement of the roads, however, the coaches began to improve their speed, the progressive increase of which, and various other particulars, may be gathered from the subjoined advertisements. The first is from No. 400 of "The Spectator," orig. edit.

"A Coach & Six Able Horses will be at the One Bell in the Strand, tomorrow, being Tuesday, the 10th of this instant June, [1712], bound for Exon, Plymouth, and Falmouth, where all persons shall be kindly used."

About this period, the dwellers on the North Road were surprised by the phenomenon of a vehicle which traversed the distance between London and Edinburgh in the brief space of a fortnight. The commencement of this surprising novelty was thus announced in the "Newcastle Courant," October, 1712:

"Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, Durham, and London Stage-Coach, begins on Monday, the 13 Oct. 1712. All that desire to pass from Edinbro' to London, or from London to Edinbro', or any place on that road, let them repair to Mr. John Baillie's, at the Coach & Horses, at the Head of the Cannongate, Edinbro', every other Saturday, or to the Black Swan, in Holborn, every other Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a Stage-Coach, which performs the whole journey in thirteen days, without any stoppage, (if God permit) having eighty able horses to perform the whole stage. Each passenger paying £4. 10 for the whole journey, allowing each passenger 20lbs. weight, and all above to pay 6d. per pound. The Coach sets off at six in the morning. Performed by

"HENRY HARRISON, ROBT. GARBE,
"NICH. SPEIGHL, RICH. CROFT."

It has been noticed above that, in the reign of Charles II., the York coach was fourteen days on its way to the metropolis, a statement perhaps somewhat exaggerated, or applicable

to the winter season only. But even so recently as 1734, I find the writer of a work, entitled "A Journey from London to Scarborough," including among the remarkable things he met with, a coach which performed the distance in four days, the progress of which he thus circumstantially describes:

"The York Coach goes from the Swan Inn, Holborn, & from the Red Lion Inn, in Gray's-Inn Lane, Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays, in four days, at 40s. per Passenger. The first stage, Biggleswade in Bedfordshire; the second, Stamford in Lincolnshire; the third, Barnby Moor in Yorkshire [Notts.]; & the last day you reach York."

Thirty years later, a still further increase of speed had taken place on this road, as appears by a paragraph in the "Scots' Magazine," Jan. 1765, p. 54:

"Flying Post-Coaches have lately been established to go between Newcastle and London. A coach sets out from either place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock in the morning, and makes the journey in three days; carries six inside passengers, each paying 3d. a mile, and allowed 14lbs. of baggage; and they carry no outside passengers."

The Shrewsbury coaches now reach London, a distance of 160 miles, in seventeen or eighteen hours; but in the "Shrewsbury Chronicle," for 1774, frequent advertisements occur of the only two coaches which then left the place, called "The Old Machine," and "The New Machine," and which "performed the journey (God permitting) in two days and one night." They stopped for breakfast at Wolverhampton; for dinner at Coventry; and passed the night at Dunchurch. "The New Machine" possessed the advantage of "steel springs."

In Nov. 1826, died at Hounslow, æt. seventy, Fagg, the great coach-owner, who was once the proprietor of the only Southampton coach, which then took two days to perform the journey, staying all night at Farnham.

The advance, however, which has taken place in coach travelling, is not attributable solely to driving at an increased speed, but in a great degree to the improved system of changing horses; and, above all, to the avoidance of unnecessary stoppages. As to the operation of changing horses, it now occupies about a minute, the animals being kept in waiting for the arrival of the coach, and put to with surprising dis-

patch. But I well remember, as must many of my readers, when, in place of finding the horses ready, they generally came crawling from the inn-yard, one after another, half-harnessed; and if the journey was recommenced in ten or fifteen minutes, it was deemed a reasonable time. Of stoppages on the road, except to take up or set down passengers, we now know nothing; but this, too, is a system of comparative novelty; though I cannot say that, within my recollection, delays were ever carried to the shameless extent described in the following extract from "The Universal Magazine" for April, 1756, p. 188:

"We hear that the master coachmen of some Machines on the Western Road are under prosecution of several gentlemen who were their passengers, for stopping so often and so long on the road, to dispose of fish, &c. which they carry from London, instead of making that expedition they undertook to do, to the great injury of their passengers."

From one extreme we have now arrived at another: from crawling at the snail's pace of three miles an hour, our coaches proceed with break-neck velocity; and we daily read of steam-carriages, on rail-roads, impelled at a rate which it makes one giddy but to think of! The agency of steam, however, is a branch of the subject upon which I do not intend to enter, but shall close my illustrations with part of an advertisement from "The Morning Herald" of Nov. 17, 1825, which, I suppose, records the *ne plus ultra* of the noble art of driving:

"To be sold by auction, Forty Machine Horses of that fast Day Coach the Norwich Times, the admiration of every person who has sat behind them, the genuine property of, and driven by, Mr. John Thorogood, since April 1820, who has seen the cities of London and Norwich daily, making 114 miles a-day.—N.B. The greatest feat of driving ever known!"

Upon the preceding subject, and upon the subject of internal intercourse generally, much additional information remains to be gathered; nor is it a mere matter of idle curiosity, but one calculated strikingly to illustrate the progress of society in civilisation and refinement. I have seldom been more forcibly impressed with the change (I know not whether to term it improvement) that has taken place in the frequency of communication between inhabitants of distant parts, than I was

this morning while examining some copies of the early Visitation Books, in which about nine-tenths of the marriages recorded are between parties resident in the same or in adjoining counties; while, in our own time, marriages between natives of Cumberland and Cornwall, Shropshire and Suffolk, are thought as little remarkable as between those of Westminster and Southwark. A treatise, embodying all the facts that can be collected upon the rise of roads and canals, with the various modes of conveying goods and passengers, from the humble pack and saddle-horses of our ancestors, down to the luxurious chariot and economical *omnibus* of modern days, would be a compilation of no small value. Mr. Markland's Essay presents a solid foundation for such an undertaking, and a little industry would furnish the superstructure.

The statistical tracts of Elizabeth's time abound with invectives against that effeminate novelty the *coach*, some of which Mr. Markland has mentioned, while others remain to be noticed.

"It was formerly (says Nash) thought a kind of solecisme, & to fauour of effeminacie, for a young gentleman in the flourishing time of his age to creep into a coach, & to shrowd himself from wind and weather. Coatches & Caroches we left unto them for whom they were first inuented—for ladies, and decrepit age, & impotent people."

The Water-Poet Taylor, also, whose occupation naturally rendered him inimical to any thing which he thought calculated to lessen its importance or decrease its profits, is extremely bitter against them. His remarks have been too often quoted to possess much novelty, but the description he gives of the sensation excited by the first appearance of the new vehicle, is worth extracting.

"A Coach was a straunge monster in those dayes, & the sight of one put both horse & man into amazement. Some said it was a great crabbe-shell brought out of China: & some imagined it to be one of the Pagan Temples, in which the caniballs adored the divells."

This passage reminds me of one somewhat similar in the "Memoirs of Joseph Brasbridge," 1824, who says:

"I recollect the first broad-wheeled waggon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wondering crowd of spectators it attracted. I believe at that time there was not a post-

chaise in England, except two-wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also a modern improvement. A shepherd, who was keeping sheep in the vicinity of a village in Oxfordshire, came running over, to say, that a frightful monster, with saucer-eyes, and making a great blowing noise, was coming towards the village. This monster turned out to be a post-chaise with two lamps!"

Post-chaises and post-travelling were introduced into England by Mr. John Tull, son of the celebrated writer on husbandry, for the former of which he obtained a patent, in 1734. Mr. Birch, coachmaker, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, gave, in Nov. 1825, what he termed a jubilee dinner, to celebrate the circumstance of a workman having passed fifty years in the employ of himself and his predecessor. On this occasion, he mentioned several curious particulars connected with the history of coach-building, and, among other circumstances, stated that the first post-chaise used in England, was built at his house, within a century before: it had but two wheels, and opened in front, like the bathing-machines used at Margate and elsewhere.

Hoping, Mr. Urban, that you and your readers have travelled with me thus far without fatigue, I here beg leave to terminate our journey, and assure you that I am

Your's, &c.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Nov. 6.*

ON my return from a tour in Spain with a young friend this last autumn, I passed a week at Bayonne; and on the 24th Sept. we visited the ground which obtained so much unhappy celebrity in 1814. Crossing the long wooden bridge over the river, we came to what seems a detached portion or suburb of the town, though it is a separate municipality, called St. Esprit. This quarter contains a great many Jews. After ascending the steep road which leads to Bordeaux, we struck off into a side road along a height to the right. From this side road we had a most commanding prospect, which, in spite of the cloudy, gloomy, sullen atmosphere of a stormy morning, appeared both grand and beautiful. The valley beneath us, traversed by the winding Adour, presented the whole town of Bayonne. The

narrow vale is begirt with woods and pretty hills; and beyond, crowned with labouring clouds, arise the stupendous summits of the Pyrenees. Advancing, we reached the small ancient church of St. Etienne. With some difficulty, we found in the church-yard the grave-stone of Major-Gen. A. Hay, who was slain near the place of his interment on the 14th of April, 1814, in the action occasioned by a sortie of the French from the citadel of Bayonne, which the British troops then blockaded. The French officer who commanded in the citadel was extremely averse to this sortie, which he was compelled to make in obedience to the peremptory orders of Thouvenot, his superior officer, who commanded in the town. After many brave men had been killed on both sides, the French were repulsed. Thouvenot, it afterwards appeared, was previously aware (though not officially informed) that Napoleon's reign had ended: and two days after the sortie, the white flag of the Bourbons was displayed from the citadel. Intelligence of the meditated attack was carried to General Hope, the British commander, by a French deserter; but the General, in galloping from his quarters to the front of his lines, was intercepted and taken prisoner by a French party, in a wood which we afterwards traversed. He offered his watch and money to a French serjeant as the price of his release; but the serjeant rejected the offer. On his way as a prisoner to the citadel, Hope and several of his captors were wounded by the fire of the British troops. He afterwards sent for the French serjeant, praised his behaviour, and offered him as a testimony of esteem what he had refused to take as a bribe; but the serjeant declined to accept any thing from a prisoner. This fine fellow was rewarded soon after with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Returning to the Bordeaux road, we had to traverse another cross-road in an opposite direction to the last, in order to attain the main object of our peregrination,—the cemetery of the other British officers who fell in the Bayonne sortie,—situated, as we were told, in the grounds of Monsieur Leon, a wealthy Jew. We engaged an old peasant to guide us; and he, though he knew where, or at least whereabouts the cemetery was, had some difficulty to find it. We traversed foul, miry

ways, and advancing much further than I had expected, obtained a view of the debouchement of the Adour into the gulf of Gascony. Striking off from the road into the grounds of Monsieur Leon, we reached a most romantic sequestered region, consisting of a multitude of low furze and heath-clad hills, on the side of one of which, "with thicket overgrown, grotesque, and wild," we beheld the cemetery. Despite of rain and mud, we pushed on; but it was no easy matter to approach, for there is no road nor pathway, and hardly access through a wilderness of thorns, briars, and bushes. We went round and round the cemetery, tearing our clothes and skins, but long unable to reach or even nearly approach it. It seemed as if some stern guardian genius "access denied" to all idle careless intrusion. However, at length, after toiling up a steep side less bristling with resistance than the rest, we gained the exterior wall of the cemetery, and entered it by a flight of rude steps. It is a small square space, enclosed by a wall, and surrounded by willows and poplars. A few other melancholy shrubs are there: and a lovely Italian cypress ascends in the middle of the little plat of honour's ground.

"Here sleep the brave, who sunk to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest:
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

It is indeed (to pursue the fine strain of Collins) as "a weeping hermit," that Fancy must repair to and linger on this spot, which is rather a hermitage than a temple of glory. But the place is as much neglected within as without; and rank grass and weeds threaten soon to obliterate the memorials of the brave. On the few tombstones (seven or eight in number) are engraved only the initial letters of the names of those who tenant the gory beds below. All bear the date of 14th April, 1814. On one I remarked these letters, "Sir H. S., Bt., Lt.-Col. Coldm. Gd."* On a second, "Honble. W. G. C., Cap. Coldm. Gd."† On a third, "G. C., L.-Col. Coldm. Gd."‡ On a fourth, "W. B., Cap. Coldm. Gd."§ On a fifth, which is most

beautifully wreathed with creeping shrubs, "W. P., Ensign, Coldm. Gd."|| On a sixth, "J. H., Lt. 60th Regt."¶ There are one or two other stones uninscribed, or having the inscriptions obliterated.

After a visit which we prolonged in spite of the rain that now fell heavily upon us, we plucked and appropriated a small branch of the cypress—"invisos cupressos"—and bade a reluctant farewell to this singularly wild, lovely, romantic, and interesting spot.

We were obliged to set off for Bordeaux next morning. But, a little before our departure, I was informed by a respectable banker of Bayonne, that the British Consul, who had been absent for some time, had just returned, and had announced his purpose of repairing and improving the condition of the cemetery, in conformity with instructions which he had received from the British Government. It would be well, I think, in place of the present tombstones, to substitute others of more enduring quality: and as the idea (once entertained, I believe) of transporting the bodies to England, is now of course abandoned, surely, instead of the initial letters, the names of the dead heroes should be recorded at full length.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Jan. 11.*
A VERY few words, in reply to the remarks of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, in your December Magazine, p. 489, will serve to remove any misconception arising from a note in my funeral sermon for the late Vicar of Christ-Church, Newgate-street. That sermon was written in great haste, and the notes in much greater, and under the excitement of a recent loss. Probably the expressions are somewhat too strong, or at least not sufficiently guarded. Your correspondent, the Rev. W. L. Bowles (whose warmth I entirely excuse), mistakes my meaning. He supposes that I refer to some effects produced by external violence inflicted knowingly by the few individuals who are termed, I presume by way of distinction, the elder boys, and involving a charge against those who happened then to be the seniors, if not against the distinguished establishment to

* Sir Henry Sullivan.

† Hon. William Georges Crofton.

‡ G. Colyer.

§ W. Burroughs.

|| William-Henry Pitt, eldest son of Thomas Pitt, Esq.

¶ J. Hamilton.

which they belonged. If my words convey any such idea, they were indeed ill chosen. The oppression I intended was that of the mind. I meant, by the term elder boys, all who were above young Crowther in age, and who, in a school of two hundred, constituted for some years a large body. And I never thought of preferring a charge against any individual youth, much less of implicating the great national foundation of Winchester. I merely wished to express, what my authorities appeared fully to warrant me in doing, that young Crowther's tender and susceptible mind was little able to bear up against the petty unkindnesses, the minor sallies of tyranny and imperiousness, the unthought of rudeness and impositions which force or caprice inflicted, and which no discipline could prevent. Your correspondent himself speaks of the protection afforded by the elder boys to the younger, and yet he admits that one instance of oppression occurred in his own time, which ended in the actual expulsion of the offenders. How much then may have gone on of the same kind, in a very inferior degree, with respect to such a boy as Crowther, may be easily imagined. I am persuaded that strong and sturdy minds can form no idea of what a timid shrinking lad suffers in the midst of the unavoidable conflicts and concussions of a public school, from want of nerve, from constitutional irritation of feeling, from being placed, in short, in a situation for which he is totally unfit. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Crowther never shook off in future life the associations of dread which penetrated his mind when a boy, and of which his peculiar cast of character, like Cowper's, made him painfully susceptible.

But I pause; indeed I have accomplished my object, if I have removed a misunderstanding which my hurried words may have occasioned in other minds as well as in that of your respected correspondent.

Yours, &c. DANIEL WILSON.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

YOUR correspondent W. S. B. having pointed out several inaccuracies in the novels of Sir Walter Scott, will you allow me to notice a part of his writings that does not appear intelligible or correct. In "The Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland," vol. ii. is an ac-

count of Fastcastle, once the residence of the unfortunate Sir Robert Logan, of Restalrig, which was forfeited for an alleged participation in "the Gowrie treason." In order to shew that that individual was of a notoriously bad character, it is stated that a contract between him and the celebrated Napier, of Merchiston, exists, where the latter undertakes to discover certain treasure supposed to be hid in Fastcastle. This document is said to be dated 1694—Logan died 1601! but this probably is a mere typographical error. The contract, however, refers to "John Logan's house, of Fastcastle!" It is adduced as a proof of the Robert Logan's suspicious character, that Napier stipulates, in the event of finding the treasure of which he was to get half, that he should be safely guarded to Edinburgh. This appears a reasonable desire, considering the troubled state of that country. Napier could not have had so hard an opinion of Logan's principles, supposing John to be the Robert to whom the Baronet alludes, when he voluntarily agrees to place himself and treasure in his power; and, if nothing is found, agrees "to refer the satisfaction of his travel" to his employer. These are immaterial remarks; but if the historical matters of this celebrated writer are occasionally so confused and apparently erroneous, we need the less wonder at deviations from strict propriety in those amusing fictions where truth is not intended to be scrupulously adhered to.

Yours, &c.

A.

ON THE PROGRESS AND DECLINE OF WITCHCRAFT.—NO. IV.

"Witches and spells in antient time
Were sacred subjects ev'n in rhyme;
No wonder that should be received
Which laws condemned and kings believ'd.
But now of late, since royal speeches
Have kept to weightier things than Witches,
Since Parliament (whom Heav'n direct)
Have treated Satan with neglect,
The vulgar learn to take the hint,
And find the whole has nothing in't."

Lines on the passing of the Repeal Bill.

THE next circumstance to be recorded, in proceeding with our historical relations, is a curious document, being an account of expenses debited to the town and kirk sessions of Culross, in Scotland, for burying three Witches, who had been condemned towards the close of the 17th century.

Imprimis. To Mr. James Miller, when	£.	s.
he went to Prestawne for a man to		
try them.....	2	7
Item. To the man of Culross (the		
executioner), when he went away the		
first time	0	12
Item. For coals for the Witches	1	4
Item. In purchasing the commission	9	3
Item. For one to go to Tumiruth for		
the laird to sit upon their assize as		
Judge	0	6
Item. For harden to be jumps to them	3	10
Item. For making of them	0	8
Item. For a tar barrel	0	14

Another remarkable transaction of this kind is a case of Elizabeth Style, who was tried and convicted for witchcraft and sorcery upon her own confession. The circumstances which were deposed to by a variety of witnesses, amongst whom was the rector of the parish, are shortly as follows: A daughter of Richard Hill, aged thirteen, was taken with strange fits, which lasted two or three hours or more, and that in these fits the child declared that this Elizabeth Style appeared to her, and was the same who tormented her. While in these fits it was sworn by the witnesses, that, though held in a chair by four or five persons by the arms, legs, and shoulders, she would rise out of her chair and raise her body above four or five feet high, and that while in this state there appeared to be holes in her flesh which the witnesses considered to be with thorns, for they saw thorns in her flesh, and some they hooked out. Among the witnesses was one Richard Vining, who stated, that some time previously his late wife Agnes fell out with Elizabeth Style, and within two or three days she was taken with a grievous pricking in her leg, which pain continued for a long time. Some time after Style came to his wife and gave her two apples, which Style requested her to eat; which she did; and in a few hours was taken ill and worse than ever she had been before, and continued so till Easter eve, and then died.

Before her death her leg rotted, and one of her eyes swelled out. She declared to him then, and at several times before, that she believed Elizabeth Style had bewitched her, and that she was the cause of her death. But the confession of the Witch herself is a document of a very curious and extraordinary kind. She con-

fessed that the devil, about ten years previously, appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, that he promised her money, and that she should live gallantly, and have the pleasure of the world for twelve years, if she would with her blood sign his paper, which was to give her soul to him and observe his laws, and that he might suck her blood. This, after four solicitations, Style promised to do; upon which he pricked the fourth finger of her right hand between the middle and upper joint, where the sign of the time of the confession remained, and with a drop or two of her blood she signed the paper. Upon this the devil gave her sixpence, and vanished with the paper. That he had since appeared to her in the shape of a man; but more usually he appeared in the likeness of a dog, a cat, or a fly, in which last he usually sucked her in the poll about four o'clock in the morning, and did so 27th Jan. That when she had a desire to do harm she called the spirit by the name of Robin, to whom, when he appeared, she used the words, "O Satan, give me my purpose." She then told him what she would have done; and that he should so appear to her was part of her contract with him. That she had desired him to torment one Elizabeth Hill, and to thrust thorns into her flesh; which he promised to do. The next time he appeared he told her he had done it. She then goes on to recount a variety of other extraordinary adventures between her and three other persons, who also had made a similar contract with the king of fiends, and then acknowledges that the reason why she caused Elizabeth Hill to be the more tormented was, because her father had said she was a witch. And that some two years ago she gave two apples to Agnes Vining, late wife of Richard Vining, and that she had one of the apples from the devil, who then appeared to her, and told her that the apples would do Vining's wife's business.

This confession is certified to have been taken in the presence of several grave and orthodox divines, before Robert Hunt, magistrate, and was free and unforced, without any torturing or watching, drawn from her by a gentle examination, meeting with the convictions of a guilty conscience.

One Nicholas Lambert also swore, that after Style had been committed he and two others watched her, agreeably to the magistrate's request; that he, Lambert, sitting near the fire about three o'clock in the morning, and reading in the Practice of Piety, there came from her head a glittering bright fly, about an inch in length, which pitched at first in the chimney, and then vanished. He looked stedfastly then on Style, perceived her countenance change and to become very black and ghastly; the fire at the same time changed its colour; whereupon Lambert and the two others considering that her familiar was then about her, looked to her poll, and seeing her hair shake very strangely, took it up, and then a great fly flew out from the place and pitched on the table-board, and then vanished away. Upon the witnesses looking again in Style's poll, they found it very red, like raw beef. Upon being asked what it was went out of her poll? she said it was a butterfly; and asked them why they had not caught it. Lambert said they could not; she replied, I think so too. A little while after the informant and others looked upon her poll, and found the place to be of its former colour. Lambert demanded again what the fly was? She confessed it was her familiar, and that she felt it tickle in her poll, and that was the usual time when her familiar came to her.

Elizabeth Torwood then swears, that she, together with four other women who also gave evidence to the same effect, searched Style in the poll, and found a little rising which felt hard like a kernel of beef; whereupon they, suspecting it to be an ill mark, thrust a pin into it, and having drawn it out thrust it in again the second time, that the other women might see it also. Notwithstanding which Style did neither at the first or second time make the least shew that she felt any thing; but after, when the constable told her he would thrust in a pin in the place, and made a shew as if he did, she said he pricked her, whereas no one then touched her.

Style was tried and condemned, but died shortly before the time appointed for her execution.

Shortly afterwards, Alice Duke, one of Style's knot, was tried for a Witch, and convicted upon the testimony of many witnesses; and her own confes-

sion, which contains a minute account of many extraordinary and devilish tricks, which she, in conjunction with her confederates and his Satanic Majesty, performed; she confesses that her familiar commonly sucked her right breast about seven at night, in the shape of a little cat of a dunnish colour, and when she was sucked she was in a kind of trance. That she hurt Thomas Garrett's cows because he refused to write a petition for her. That she hurt Thomas Conway, by putting a dish into his hand, which dish she had from the devil. That she hurt Dorothy, the wife of George Vining, by giving an iron stake to put into her steeling box. That being angry with Edith Watts for treading on her foot, she cursed her, and afterwards touched her, which had done her much harm, for which she is very sorry. That being provoked by Swanton's wife, she did before her death curse her, and believes she did thereby hurt her; but denies that she did bewitch Mr. Swanton's cattle. And then she gives this suitable information, which may serve to put us on our guard against having any thing to do with this father of lies. That when the devil does any thing for her, she calls for him by the name of Robin, upon which he appears; and when in the shape of a man, she can hear him speak, but his voice is very low. He promised her, when she had made her contract with him, that she should want nothing, but ever since she wanted all things.

And Conway, his wife, and Watts, also corroborated her statements, by describing on oath the injuries which they had sustained from this acknowledged Witch.

The intimation above, as to the devil being a hard master, reminds one of a passage in an old translation of Bodinus, from which it appears that in Livonia, yearly, about the end of December, a certain knave or devil warneth all the Witches in the country to come to a certain place. If they fail, the devil cometh and whippeth them with an iron rod, so as the print of his lashes remains upon their bodies for ever. Which circumstance has thus been preserved by one of our early bards:

"Till on a day (that day is everie Prime)
When Witches wout do penance for their
crime."

In the State Trials there is recorded the trial of Richard Hathaway, on 24th March, 1702, upon an indictment charging him with contriving and maliciously intending one Sarah Morduck, who for the whole course of her life was an honest and pious woman, and not a Witch, nor using witchcraft, enchantment, charm, or sorcery, to bring into danger of losing her life falsely, maliciously, devilishly, and knowingly, and as a false imposter, did pretend and affirm himself, by the said Sarah to be bewitched; and that he by drawing blood from the said Sarah, by scratching, should be freed from the said pretended witchcraft. That the said R. H. did then and there, with force, &c. draw the blood of her the said Sarah. He was found guilty of this charge, and I merely refer to the trial for the purpose of noticing a curious piece of evidence given by a woman who was examined on his behalf. Lord Chief Justice Holt, "Do you think he was bewitched?" Elizabeth Willoughby. "I believe he was." "I suppose you have some skill in witchcraft; did you ever see any body that was bewitched before?" "My Lord, I have been under the same circumstances myself, when I was a girl, in Sir Edward Bramfield's time." "How do you know you were bewitched?" "There was a woman taken up upon suspicion for it." "For bewitching thee?" "Yes, my Lord." "Did you scratch her?" "My Lord, I had no power to do any thing, I flew over them all; one held me by one arm, another by the other, and another behind, and I flew sheer over their heads." "Can you produce any of these women that saw you fly?" "It was when I was a child; they are dead. I have been well ever since I was married."

In 1705 was published, "A true and faithful account of the birth, education, lives, and convictions of Eleanor Shaw and Mary Phillips (the two notorious witches), that were executed at Northampton, on Saturday, March 17th, 1705, for bewitching a woman and two children to death, &c. containing the manner and occasion of their turning Witches, the league they made with the Devil, and the strange discourse they had with him; as also the amazing pranks and remarkable acts both before and after their apprehension, and how they bewitched se-

veral persons to death, besides abundance of all sorts of Cattle, even to the ruin of many families; with their full confession to the Minister, and last dying speeches at the place of execution, the like never before heard of. London, 1705."

In Clutterbuck's History of Herts, he says, "in this village (i. e. Walkern), lived Jane Wenham, a poor woman, who was accused in several instances of having practised sorcery and witchcraft upon the body of Ann Thorn, upon the oaths of several respectable inhabitants of this neighbourhood, before Sir Henry Chauncey, of Yardly Bury, and by him committed to Hertford gaol. She was afterwards tried at the Assizes on the 4th March, 1712, before Mr. Justice Powell, and being found guilty of the charges brought against her, received sentence of death. The Judge, however, made a favourable representation of her case to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to grant her a pardon."

1735. At Burlington, in Pennsylvania, the owners of several cattle believing them to be bewitched, caused some suspected men and women to be taken up, and trials to be made for detecting them. Above three hundred people assembled near the Governor's house, and a pair of scales being erected, the suspected persons were each weighed against a large Bible; but all of them vastly outweighed it. The accused were then tied hand and feet together, and put into a river, on the supposition that if they swam they must be guilty. This trial they offered to undergo, in case as many of the accusers should be served in the like manner; which being done, they all swam very buoyantly, to the no small diversion of the spectators, and clearing of the accused.

In the Frome Daily Journal, Jan. 15, 1731, there is an account of a child of one Wheeler being seized with strange unaccountable fits; the mother goes to a *cunning man*, who advises her to hang a bottle of the child's water, close stopped, over the fire, and that the Witch would thereupon come and break it. The success of this advice is not mentioned; but a poor old woman in the neighbourhood was taken up, and the old trial by water ordeal revived. They dragged her shivering with an ague out of her house, set her astride on the pommel of

a saddle, and carried her about two miles to a mill pond, stripped off her upper clothes, tied her legs, and with a rope about her middle threw her in, two hundred spectators huzzaing and abetting in the riot. They affirm she swam like a cork, though forced several times under water. About an hour after she was taken out of the water she expired. The coroner sat on her body, but could make no discovery of the ringleaders, although above forty persons assisted in the fact, yet none of them could be persuaded to accuse his neighbour, so that the inquest were able to charge only three of them with manslaughter.

We must now notice the statute which was passed in the 9th year of the reign of George the Second, c. 5. whereby all previous statutes against witchcraft, &c. are repealed. And it is thereby enacted, that all persons pretending to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, incantment, or conjuration, or undertake to tell fortunes, or pretend from his or her skill or knowledge in any occult or crafty science to discover where, or in what manner, any goods or chattels supposed to have been lost or stolen may be found, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for a year, and once in every quarter of a year in some market-place of the proper county upon the market day, stand openly on the pillory by the space of one hour, and also give security for good behaviour.

The passing of this Act seems to have given general satisfaction to the community, and at the time gave rise to several droll essays and poems upon the subject, which are to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodicals of that day. But, although numbers rejoiced at the repeal of the obnoxious statutes which had so long continued on the statute book, to the terror of antient females, there were others who contemplated the measure with some alarm, and anticipated strange work from the circumstance of the devil being thus fairly let loose.

In April 1751, at Tring in Herts, a publican giving out that he was bewitched by one Osborne and his wife, harmless people above 70, had it cried at several market towns that they were to be tried by ducking on April 22, which occasioned a vast concourse. The parish officers having removed the old couple from the workhouse

into the church for security, the mob missing them, broke the workhouse walls, pulled down the pales, and demolished part of the house, and seizing the governor, threatened to drown him, and fire the town, having straw in their hands for that purpose. The poor witches were at length, for public safety, delivered up, stripped naked by the mob, their thumbs tied to their toes, then dragged two miles, and thrown into a muddy stream. After much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown quite naked on the bank almost choked with mud, and expired in a few minutes. The man also shortly afterwards expired. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against six of the ringleaders, one of whom was afterwards tried, convicted, and hanged in chains. This affair seems to have excited much interest throughout the country at the time.

22 June, 1760. At a General Quarter Sessions for Leicester, two persons, concerned in ducking for witches all the poor old women in Glen and Burton Overy, were sentenced to stand in the pillory twice, and to be in gaol one month.

28 Nov. 1762. A number of people surrounded the house of John Pritchers of West Langdon in Kent, and under a notion of his wife having bewitched a boy 13 years old, dragged her out by violence, and compelled her to go to the boy's father about a mile from her own, where they forced her into the room where the boy was, scratched her arms and face in a most cruel manner to draw blood, and they threatened to swim her, but some people of condition interfering, the poor woman's life was happily preserved; and the persons concerned in carrying on the imposture, particularly one Beard and Ladd's wife, being carried before a Magistrate, and compelled to make satisfaction to the unhappy injured woman, the mob dispersed, and the country, that was every where in tumult, again quieted. The boy pretended to void needles and pins from his body, and his father and mother upheld the deceit, and collected large sums of those whose compassion was excited.

15 Nov. 1775. Nine old women were burned at Kaleck in Poland, charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to a gentleman in the Palatinate.

1 July, 1776. A woman at Earls Shilton in Leicestershire, being sometime previously seized with an uncommon disorder, her friends took it into their heads that she was bewitched by a poor old creature in the neighbourhood who could scarce crawl. To this miserable object the diseased, her husband, and son (a soldier); went and threatened to destroy her if she did not instantly suffer blood to be drawn from her body, bless the woman, and remove her disorder. Hesitating a little, the son drew his sword, and pointing it to her breast, swore he would plunge it into her heart if she did not instantly comply, which being consented to, they all returned home, seemingly satisfied; but the part not being relieved, they raised a mob, seized the old woman, dragged her to a pond, cruelly plunged her in to the waist, and were proceeding to practise some of the ancient expedients, when, fortunately for her, she was rescued from their hands by the humanity of the neighbouring gentlemen.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

TODD, in the last edition of Johnson's Dictionary, speaks thus of the word Man-midwife:

"MAN-MIDWIFE, *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a Midwife. It is now frequently converted into the finical Accoucheur. Bishop Hall may be considered as giving rise in some degree to the present expression:

This *Man* was not their *Midwife*.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy. p. 100."

The Sermon of Bishop Hall, here referred to, was published in 1620. The earliest date at which I have found the word Man-midwife, is 1637, when it was employed in the preface to "the Expert Midwife." It is used as a verb, *to manmidwife*, in "Wolveridge's Speculum Matricis," 1669.

The dissection of this "strange compound" has afforded no little amusement to those writers whose delight it has been to vituperate and hold up to derision the Physicians and Surgeons who have engaged in this branch of medical practice. Your old Correspondent, Philip Thicknesse, was not contented with words only, but strove, by pictorial embellishments, to make his sarcasms more effective. He pre-

fixed, therefore, to one of his philippics, an engraving representing a personage, half man and half woman; the male half grasping a lever, and the female presenting to view a pap-boat.

This "strange compound" was early objected to, and numerous attempts have been made to fix upon a word less objectionable than this barbarism. Dr. Maubray, a man of infinite pedantry and self-conceit, coined a long word from the Greek, to designate *the man who gives aid to females in childbirth*, and this whole sentence he very felicitously, as he imagined, comprized in the sesquipedalian compound, *Androboethogynist*, which appellation he took to himself, and bestowed upon his obstetrical brethren*.

Douglas, a Surgeon, who published in 1736†, says, it is absurd to call men, wives; and not much less so, to use the word *Midwife*, when the officiating person is either a widow or a maid! He adds, "the French express it very beautifully by the word *Accoucheur*, and I shall always express it by the word *Midman*, which though not so neat as the French, yet is much better than the absurd word complained of." The female practitioners Douglas denominates "*Midwomen*, which includes Maids, Wives, and Widows." Subsequently, Douglas *applied* the word *Accoucheur* in a proposed dedication to his brother: "To that accurate Anatomist, and consummate ACCOUCHEUR, Dr. James Douglas, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, &c." This is the first time that the word was so employed in England.

Chapman‡ defends the expression *Manmidwife*. Midwifery, he contends, is expressive of practice not *by*, but *upon* a wife, and therefore he asserts that *Manmidwife*, and *Manmidwifery*, are words not chargeable with incongruity.

This explanation of the meaning of the word *Midwifery*, is not inconsistent with the derivation of the word as suggested by Todd. Johnson says, "*Midwife* is derived both by Skinner and Junius, from *mid* or *meed*, a reward, and *pyr*, Saxon." Todd, in addition says, "the interpretation of this

* Female Physician, 1730.

† State of Midwifery in London and Westminster.

‡ Reply to Douglas's Short Account, &c. 1737.

etymology, which Verstegan also gives, is 'a woman of meed, deserving recompence.' But this seems a forced meaning. May not the word be more naturally derived from the Saxon preposition *med*, *with*, and *pyr*, *wife*, implying the *wife* or *woman*, who is attendant upon, that is with the woman in childbirth?" But if this be the derivation, it would apply equally, whether the woman was attended by a male or a female.

Thomson, in his "Etymons of English Words," gives another derivation. He considers the Gothic *mid* and Danish *mit*, analogous to *wit*, knowledge, wisdom, so that Midwife, according to him, corresponds with the French *sage femme*, and the Scots *canniewife*.

I have often wondered that our Lexicographers and Philologists have not looked nearer home for the derivation of this word. The *natural* etymology may, I think, be found in the old English word *Modir*, which is used both for the mother and the womb. Midwife then, is the contraction of *Modirwife*, and is applied to the wife, the good woman, whose duty it was to be in attendance upon this important part of the female system.

Of the "finical" word *Accoucheur*, I have already mentioned the first use in the English language. Astruc* tells us that the word was invented soon after the year 1663; the first time I have noticed it, is 1668†. The Dictionnaire de Trevoux traces its etymology to the Latin *accubare*. The feminine *Accoucheure* has been formed from *Accoucheur*; but with an absurdity beyond measure ridiculous, the "finical" English, who have substituted *Accoucheur* for the incongruous compound Man-midwife, are now dignifying all the old Midwives with the splendid appellation of *female Accoucheurs*.

Instead of Man-midwife or *Accoucheur*, to both of which words objections have been largely made, some formatives from *Obstetrix* have been proposed; viz. *Obstitor*, *Obstetricator*, and *Obstetrician*. This last, as being analogous to Geometrician, Mathematician, Physician, &c. seems deserving of being adopted. Unquestionably,

Obstetric Surgeon, or Obstetric Physician, might appropriately supersede the ill-assorted Physician—or Surgeon-Accoucheur, which appears to be the term at present much employed.

Yours, &c. OBSTETRICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

IN your Obituary of May, 1828, vol. I xcviii. page 474, you give some account of the Rev. Thomas Hatch, late Vicar of Washington in Sussex. As Mr. Hatch was my intimate friend during several years of my early life, I cannot but feel anxious to correct some errors in that account, of no great importance I admit, except from the dislike one feels to every degree of error in regard to a person one has known and esteemed.

Mr. Hatch was the son of a Clergyman, Rector, or Vicar, of one of the Burnhams in Norfolk, (an honour which he shared in common with the great Hero of Norfolk) and was, as is correctly stated, elected at an early age a Demi of Magdalen, and took the degree of A.M. in 1769; but much of the subsequent account is certainly erroneous. It was not that this prospect of succeeding to a fellowship was remote, that he was induced to solicit or accept a commission in the East India Company's service; but from the severity of Dr. Wheeler, then a very influential member of the College, who was so dissatisfied with Mr. Hatch on account of some early eccentricities, that he prevailed with the society to refuse him their ordinary testimonium. Being thus driven from the profession for which he was intended, he was glad to go out as a Cadet to India. In the Company's service he remained long enough not only to attain the rank of Lieutenant (he was never Captain), but to be entitled to the liberal provision which the Company allows, according to the rank of their retired officers. It happened that, just about the time of his return to England, there was a vacancy of one of the fellowships of Magdalen, which could only be filled up by a native of Norfolk or Suffolk. There was then no Demi, no one at least of competent age or standing, from either of these counties. A member of the college, a gentleman-commoner of the name of Urquhart (lately deceased)* and Mr. Hatch became can-

* History of the Art of Midwifery.

† L'Accoucheur Methodique, par D. Fournier. 18mo.

* See our last volume, pt. i. p. 571.

didates; but, whatever the claims of the former might be from his literary attainments, which were very considerable, the latter was elected, as it were by acclamation, from the strong feeling entertained that Mr. Hatch had been very hardly used in the instance before mentioned. It was, I believe, about this time that he received a Lieutenant's commission in the East Norfolk regiment of Militia. What I certainly know is, that he was acting in this capacity in the month of June, in the year 1780, and continued in the regiment till the spring of 1783, in short, till it was disembodied. After this he retired to Magdalen College as his home, when he again directed his attention to the profession of which he afterwards became an esteemed member. It is rather a curious fact, that the first sermon he ever preached was in *Latin*, at St. Mary's, as part of his business, for his Bachelor of Divinity's degree. I remember calling upon him one day about this time, when he amused himself and me, by displaying the various titles, [Thomas Hatch, esq. Lieutenant Hatch, Captain Hatch, and the Rev. Thomas Hatch,] by which he had been addressed on letters that had arrived for him during a short absence. In the year 1784 he obtained, as is stated, the living of Washington. I have, indeed, one of his letters now before me, endorsed July 1784, in which he says; "I have been into Sussex on a pleasing occasion to reconnoitre a living, &c." This was the living of Washington, to which he was afterwards presented, and which he was pleased to call, I trust with no very unpardonable levity, *Fort Washington*. I have mentioned his early eccentricities. They were, I believe, of a very harmless nature; but, unfortunately for him, totally abhorrent from the taste of Dr. Wheeler. I have heard him record many of his adventures with his friend Sir Whalley Gardiner. One I remember,—their undertaking, upon some expedition, to personate, like Archer and Aimwell, one the master, the other the man; and I have heard Mr. Hatch describe the horrors he felt when summoned, in the presence of the family with whom they lodged, to shave his master. He was resolved, however, not to fail in obedience. And shave him he did, regardless of his friend's twitches and snatches. He informed me too, that dining one extremely hot day with

Sir Whalley at Oxford, he observed; "if we were now in Calcutta (this was of course after his return from India,) we should be stripped to our shirts." The idea was in such perfect accordance with the feelings of the party, that they instantly agreed, one and all, to profit by the hint.

To his equestrian feats I do not remember to have heard him allude; but, as I have never felt much sympathy with knights of *that order*, he might very possibly think me unworthy of receiving such communications. In a late publication, the Letters of Lord Chedworth, (see Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. p. 139,) in a note to the sixth Letter, Mr. Hatch is spoken of by the editor, whose "companion he had been in arts and arms," with much affection.

T. C.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

IN Mr. Hasted's valuable History of Kent (vol. iv. p. 267), it is said of a priory at Sandwich, "that Henry Cowfield, a German, in the year 1272, founded a priory in that town, of the order of friars called Carmelites, and afterwards, from the habits which they wore, White Friars; but his endowment of it was so small, that it seemeth *Reynold*, or more probably *William Lord Clinton*, who was a much larger benefactor, in the 20th year of king Edward I. was afterwards reputed sole founder of it. He lies buried in the wall of the south side of St. Mary's church, in Sandwich, which is now walled up."

My inquiries into monastic concerns have related almost exclusively to manners and customs. But the difficulty here is, that there was no William Lord Clinton in the time of *Edw. I.* (only of Hen. IV. to Edw. IV. a distance of nearly two centuries), and no other recognition of the name of *Raynald de Clinton*. References have been made to the relatives and friends of the late Mr. Hasted, for the authority referred to. The answer has been (accompanied with the most gentlemanly courtesy), that Mr. Hasted was indebted for his information concerning Sandwich to the late Mr. Boys, the historian of that town; and the answer of Mr. Garret, the town clerk, has been, that all the valuable records relating to Sandwich had been borrowed by antiquaries, and never returned by them?

I have not examined Tanner for the dates of the foundation of *Friaries* (distinguished from other monasteries by having no territorial endowments), but according to my recollection few, or even none, were founded so late as the time of William Lord Clinton, i. e. the 15th century. If any of your correspondents can oblige me with information, viz. concerning the authority of Mr. Hasted, *Raynald de Clinton*, and the date of the foundation, I shall be glad.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IN the chancel of Beaumaris church is a stone which appears to have been erected by an Edward Waterhouse. As it puzzled Mr. Pennant to account for how it came there, or for what purpose it was erected, I request you to lay the inscription before your numerous readers, in the hope that some one will throw light on its object, and on the individuals mentioned in it. Sir Henry Sydney had been Lord Deputy of Ireland, but died in England in 1586. Sir Anthony St. Leger was another. The two others are unknown.

1. HENRICUS SYDNEY, ordinis Garterii miles, presidiens ex consiliis marchii Walliæ, Dominus deputatus in Hibernia.
2. ANTONIUS SENTLEGER, ordinis Garterii, miles, quondam deputatus in Hibernia.
3. FRANCISCUS AGARD, armiger, ex consiliis in Hibernia.
4. EDWARDUS WATERHOUS me posuit.
5. GWILLIELMUS THWAYTES, armiger, obiit 20 die Januarii, 1565.

Nosce Teimpsum.—Fide et Taciturnitate.

Yours, &c.

MONA.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, Jan. 12.

IT must be productive of great satisfaction to the friends of our venerable church, and to the admirers of ecclesiastical architecture, to perceive a very considerable improvement taking place in the attention paid to those monuments of the taste and pious munificence of our forefathers—our parish churches, which have suffered so much through an unworthy parsimony.

The preservers and restorers of sacred architecture certainly have a claim to our warmest gratitude, and I am therefore induced to lay before your readers a short notice of some im-

provements which have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood of this large city; and, among many other instances which might be named, it gives me great pleasure to notice the improved state of the parish churches of Portbury, Tickenham, and Portishead, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. In the two former parishes the inhabitants have received the kind assistance of James Adam Gordon, Esq. of Naish House; and in the latter parish, now coming considerably into notice, the parishioners have been aided by the very ample and munificent benefactions of the Corporation of this City, who have given every support to the restorations lately adopted in its beautiful church, and have displayed a most praiseworthy example in their desire to provide accommodation in this and other churches situated on their property, for the benefit of the increasing population more immediately connected with them.

The repairs of the church at Portishead have also been considerably assisted by the liberality of the above mentioned James Adam Gordon, Esq. the lord of the manor of that parish, as well as of Portbury, a gentleman of great taste and classical attainments, eminently skilled in the early English architecture, a most generous promoter of every judicious plan for the restoration of the ecclesiastical beauties of the churches with which he is connected, and who, in addition to the other services he has rendered, recently presented to that church a fine-toned organ, built by a first-rate London artist. This church contains also two oak chairs of peculiar beauty, well worthy the attention of the antiquary, formed at the expence of the Rev. John Noble Shipton, B.D. of Baliol Coll. Oxford, who has been many years resident in that parish, and a great benefactor to that church, from the materials of the elegantly carved screen which once separated the church from the chancel, the production of an age long since passed away, but which was taken down and thrown by as lumber upwards of half a century ago. These have lately been presented to the church, no expense having been spared in their formation, and are placed on each side of the altar. The venerable buildings above described are well worthy the inspection of every admirer of ecclesiastical architecture. B. C.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Exemplars of Tudor Architecture, adapted to modern Habitations: with illustrative Details, selected from ancient Edifices; and Observations on the Furniture of the Tudor Period. By F. F. Hunt, Architect. 4to. pp. 200. Longman, and Co.

OF domestic architecture it may be said, that its choice relics have hitherto eluded public notice; either because their value, as connected with antient arts and manners, had not been duly appreciated by the local historian, or because, as isolated subjects, their committal to the press would have been little likely to have recompensed the labours of the author or the expenses of the publisher. On this account we cannot but own ourselves somewhat disappointed at not finding in the elegant work before us, instead of a compilation, a large mass of original matter, and, instead of a multitude of designs, some two or three score of good old models, whose various merits should have been pointed out in the text; a work which architects might have resorted to as authority. In short, a book of antiquity, as full as Mr. Pugin's, but better selected, and illustrated with remarks and quotations.

But we must take Mr. Hunt's work as he has pleased to give it us; and as a book of designs it meets with our full approbation. Mr. Hunt has profited more by the choice models of antiquity than any other architect with whom we are acquainted. If we were inclined to find fault with him, it would be for keeping too much in *one* style. There are *many* good styles of domestic architecture; and when Mr. Hunt says the arch ought to be excluded, he is wrong. The pointed arch is the essence of Domestic, as well as Ecclesiastical architecture; and this, we think, Mr. Hunt will hereafter allow, when he has a little more studied the subject.

Section I. is a dissertation on the Domestic Architecture of the sixteenth century; but its peculiar characteristics are not sufficiently pointed out, nor are we always referred to the buildings which the author supposes to furnish the best models for imitation. This is

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very desirable; for the architects of the present day lack not *models*, but *taste* in their selection.

"Domestic Architecture," says Mr. Hunt, "like painting and sculpture, was greatly improved under the first and second Edwards." (p. 1.) We do not know whether this observation applies to the *style* of arch, or to the internal comfort of the houses of that period. If to the latter, it is not proved, and cannot be proved; if to the former, the relics of the royal Palace at Westminster afford a contradiction. The architecture of that Palace was exquisitely beautiful; the dimensions of the apartments grand, and its enrichments, whether of sculpture or painting, of almost unequalled beauty and splendour. The style of architecture (Henry III.) excelled that practised when the Palace was founded, however noble and commanding, and it was incomparably superior to any afterwards established.

Mr. Hunt observes (p. 3), "Henry VIII. was a great builder; and *with* him, and not on the dissolution of the monasteries, began that style of house-building which it is the purpose of this volume to illustrate." The King was certainly a patron of architecture, but his munificence was far excelled by that of Cardinal Wolsey, whose buildings are amongst the most valuable models of the age.

The style of Henry VIII.'s reign was not altogether new, but only a modification of that of Henry VII. Domestic architecture rose on the ruins of Ecclesiastical architecture, which in the reign of Henry VIII. had reached its lowest and most disordered state. Just so much of the antient style might be applied to the design of a house as suited the fancy of the architect; but he could not safely take the same liberty in the style of a church, nor depart either from the antient plan or general style of ornament, without a departure also from beauty and good taste.

"To the reign of Henry VIII." observes Mr. Hunt, "we must look for models." Hampton Court and Hengrave Hall are those recommended as

“reducible to the wants of the present refined age.” This may be doubted, even if the present were the original arrangement of these mansions. Many of the state apartments of Hampton Court have been destroyed, and Hengrave has undergone so much alteration, in the total destruction of some rooms, and the enlargement or reduction of others, that its present internal comfort and elegance are totally independent of antiquity. But, after all, there is no antient house which could be recommended for exact imitation (supposing such imitation desirable) in these days. This remark is equally applicable to plan and design; both may be copied in parts, and the style of the latter ought to be preserved throughout, but the *whole* must be made to suit the economy of the age in which we live. Before we leave Hengrave, it may be remarked, *en passant*, that Mr. Hunt has drawn largely from Mr. Gage's History, which is indeed a very valuable work.

There is no doubt of the use of brick as an essential material in houses of the first magnitude as early as the 15th century, i. e. in the reigns of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. Eltham Hall is of brick, with an external facing of stone; and the beautiful ruins of the gateway of Nether Hall, Essex, are wholly of the same material, excepting the internal arches which are edged with stone. It was built under Edward IV. whose badges combined, are carved on wood in one angle of the interior. Hurstmonceaux Castle and Eton College were erected in the preceding reign; and it is difficult to believe that these are specimens of the earliest moulded bricks used in England; if so, it would puzzle antiquaries to point out any improvement in that art from the above period to the reign of Hen. VIII. It may be noticed that boldness was not a common characteristic of the antient brick ornaments, the varieties of which, excepting on chimneys, were few in proportion to their number. At East Barsham, in Norfolk, there is a constant repetition of the same devices; the cornices are shallow, but the chimneys and turrets, as in most instances, are extremely beautiful.

Cossey Hall, Norfolk, is now building for Lord Stafford, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Buckler. Red and white

brick are used in the construction of this house, the latter in the cornice, corbels, windows, and doorways, and from their colour and size they very closely resemble masonry. These bricks are in large masses, perfectly sound and even, and the arches of some of the doorways, four feet wide, consist of only two pieces. The brick field is on the edge of the park, and as the utmost pains are taken in the manufacture, it may be supposed that the material is of a very superior quality both as to strength and colour. The style adopted by Mr. Buckler is that of Henry VIII. and the arch (to which Mr. Hunt objects), except within a square architrave, is an excluded feature. The best examples have been selected for the building, and there is already no mean display of chimneys.

The ground-plan in Section II. (p. 26.) somewhat resembles that of Eastbury Hall, in Essex. The cloister is an additional feature; its *open* side partakes more of modernity than of antiquity, but its constituent ornaments are correct and good. The chimney shafts are very handsome, and the gate-house simple and in the true spirit of antiquity.

The originals of the grate and curiously embossed dogs in Pl. XV. p. 58, are at Haddon Hall, in the county of Derby.

In p. 61 to 65, inclusive, is an interesting list of buildings, distinguished by heraldic ornaments. This species of enrichment was equally beautiful and valuable. It was also very common, and it may be observed, that it was the almost boundless exercise of this liberty of decoration in architectural design that, while it contributed both beauty and variety, produced the continual changes that hastened its decline.

“The frets and other fanciful forms which are seen in the fronts of buildings, formed of vitrified bricks, were made for the purpose of employing in a manner the least unsightly, such as were discoloured by burning. In a clamp, or kiln of bricks, a certain number must, from their situation, be more strongly acted upon by the fire than the general mass, and consequently become darkly tinged. With the tact so peculiar to the old artisans, this, like other seeming disadvantages, was turned to account; and what in other hands would have been blemishes, were converted by them into embellishments. Instead of allowing the work-

men to use such bricks indiscriminately, and thereby disfigure the walls with spots, they were selected, as being more valuable than the others, and wrought into devices, relieving the plainness of those piers or surfaces which had neither apertures or stone dressings. Many examples of this kind of ornament could be given, but perhaps those in the boundary walls of the antient manor-house at Bermondsey, referred to by Mr. J. C. Buckler, in his interesting 'Account of Eltham Palace,' recently published, are the most striking. They consisted of lozenges, with crosses upon their upper points, two keys endorsed, the bows interlaced in bend, a sword interposed between them in bend sinister [Mr. Hunt thus prints the blazonry of the arms of the see of Winchester, correcting in this instance a mistake into which Mr. Buckler had fallen]; the sacred cross, curiously constructed; the cross of St. Andrew; intersected triangles, in allusion to the Holy Trinity; the globe and cross; the merchant's mark; the badge of the borough of Southwark; and the representation of the west front of a church, with a Norman arch under a gable, between two towers whose pointed roofs terminated in crosses. This rude figure was seven feet eight inches long; and Mr. Buckler conjectures that it preserved an imperfect idea of the sacred edifice of Norman architecture which once occupied the site. P. 71.

This origin of the patterns formed of glazed bricks, as given above by Mr. Hunt, is very ingenious; if it be correct, there must have been a great proportion of over-burned bricks, as scarcely half the number was used in the patterns. Those which were not were built up just as they came to the hands of the workmen. The selection now-a-days would add to the trouble and expense.

The following very judicious observations cannot be too often repeated:

"Great attention should be given to the colour of plastered houses. Mr. Uvedale Price, who seems to have deeply considered this subject, observes, in his *Essays on the Picturesque*, that one 'of the most charming effects of sunshine is its giving to objects not merely light, but that mellow golden hue so beautiful in itself, and which when diffused, as in a fine evening, over the whole landscape, creates that rich union and harmony, so enchanting in nature and in Claude: in any scene, whether real or painted, where such harmony prevails, the least discordancy in colour would disturb the eye; but if we suppose a single object of a glaring white to be introduced, the whole attention, in spite of all our efforts to the contrary, will be drawn to that point; if many such objects be scattered about, the

eye will be distracted among them. Again (to consider it in another view), when the sun breaks out in gleams, there is something that delights and surprises, in seeing an object, before only visible, lighted up in splendour, and then gradually sinking into shade; but a whitened object is already lighted up; it remains so when every thing else has retired into obscurity; it still forces itself into notice, still impudently stares you in the face.—An object of a sober tint, unexpectedly gilded by the sun, is like a serious countenance lighted up by a smile; a whitened object, like the eternal grin of a fool. I wish however to be understood, that when I speak of whitewash and whitened buildings, I mean that glaring white which is produced by lime alone, or without a sufficient quantity of any lowering ingredient; for there cannot be a greater or more reasonable improvement than that of giving to a fiery brick building the tint of a stone one. Such an improvement, however, should chiefly be confined to *fiery* brick; for when brick becomes weather stained and mossy, it harmonises with other colours, and has often a richness, mellowness, and variety of tint, infinitely pleasing to the painter's eye; for the cool colour of the greenish moss lowers the fiery quality, while the subdued fire beneath gives a glow of peculiar character which the painter would hardly like to change for any uniform colour, much less for the unmixed whiteness of lime." P. 74.

"Halls are mentioned of a very early date, built with a middle and two side aisles like Churches: the original hall at Westminster is said to have been of this form. These observations of former writers, and men whose antiquarian researches entitle their opinions to respect, the author begs to say he notices incidentally, having no authority of his own to adduce. The hall of the Savoy Hospital was cruciform; its length each way was 226 feet, and its width 30 feet." P. 95 note.

The Guildhall at York, erected in the 15th century, is a fine building on the former plan. The Hall of the ancient palace at Winchester, at least two centuries older, is another existing example; and that Westminster Hall was originally subdivided by two rows of arches and pillars, there can be no doubt. The triple arches on the exterior, with lozenge-shaped masonry similar to the Chapter House of Wenlock Priory, and of the same Norman character, appeared when the stonework of Richard the Second's age was removed to make way for the present noble façade.

Ceiled rooms [not mentioned in Mr. Hunt's book] are of remote an-

tiquity. When the Hall occupied only the lower story of the house, as in the curious remains of the parsonage-house at Congresbury in Somerset, it was ceiled; but in the majority of examples this noble apartment was distinguished for its height, and its chief architectural embellishments appeared in its raftered roof. The Painted Chamber, and the Prince's Chamber at Westminster, were covered with flat ceilings of wood, and adorned with figures in panels of great richness and beauty; and the roof of the intervening room was arched in wood. Experience has proved that flat ceilings are the best for rooms of common habitation, and that this opinion was early entertained, the above examples may testify. The Norman manor-house at Appleton in Berks, is too imperfect to be cited on the same account; but that at Winwal in the parish of Wereham in Norfolk, is ceiled after the manner of a modern house; and the proof that the fashion in this instance is original, appears in the cornice of zig-zag which extends round the rooms. The choice of flat ceilings, therefore, in houses at a period when scarcely the aisle of a Church, however small, was left without a groined vaulting, is a sure testimony of a system in domestic architecture, in which comfort and accommodation were mainly considered.

The Section on Furniture is very interesting, but has little to do with the style of Domestic Architecture, of which the book treats. This kind of furniture is at best coarse and clumsy,—it will not bear imitation. Some articles of beauty would no doubt be found in the dwellings of the ancients; but they were far inferior to us in domestic conveniences, and the fittings-up were by no means proportioned to the magnificence of the building.

The engravings, or rather etchings, are very neatly executed. Accuracy in the outline and detail has been chiefly regarded, and these are more valuable in works of the present kind, than the most highly finished engraving. The drawings are from the author's own pencil. One of the subjects, if we are not mistaken, appeared in the last year's exhibition at Somerset-house; and several of the engravings have been long before the public.

The title-page is decorated with a beautiful wood-cut of the arms and supporters of Henry VIII. tastefully

designed and drawn by Mr. Willement.

As a work intended to exhibit the skill of its author in the adaptation of ancient designs to modern habitations, this is very valuable one, and likely to correct the bad taste which, with so many fine models for imitation, still superabounds in the profession to which Mr. Hunt belongs. We are glad to see that in these designs there is no straining after the picturesque—as if a confused outline produced beauty, and broken angles, variety of decoration, and irregularly shaped features, atoned for inaccurate detail, mixture of styles, and mistaken notions of the system which governed the architects of antiquity.

Uniformity certainly is not inconsistent with what is misnamed *gothic* architecture. It did not always extend to inferior features, which however were sometimes arranged with scrupulous exactness. The west fronts of Christ Church in Oxford, and Thornbury Castle may be named; the latter indeed is very imperfect; but in the splendid front of Hengrave Hall there once appeared, for the sake of uniformity, a window on the east side of the porch, exactly like the curious bay window of the Chapel on the other side.

In another respect, Mr. Hunt's designs are highly creditable to his taste and judgment. They are not loaded with carved work; he has trusted to general features, and has had but little to do with minute ornaments. He who tricks out a design with many carvings, betrays a want of sound taste, and fancies he supplies with enrichment the deficiency in the order of the plan and the beauty of its proportions. On the whole, it is better to have too few than too many ornaments. By simplicity we do not mean sullen severity, or a total absence of decoration, but only so much as will serve to increase the beauty of the design, the merit of which is always diminished by excess in this particular.



The Vocabulary of East Anglia; an Attempt to record the Vulgar Tongue of the Twin-Sister Counties Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last Twenty Years of the Eighteenth Century, and still exists, with Proof of its Antiquity, from Etymology and Authority. By the late Rev. Robert

Forby, *Rector of Fincham*. 2 vols. post 8vo. Nichols and Son.

ANCIENT provincialisms are like ancient coins: they form the authentic materials of history. They suggest new facts, and they confirm the old; and they have the superior character of matters insusceptible of error, fabrication, or opinion. If not an iota of history existed concerning the Roman conquest of Britain, coins and tessellated pavements would show it. It is, of course, a natural conclusion that, if there exist, as here stated (Preface), "a remarkable prevalence of Anglo-Saxon nomenclature in the topography of East Anglia," the Anglo-Saxons had an eminent concern with that district, and that circumstances have not substituted others for the native words. But, as provincialisms generally obtain among the uneducated ranks, the cause is not strictly local, but accidental. The authorised translation of the Bible is almost entirely genuine English, and we select from the Introduction (p. 17) the following demonstrative proof:

"Then, when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw him, she fell down at his feet, saying unto him, 'Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.' When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping, which came with her, he groaned in *spirit* and was *troubled*, and said, 'Where have ye laid him?' They said unto him, 'Lord, come and see.' Jesus wept. Then said the Jews, 'Behold, how he loved him!'" *John*, x. 32—36.

"With the exception of proper names, which either retain the same form in all languages, or are varied only by some slight modifications, this passage contains seventy-two words. Of these all are Saxon but the two printed in Italics, one of which is of Latin, the other of French origin. This is indeed the English of the early part of the century before the last. It is above two hundred years old; but it is also the English of the present day: not one of the words, as they stand in this passage of our New Testament, is either obsolete or in any degree unusual. If the passage had been translated in our time, we should indeed, very probably, have found it less purely Saxon. Passages, quoted from Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and Johnson, contain a much greater proportion of words derived from other languages, but we must not conclude that the words which are not Saxon could not be supplied by Saxon. On the contrary, Saxon terms might be substituted for almost all of them."

The adulteration of the Saxon first

proceeded from the French; and from that nation also, says Mr. Forby (p. 41), the Latin. But to that position there are many exceptions. Long before the Norman invasion, there were various monkish works written in Latin, and that Latin was assuredly derived from Italy, through intercourse with the Romish see. Greek has been chiefly, almost wholly, adopted from works of science, and is of recent introduction.

The indispensable connection of profane knowledge with the state of reason and civilisation, which is equally indispensable to the support of the morals and rationality of our religion, renders, in our opinion, clergymen who support learning very useful men. When (says a trite anecdote) it was observed to South, that "God had no necessity for human *learning*." "Then (he replied) he can have no necessity for human *ignorance*." Nor is such learning incompatible with the sacred profession, or unbecoming it; for, in the first place, the illustrations of theology are in a great degree dependent upon profane science; and, in the next, the exercise of the virtues do not require much expenditure of time or previous study. We know that we are indebted for almost all the learned works, likely to survive a century, to eminent ecclesiastics; and, under the modern fanatical prejudice, it is a counteracting medicine to laud and elevate industrious scholars. Upon this account, among others, we shall give a short abstract of the "Memoirs of our Author," as written by that elegant antiquary Mr. Dawson Turner, and annexed to this work.

Mr. Forby was the son of respectable, but not opulent parents, at Stoke Ferry, in the county of Norfolk, and educated under Dr. Lloyd, at the Free School at Lynn. From hence he removed to Cambridge, where he graduated in 1781, and soon after was elected fellow of his college, Caius. The late Sir John Berney, in an evil hour, induced him to resign his fellowship, and abandon his college prospects, for the sake of coming near him, and undertaking the education of his sons. Accordingly, he received from the Baronet the small living of Horningtoft, in Norfolk, and settled himself near his patron, at Barton Bendish, whither he had taken his mother and sisters to reside with him. Misfortunes on the part of the Baronet frustrated all his

expectations, and he was obliged to have recourse to pupils for his own sustenance. Schoolmasters are chartered subjects of petty annoyance; and Mr. Turner justly says:

“Every one who has been conversant, in however slight a degree, with education, knows that the daily and hourly annoyances necessarily attendant on it are such, that no motive can ever thoroughly reconcile the mind to the irksome task, except the spur of some more irksome necessity.” P. xxiii.

The truth is, that an opinion that nobody would be a schoolmaster who could possibly help it, induces people to think that they must and will submit to baiting with every kind of indignity; and this licentiousness of insult is savagely exercised by coddling mothers and purse-proud fathers. They have only the minds and feelings of cattle-drovers; and it is useless to state the utility and convenience of the profession, and the public good of avoiding such conduct, that respectable people may be induced to become tutors. In their opinion, pecuniary obligation ought to make only humble friends and upper servants. Poor Forby was more than once stung by such insects as to character. But though, upon the death of his uncle, the Rev. Joseph Forby, he succeeded him in the valuable family living of Fincham, he still continued a schoolmaster. In 1803, he added to this drudgery that of being an acting justice, deputy-lieutenant, and commissioner of the land-tax. As he had complained of being in the frying-pan, as a schoolmaster, so it seems that, through the official labours, he had only jumped out of it into the fire; had got into roasting as well as frying; for he says:

“Of the fatigue of my daily domestic occupations you are a competent judge: this is to be added to the other; and when I have left home, soon after breakfast, and return at five o'clock to a solitary dinner, which I abhor, with my head full of parish-rates, surveyors' accounts, vagrants, runaway husbands, assaults, petty larcenies, militia-lists, and substitutes; tax-duplicates and distress-warrants, some or all of these jumbled together in a horrid confusion; and, my dinner dispatched, sit down to have my aching head split by prosaic verses, bad themes, or abominable lessons, tell me is it wonderful if I take up any slight amusement that lies in my ways, kick off my shoes and lounge by the fireside, or try to win sixpence of my mother at cribbage?” P. xxvi.

Mr. Dawson Turner ascribes his en-

durance of this fatigue, after the acquisition of a living, to use becoming a second nature. But as he also wrote poetical squibs, essays, &c. we apprehend that he had a very active mind, a natural consequence of high cultivation, and active minds require perpetual excitement. Indolence is misery.

His clerical duties were performed in a most satisfactory manner; he was a good reader, an eloquent preacher, a comforter and benefactor to the poor; in private life an excellent son; and, as Mr. Turner says, in his general character, a most valuable man.

He continued to pursue, with the addition only of literary amusements, among which was this work, the kind of life which we have described, until December 20, 1825.

“Upon that day a gentleman called to see him, about one o'clock, while he was taking his bath, as usual. After waiting a considerable period, the family became alarmed, and upon opening the door, they found that he had fainted in the water, and had been suffocated, and had evidently been dead some time.” p. xiv.

Bishop Heber, it will be remembered, met with a similar death; and therefore we would recommend the more harmless substitute of a shower-bath.

We shall now proceed to the work. It is hardly possible that words, professed to be purely Saxon or Old English, should be merely provincial, because the language was national. We shall therefore take for our extracts certain words not of limited application.

“GUMPTION, *s.* understanding; JAMIESON and PEGGE. Common sense; JENNINGS. Common sense combined with energy; BROCKETT. With us it seems rather to mean address and shrewdness. It is a good word, and may have many shades of meaning. Moes-g. *gaumian*, percipere. BROCKETT has *gawm* in this sense.” ii. 145.

This is ingenious and correct, for there still is a verb, *to gawm*, *i. e.* to mind. Watson says, “In Halifax, not to *gawm* a man, is not to mind him. But in the next parish, within Lancashire, to *gawm* is to understand or to comprehend, and a man is said to *gawm* that which he can hold in his hands. For this reason a person is said there to be *gawmless* when his fingers are so cold and frozen that he has not the proper use of them.”—(*Watson's Halifax, in Vocc.*)

That the origin is here correct is beyond doubt; but, as Tyrwhit says, French words were Saxonised; so does it appear also, from the termination, *ion*, that Saxon words were, *vice versâ*, Frenchified, *gumption* being made up out of *gawmtion*.

“TANTRUMS, *s. pl.* airs; whims; absurd freaks; high ropes. Though the senses do not seem exactly coincident, it is probably from Fr. *trantrans*.” WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss. and BROCKETT, ii. 342.

Trantran is, in Cotgrave, “the land resounding, or sound of a hunter’s horn.” We have thought, that *tan-torum* (Lat.) was the real origin; but *trantran*, the *r* being sunk for euphony, into *tantran*, is far better. As, to *give himself airs*: *air*, a dissyllable, is Fr. *Anger*, from the Latin *ira*, and *airé*, adj. is angry, choleric, but the phrase, *donner air* (i. e. *air* the monosyllable or diphthong) is to publish, reveal, &c. On the *high ropes*, is an obvious metaphor from funambulism.

“To make one eat humble pie, i. e. to make him lower his tone and be submissive. It may possibly be derived from the ‘um-bles’ of the deer, which were the perquisite of the huntsman; and if so, it should be written *umble-pie*, the food of inferiors.” ii. 432.

Umble is certainly taken from *umbilicus*.

These few specimens will show what a valuable accession this work is to the philologist and antiquary.

We ought further to observe, that the Glossary does not form the whole of this work; there is also a copious and elaborate dissertation upon the origin and history of our language, which merits study; and Mr. Forby’s remarks on East Anglian pronunciation and grammar, stamp an additional value on his work. But we shall not stop here as to the value of such works. Few people know that only one word in English, out of twelve, is spoken by educated people. We have seen a table in which the derivatives, as stated in Johnson’s Dictionary, are numerically summed up. Though it is not made with philosophical accuracy, we are clear that, on a broad scale, it is sufficient; for it is to be recollected that we are not discussing *all* the words of a language, only those of the great lexicographer, who certainly did not include vulgarisms. From hence it will clearly appear that, as education advances, we shall have two dialects, broadly marked, in the gentry and pea-

santry, and a mongrel in mixed classes. Genuine English will suffer an extinction to an extensive degree, and books like these will ultimately be its only preservative. Now for the proof. The number of derivatives in Johnson is stated to be, from the

Latin6,732
French4,812
Saxon1,665
Greek1,148

14,357

The total number of derivatives is 15,782—deduct 14,357, the remainder is only 1,425.

Thus it appears that educated people really talk Latin and French; and if any of our leisurely correspondents will take the trouble of counting the words of a Bible Concordance, they will easily see how much of the real English tongue is retained in memory. Perhaps they will find that, were it not for the translation of the Bible, and the Liturgy, *English* would soon become a dead language. It is only now preserved because it is colloquial, and dignified by the Church Service. At present a *slang* (a black-leg, or a black guard, we care not which) is introduced into gentlemanly, though not official, diction. Such things are matters of course, but they are nevertheless disgusting.

Mr. Forby has, in this work, left a legacy of very considerable value to the philologist. He evidently was a man highly qualified, by long residence in his native county, by accurate observation, and unremitted study, for the task he delighted in; and it is to be regretted that he did not live to complete his intentions. The present publication contains between two and three thousand words; but Mr. Forby was of opinion that, if a general vocabulary of all the English provincialisms were formed, thirteen thousand words might be collected. This is still a great desideratum in our literature, and we trust will ultimately be accomplished. Upon the whole, we can safely recommend Mr. Forby’s work to the attention of those who are interested in the history of their native tongue; and it cannot fail to gratify particularly those whom business or other causes may bring into contact with the lower orders in the twin-sister counties whose peculiarities of idiom are explained in it.

Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*:—*Vol. I. History of Scotland. By Sir Walter Scott.*—*Vol. II. History of Maritime and Inland Discovery.*

THIS is one of those new engines of instruction so peculiarly characteristic of the age of improvement in which we live. Its plan and arrangements are entitled to our best commendations; for, as intellectual food, be its quality what it may, is now as essential to our existence as our corporeal aliment, too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who have adopted the best means of ensuring an abundant and cheap supply of the most healthful. The design of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* is, the furnishing popular compendiums of all that is useful and interesting in art, science, and literature, from the pens of the most eminent writers of the day. A twofold advantage is secured by the employment of none but the most profound and practised writers in this undertaking. The high reputation of such men, and the generous emulation to which their simultaneous co-operation must give birth, will be a guarantee of not only the intellectual excellence, but, what is far more important, the moral tendency of their productions. This it is that induces us to augur well of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, and to hail it as a valuable addition to our literature.

With reference to the two volumes of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* which are now lying before us, a few words will suffice to express our opinion of their very great merits. They are both the fruits of the most extensive and painstaking research, conveyed in a style of such unbroken interest, that the widest and loftiest views are as easily comprehended by the reader as the narrative of the simplest fact. The *History of Scotland*, by Sir Walter Scott, is a beautiful illustration of the grace and effect which sober reality assumes when treated by the pencil of genius. In no work with which we are acquainted, is the progress—in fact, the romance of manners, painted with more historic fidelity, or with half so much picturesque vividness of colouring. This, indeed, is the great charm of the work—which will ensure it lasting popularity.

The progress of manners is also in a great degree the main object of the *History of Maritime Discovery*, but necessarily on a more generalizing scale.

“It has for its object,” says the writer, “in some measure the defining the species, but is more immediately connected with the advancement of navigation and commercial enterprise. Instead of confining the attention to the fortunes of a particular community, it carries the eye of the enquirer continually abroad, to survey all the nations of the earth, to mark the knowledge they obtained of one another, and the extent of their mutual acquaintance.” As the condensation of facts in a work of this nature is necessarily greater than in that of the *History of Scotland*, the difficulty is increased of sustaining the interest of the narration. As a counterbalance, however, the individual sympathy with wild adventure and heroic suffering is more unremittingly excited, and the thirst of curiosity more constantly inflamed to the end of the volume. We know not, therefore, which volume is the most interesting; for, if the *History of Scotland* abounds more in picturesque scenes of chivalrous barons and heroic knights, the *History of Maritime Discovery*, besides reflecting a philosophic light on the origin and customs of the various nations of the earth—enchains the attention more by the spirit of adventure, which from the birth of the human race has urged on individuals—here to explore Nature in her “unmolested but barbarous majesty,”—there to unfold the charm which encircles every thing connected with the splendid dreams of the ancient kingdoms of the east,—or, with Columbus, to dash over a trackless ocean to the possession of a new world.

In our selection of extracts, we shall depart from the course usually followed in the case of eulogy, and, instead of an extract which we might submit to the reader with our unqualified commendations, we shall present to them our reasons for not adopting two new opinions which Sir Walter Scott and the historian of *Maritime Discovery* have promulgated in their respective volumes.

It would appear from the following passage, that Sir Walter Scott inclines to the belief that Richard the Second did not, as is generally asserted, terminate his life within a short period after his deposition, but lived a captive for many years in Scotland.

“There is a story told by Bower, or Bowmaker, the continuator of Fordun's

Chronicle, which has hitherto been treated as fabulous by the more modern historians. This story bears, that Richard II. generally supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract Castle, either by the "fierce hand of Sir Piers of Exton," or by the slower and more cruel death of famine, did in reality make his escape by subtlety from his place of confinement; that he fled in disguise to the Scottish isles, and was recognised in the dominions of the Lord of the Isles by a certain fool or jester, who had been familiar in the court of England, as being no other than the dethroned king of that kingdom. Bower proceeds to state, that the person of Richard II. thus discovered, was delivered up by the Lord of the Isles to the Lord Montgomery, and by him presented to Robert III. by whom he was honourably and befittingly maintained during all the years of that prince's life. After the death of Robert III. this Richard is stated to have been supported in magnificence, and even in royal state, by the Duke of Albany; to have at length died in the castle of Stirling, and to have been interred in the church of the Friars there, at the north angle of the altar. This singular legend is also attested by another contemporary historian, Winton, the prior of Lochleven. He tells the story with some slight differences, particularly that the fugitive and deposed monarch was recognized by an Irish lady, the wife of a brother of the Lord of the Isles, that had seen him in Ireland—that, being charged with being King Richard, he denied it,—that he was placed in custody of the Lord of Montgomery, and afterwards of the Lord of Cumbernauld,—and, finally, that he was long under the care of the Regent Duke of Albany. 'But whether he was King or not, few,' said the chronicler of Lochleven, 'knew with certainty. The mysterious personage exhibited little devotion, would seldom incline to hear mass, and bore himself like one half wild or distracted.' Serle also, Yeoman of the Robes to Richard, was executed because, coming from Scotland to England, he reported that Richard was alive in the latter country. This legend, of so much importance to the history of both North and South Britain, has been hitherto treated as fabulous. But the researches and industry of the latest historian of Scotland (Mr. Tytler) have curiously illustrated this point, and shown, from evidence collected in the original records, that this captive, called Richard II. actually lived many years in Scotland, and was supported at the public expence of that country.

"It is then now clear that, to counterbalance the advantage which Henry IV. possessed over the regent of Scotland, by having in his custody the person of James, and consequently the power of putting an end to the delegated government of Albany

whenever he should think fit to set the young King at liberty, Albany, on his side, had in his keeping the person of Richard II. or of some one strongly resembling him, a prisoner whose captivity was not of less importance to the tranquillity of Henry IV., who at no period possessed his usurped throne in such security as to view with indifference a real or pretended resuscitation of the deposed Richard."

Sir Walter informs us that the evidence of this very interesting fact will appear in the third volume of Mr. Tytler's *History of Scotland*. We have not yet seen that evidence, which must certainly be curious, but, we are inclined to think, merely as demonstrative of the great pains taken by Albany to encourage a delusion, which he is already well known to have attempted to propagate. In our opinion, Sir Walter gives the fabrication too high a degree of credit, not, perhaps duly considering the fact, that Richard's body was exposed in London to the public view, in order that its identity might not be a matter of question. It should be considered that, notwithstanding that precaution of Henry, the Scottish Regent would certainly have sufficient reason to pursue his plan of deception, since among the northern English living at a distance from the Metropolis, and particularly those anti-Lancastrians whose hopes would stimulate their belief, there were doubtless many willingly credulous of so plausible a tale.

In the notice of the Scottish palladium in p. 67, there are two or three inaccuracies of expression. The stone is said to "form the support of King Edward the Confessor's chair;" more correctly it should be described as contained within the seat of the Coronation chair; which chair there is no other authority to call Edward the Confessor's, except that it usually stands in that part of the Abbey called St. Edward's Chapel, and near the shrine erected by King Henry the Third to his canonized predecessor. Its architectural ornaments are decidedly of the age of Edward I. and that is remarkably confirmed to be the æra of its formation by a passage in the *Wardrobe Accounts* of 1300, which mentions the "*nova cathedra in qua Petra Scocie reponitur*." In addition, —notwithstanding the abbey-church of Westminster contains this most

pre-eminent of chairs, it yet has no right to the epithet of "cathedral," which is inadvertently bestowed upon it by the historian.

In p. 173 it is mentioned that, on the expedition of Edward Baliol in 1314, Edward the Third "prohibited the disinherited Barons entering Scotland by the land frontier, but connived at their embarking at the obscure sea-port of Ravenshire, near the mouth of the Humber." This obscure sea-port, now lost in the waves, was situated, as the historian says, quite at the mouth of the Humber, whilst the present great port of that river, Kingston upon Hull, is about fifteen miles inland. It is the same at which Henry of Lancaster and Edward of York each landed on their successful invasions, and is therefore highly memorable in English history. The chroniclers generally call it Ravenspurgh, under which name it occurs more than once in Shakspeare. Its still older appellation is Ravenser, from which comes the incorrect "*shire*" of Sir Walter Scott; but perhaps the best modern orthography is Ravenspurne, the adjacent point of land being still called the Spurn-head.*

The writer of the History of Maritime and Inland Discovery questions the truth of the opinion generally adopted by historians, that by the term *Cassiterides* the ancients meant the Scilly Isles and Cornwall, then supposed to be an island.

"The Greek name for tin (*cassiteros*) was derived, it has been supposed, from the Phœnicians, who originally usurped the whole trade of the Mediterranean. It is not of importance to controvert this opinion, which, however, evidently rests on the erroneous supposition that the word *Kasdira* was a primary and original term of the Phœnician language. The name *Cassiterides* (tin islands) is evidently but an epithet, implying the want of particular acquaintance with the countries thus vaguely denominated. But, as geographers feel peculiar pleasure in fixing the position of every wandering name, the title of tin islands was inconsiderately bestowed by Greek and Roman writers, at one time on real islands in which there was no tin, at another on imaginary islands near the coasts abounding in that metal. Almost all these accounts refer the

Cassiterides to the coast of Spain. Some writers place them many days' sail in the Western Ocean; others, nearly opposite to Corunna; but they are never mentioned by ancient authors (with a single exception) with respect to their distance from the coast of Britain; a circumstance which, to those acquainted with the ancient system of navigation, must be a convincing argument that the *Cassiterides* were not the Scilly Islands. Cæsar and Tacitus, though they mention the gold, silver, iron, and pearls of Britain, take hardly any notice of its tin mines. Pliny, moreover, after discussing all the accounts relating to the *Cassiterides*, concludes that these islands had but a fabulous existence, and observes, that in his time tin was brought from Galicia."

Against this it may be confidently affirmed that, without adopting Bochart's conjecture, that the term *Britannic* is derived from the Hebrew *Baratanac*, or the land of tin; or Mr. Turner's conjecture, that it might rather come from the Arabic *Bahrat Anuk*, the country of tin; the circumstances mentioned by Strabo and other ancient writers of the *Cassiterides*, apply only to the British isles. They were ten in number; the largest was called *Siluta* or *Sigdelis* (hence Scilly). They possessed tin and lead mines, which no other island in the same track of the ancient navigators had; they were opposite to the Aslabri (Galicia in Spain) with a bend to the north from them; they looked towards Celtiberia; the sea was much broader between them and Spain than between them and Britain; and they lay in the great Iberian Sea; all which circumstances apply only and entirely to the Scilly Isles.

Pliny does not, as the writer infers, proclaim the fabulousness of the *Cassiterides*, but his ignorance of their positive locality. He tells that the first Phœnician navigator who *plumbum ex Cassiteride insula primus apportavit*, was one Midacritus. (See his Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 37, and Camden's Britannia.)

—♦—

Satan, a Poem. By Robert Montgomery. 12mo. pp. 391. Maunders.

OF the previous volumes of Robert Montgomery we have spoken in very favourable terms. In delivering our opinions, we have neither followed the current of extravagant praise, nor have we interposed between him and a certain portion of the press, the severity of whose criticism seems to par-

* See "Ocellum Promontorium; with Historic Facts relative to the Sea-port and Market-town of Ravenspurne, by Thomas Thompson, esq. F.S.A." 8vo, 1822.

take of the character of personal hostility rather than of fair and liberal discussion. Judging for ourselves, we shall now, as before, offer our unbiassed sentiments on the poem before us. The subject, as will have been seen by the title, is Satan; and if we may so speak, the Satan of Mr. Montgomery's imagination, rather than the Evil Spirit of Holy Writ; or he may be described as the "Archangel ruined," at the moment when, weeping over the millions "amerced of Heaven,"

"Words interwove with sighs found out their way."

We remember Lord Byron excuses the blasphemies of the apostate, in the poem of Cain, and remarks, that he has not made the "Devil converse like a clergyman." Now herein we presume lay the difficulty of Mr. Montgomery in his choice of this subject; he was either to make Satan an inconsistent being, and talk "like a clergyman," or he would have offended pious ears, by putting into the mouth of the only speaker he has introduced such language as the "father of lies," and the arch blasphemer, may be supposed to have uttered. It is evident that his good taste would recoil from such a monologue; he has therefore preferred the more amiable course, and by so doing has fallen into many inconsistencies; in fact, there is a perpetual shifting between the poet and the imaginary being he has created,—we would be understood to speak in a very restricted sense; and frequently, instead of that natural exultation which the "prince of the power of the air" would exhibit in witnessing the various instruments of his warfare against God and man, successfully engaged in his service, he reasons with almost a seraph's pity on the vices and crimes by which his own dominion is upheld. We have no objection that the Devil should be a *poet*, and that he should speak the language of his craft. We quarrel not with him for his taste and feeling; all these are his legitimate weapons; but we cannot reconcile to our ideas of good keeping the notion of our "adversary going about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour," and the Satan of Mr. Montgomery, rebuking sin, arguing against infidelity, and being like the Belzebub of the Jews, "divided against himself." Far be it from us to be so mis-

understood as to be supposed to recommend the offensive part of the alternative; but, in short, a Satanic soliloquy is not in our opinion a felicitous subject for a poem. Having thus discussed the title somewhat too fully, we will proceed without further preface to the poem itself. It is divided into three books; in the first, Satan from an eminence describes the "kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," and various thoughts arise on the past, the present, and the "to come." In the second, the Evil-one proceeds with the science of a master spirit to unfold the mysteries of the human heart, and attempts an analysis of its occult and complicated passions and emotions; he shows who are his agents, and who have been his victims; he describes the Creation and the Fall, the Deluge,—muses and moralizes on Time and Eternity,—descants on Redemption,—and with a demon's belief, "trembling" as he "believes," confesses the Crucified, celebrates the miracles, and admits the omnipotence of Truth.

In the third book, we find the Tempter on dangerous ground,—England is the subject of his speculations, and it were well if England would be admonished when the Devil speaks so many alarming truths. The topics are too various and discursive for analysis; but the more prominent vices of the "chartered clime of Heaven," are denounced with a severity which, begging his Satanic majesty's pardon, is not a little ungrateful, seeing that the harvest is *his own*. But we would desire to be grave on a serious theme, and we most readily admit that, saving a certain want of congruity between the speaker and his subject, the poem abounds in passages of beauty and sublimity, which have few parallels in modern times. The mind of Mr. Montgomery is in a healthy state, his contemplations are as sound as they are deep and poetical, his fancy is as graceful as it is vigorous, and tender as it is elevated. He has treated a difficult subject, requiring the brilliancy of an ardent imagination to be kept in constant check and control by a severity of judgment, with a feeling that does honour to his genius, and a taste that reflects credit on the soundness of his principles and the goodness of his heart.

The following extracts afford satisfactory evidence of the justice of our praise.

Satan has alighted in the darkness of a storm on the spot where the Saviour of the world was tempted by, and withstood him. The tempest subsides, and then follows this beautiful description of the new-born day:

“The tempest dies, the winds have tamed
their ire,
The sea-birds hover on enchanted wing;
And, save a throb of thunder, faintly heard,
And ebbing knell-like o’er yon western deep,
That now lies panting with a weary swell,
Like a worn monster at his giant length
Gasping, with foam upon his troubled mane,
No sound of elemental wrath is heard;
The Sun is up! look, where he proudly
comes,
In blazing triumph wheeling o’er the earth,
A victor in full glory! At his gaze
The heavens magnificently smile, and beam
With many a sailing cloud-isle sprinkled o’er,
In sumptuous array. Yes, land, and air
Whose winged fulness freshens tree and
flower, [skies!
Own thee, thou shining Monarch of the
Now hills are glaring, rich the mountains
glow, [pear,
The streams run gladness, yellow meads ap-
And palm-woods glitter on Judea’s plain;
Beauty and brightness shed their soul abroad;
Then waken, Spirit, whom no space can
bound,
And with thy vision let me span the world.”
P. 24.

There is a great power in Satan’s description of himself, and of his mysterious influence over the world:

“Ere man was fashion’d from his fellow dust,
I was,—and since the sound of human voice
Has echoed in the air, my darksome power
Hath compass’d him in mystery, and in
might:
Upon the soul of sage Philosophy
And Wisdom, templed in the shrines of old,
Faint shadows of my being fell; a sense
Of me thus deepen’d through the onward
flood
Of ages, till substantial thought it grew;
A certainty sublime, in that great soul,
The epic God of ancient song, who down
The infinite abyss could dare to gaze,
And show imagination shapes of Hell!
And in that Book, where Heaven lies half
reveal’d,
By words terrific as the herald flash
That hints the lightning-vengeance of the
storm,
Am I not vision’d?—as the Prince of Air,
A Spirit that would crush the Universe,
And battle with eternity!” P. 35.

The introduction of Napoleon is not in the author’s usual good taste, nor can we refuse a smile when we remember who the speaker is who reasons

on the “splendid infamy of war,” and celebrates the glories of an undying fame won by the great and good. Throughout the whole of this passage it is evident that the poet is the speaker. The sentiments are those of a virtuous mind in its abhorrence of guilt—it is not the soliloquy of one whose principle is that of utter and essential evil, yet constrained by the mere force of truth to do homage to the virtue he hates. The poem has too much of this incongruity. What can be finer than the following lines, depicting the feelings of Columbus on his first discovery of America, and yet in whose mouth can they be more inappropriate than Satan’s? After describing the ocean wanderers, amidst the doubt and distraction of their perilous enterprise hymning their Ave-Marias, he says, with enthusiasm (p. 56),

“But he was destined; and his lightning
glance
Shot o’er the deep, and darted on thy world,
America.—Then mighty, long, and loud,
From swelling hearts the *Hallelujahs* rang,
And charm’d to music the Atlantic gales;
While, silent as the Sun above him throned,
Columbus looked a rapture to the skies,
And gave his glory to the God of Heaven.”

But we have yet two Books before us, and our space is limited. We can only admire, on passing, the beautiful description of Egypt, Helvetia, France, and the Island Queen.

On the Second Book we would fain linger, but we can give but two quotations. Our female readers will be glad to know what the Tempter of Mankind thinks of them, and how glowingly he praises what he cannot enjoy.

“And thou,
The star of home, who in thy gentleness
On the harsh nature of usurping man
Benign enchantment canst so deeply smile,—
Soft as a dew-fall from the brow of eve,
Or moonlight shedding beauty on the
storm,— [ing heart,
Woman! when love has wreck’d thy trust—
What port remains to shelter thee!—too
fond,
Too delicately true, thy nature is,
Save for the heart’s idolatry; and then,
Thy love is oft a light to virtue’s path.
It dawns,—and with’ring passions die away,
Low raptures fade, pure feelings blossom
forth,
And that which Wisdom’s philosophic beam
Could never from the wintry heart awake,
By love is smiled into celestial birth!
Thus love is Wisdom with a sweeter name.
But such is not for me!—I cannot love;

For curses are the essence of each thought,
Writhing my spirit on a rack of fire."

P. 135.

The following is vigorous and characteristic :

"Thou art the Glorious, I the Evil One ;
Thou reign'st above ; my Kingdom is below ;
On earth, 'tis thine to succour and adorn
The soul, through Him the interceding
Judge,

By thoughts divine, and agencies direct ;
To cheer the gentle, and reward the good,
And o'er the many waves and woes of life
To pour the sunshine of Almighty love :
'Tis mine to darken, wither, and destroy
Creation and her hopes,—to make them hell.

"Then roll thee on, thou high and
haughty World,

And queen it bravely o'er the universe !
Still be thy sun as bright, thy sea as loud
In her sublimity, thy floods and winds
As potent, and thy lording elements
As vast in their creative range of power,
As each and all have ever been : build thrones,
And empires, heap the mountain of thy
crimes,

Be mean or mighty, wise or worthless still,—
Yet I am with thee ! and my power shall
reign

Until the trumpet of thy doom be heard,
Thine ocean vanish'd, and thy heavens no
more !

Till thou be tenantless, a weltring mass
Of fire, a dying and dissolving world :
And then, Thy hidden lightnings are un-
sheath'd,

O God ! the thunders of Despair shall roll ;
Mine hour is come, and I am wreck'd of all,
All, save Eternity, and *that* is mine." P. 204.

The third Book is perhaps in a more
lofty strain of satire than the preceding.
Here the Evil One comes nearer home,
and deals on us much bitterness. We
can afford but one extract, and we
prefer a passage of tenderness and
beauty, to the general strain of invective
which pervades the demon's reflections
on England.

"But lo ! a vision fair as fancy sees.
Beside the deep, emboss'd with beauteous
waves,

An infant stands, and views the living awe
Of its immensity, with lips apart
Like a cleft rose hung radiant in the sun,—
Hush'd into sweetest wonder. How divine
The innocence of Childhood ! Did it bloom
Unwither'd through the scorching waste of
years,

Men would be angels, and my realm destroy'd !
With eyes whose blueness is a summer
heaven,

And cheeks where cherubim might print a
kiss, [form
And forehead fair as moonlit snow,—thy
Might be encradled in the rosy clouds

Of eve, that dream around their dying sun,—
So gentle and so glowing thou appear'st.
And heavenly is it for maternal eyes
In their fond light to mark thee growing, day
By day, with a warm atmosphere of love
Around thee circled with unceasing spell,
While, like a ray from her own spirit shed,
Thy mind shines forth in words of sweeter
sound

Than all the music of thy manhood brings.—
'Tis now the poetry of life to thee !

With fancies fresh and innocent as flowers,
And manner sportive as the free-wing'd air,
Thou seest a friend in every smile ; thy days,
Like singing birds, in gladness speed along,
And not a tear that trembles on thy lids
But shines away, and sparkles into joy !"

P. 312.

But we must conclude. When we
think of the youth of Mr. Montgomery,
we stand amazed at the height to
which his genius and talents have
raised him. There is a vigour of mind,
and a maturity of thought and intellect
—a moral daring united to the finest
perception of all that is refined and
delicate in taste, exciting at once our
surprise and admiration. But above
all, he has consecrated the gifts and
graces of a youthful mind to the service
of Religion—he has placed his rare talents
on the altar of piety—and the offering
has been thereby sanctified. There is
no remorse laid up for his after-life,
he has corrupted no principle, he has
undermined no virtue. He has
"drawn empyreal air." His laurels
are unstained—long may he wear them
—and may the path of his honourable
ambition be cheered by the consolatory
thought, that the means which his
poems have afforded him of pursuing
his studies, are unconnected with a
single compromise for which his man-
hood will have cause to blush ; and
that while reaping the perishable
harvest of gain, he has gathered the
more unfading and substantial rewards
of a conscience void of offence, and
the approbation of the wise and good.

Lectures on Sculpture. By John Flaxman,
Esq. R.A. Professor of Sculpture in the
Royal Academy of Great Britain. Royal
8vo. Plates. Pp. 339.

"PROXIMUS sum egomet mihi,"
or "Charity begins at home," is
a very reasonable adage on many
occasions, and may, we think, be very
suitably adopted on the present occa-
sion, especially as Mr. Flaxman has
chosen for the subject of his first lec-
ture "English Sculpture." We shall

therefore make the substance of this lecture our first article, and add some remarks.

Mr. Flaxman commences with the Britons, who, he presumes, had no sculpture at all before the Roman times, and then of very bad execution, by inferior Italian artists. He adduces some bronze casts, bad copies of good Roman works, and says, from a passage in Speed, that the Britons cast magnificent statues in bronze for two hundred years after the departure of the Romans. (P. 7—9.)

That the Britons carved monstrous idols in stone, is evident from Geldas, who calls them “*pene numero vincentia Ægyptiaca, quorum nonnulla lineamentis adhuc deformibus intra vel extra deserta mœnia solito more regentia, torvis vultibus intuemur*” (XV. Scriptor. 2.) Now we do not recollect that any Penates or Lares have been found in Celtic barrows, and have read that the Celts abhorred any representations of their gods in the human form. It is certain, too, that the figures of the Druids engraved in Montfaucon and Borlase have no other deformity than rudeness of execution; and the scroll-work on the ancient crosses is, though in fantastic taste, not badly worked. As these are affairs only of curiosity, not of skill, we shall dismiss them with this cursory observation.

The fine fragments of good taste of pottery, Mr. Flaxman pronounces importations from Italy, because, he says, counterparts from similar moulds are found in that country. P. 10.

Concerning the tessellated pavements so frequently discovered, Mr. Flaxman thus spoke :

“In most of the Roman mosaics found in Britain, the principal object of the design is a Bacchus, or an Orpheus playing on his lyre. Those mosaics with the Bacchus are of the best design and workmanship, for which this reason may be given—that the Bacchus Musagetes was frequently introduced before the time of Alexander Severus, in sarcophagi and other works, that divinity being much liked by the Romans, as patron of the drama; consequently those mosaics are likely to have been done in the course of 170 years, between the reign of Domitian, when the Britons adopted the buildings and decorations of the Romans, and the year 240, when the Orphic philosophy spread its influence in the Roman empire. From this period to the year 336, the representations of Orpheus may be dated, after which time they were succeeded by Christian characters and symbols.” P. 10.

To this passage we demur. We know of an Apollo and Hercules called Musagetes, but of no Bacchus. It is true that Marcus Aurelius and Alexander Severus did both hold Orpheus in the highest honour; and it is possible that the figure of that father of fiddles,* for the centre of pavements, was very fashionable in the time of those Emperors; but the mythologists say that the musicians introduced the worship of Bacchus, and that the Orpheii were connected with the latter. The hypothesis of Mr. Flaxman has therefore a very slippery foundation.

From the third to the fifth century, says Maillott, “sculpture, to which we are indebted for the most precious *connaissances* of antiquity, has barely left us some gross and shapeless statues, ill calculated to illustrate the study of history” (Costumes et Usages, vol. iii. p. 2.); and according to the coins of Merovec and Childeric, the imitation of the Roman style of that æra is palpable. (Idem, pl. i.) Fashions in the whole middle age travelled from Italy to France, and from thence to England. Mr. Flaxman therefore very correctly observes, that the heads of the Saxon kings upon their coins were borrowed from those of Dioclesian, &c. upon the Roman money (p. 10). Their sculpture, he says (p. 11, 12), was horrible and burlesque. But there are exceptions. The discovery of the coffin of Saint Cuthbert has given us some carved figures from which we may determine the style. The drawing is exceedingly bad, fit only for schoolboys (see Raine's St. Cuthbert, pl. iv. &c.) There are other sculptures, especially of scrolls and dragons; but we know from Olaus Wormius, that the northern nations annexed an allegorical meaning to monsters, and that they were in many instances similar to the “*armes parlantes*” of heraldry, and rebuses upon names. Mr. Raine, speaking of Cuthbert's coffin (p. 190), says, that “a sharp pointed knife, or some such instrument, *certainly not a chisel*, and a scribe, or goodge, were evidently used.” How sculpture in stone, under the desideratum of a chisel, could be executed, we know not.

Concerning sepulchral figures Mr. Flaxman says :

* Fiddles are only lyres with a neck, played by a bow instead of a plectrum.—REV.

"In the beginning of the sixth century, when the Franks and Germans began to establish themselves in Gaul, they buried their sovereigns in plain stone coffins, without any exterior distinction or inscription. The name of the deceased was written on the inside of the cover. This was done to prevent the tomb being violated for the sake of Jewels and other valuables. In the reign of Charlemagne, who was contemporary with our king Edgar, the French began to decorate the outside of their tombs with statues of the deceased, and other ornaments, bearing some resemblance to the Roman manner." P. 11.

No Anglo-Saxon sepulchral effigies is known, but,

"Immediately after the Norman conquest figures of the deceased were carved in bas relief on their gravestones, examples of which may be seen in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, representing two abbots of that church, and in Worcester cathedral those of Saints Oswald and Wulstan." P. 12.

Of course these were not portraits, which, according to Mr. Gough, did not commence till after the thirteenth century. Mr. Flaxman proceeds:

"The crusaders introduced the rich foliage in architecture and statues against the columns, as we find at the west door of Rochester cathedral, built in the reign of Henry I." P. 12.

He then adds, in explanation:

"The custom of carving a figure of the deceased in bas relief on the tomb seems likely to have been brought from France, where it seems to have continued in imitation of the Romans. Figures placed against columns might also be copied from examples in that country, of which one remarkable instance was a door in the church of Saint Germain de Pres, in Paris, containing several statues of the ancient kings of France, projecting from columns, a work of the tenth century, of which there are paintings in Montfaucon." P. 13.

Badly drawn as may be the human figure, when in nudity, the drapery, though stiff and stately, is commonly graceful.

Mr. Flaxman, proceeding to the thirteenth century, particularizes the figures at Wells cathedral, built in 1242, which he conceives were sculptured by Englishmen, because the style is different from the coeval Italian (p. 16, 17). These are well represented in Carter's "*Ancient Sculpture*," &c. Why the execution was necessarily rude and imperfect, he thus explains:

"There were neither prints nor printed

books to assist the artist. The sculptor could not be instructed in anatomy, for there were no anatomists. A small knowledge of geometry and mechanics was exclusively confined to two or three learned monks, and the principles of those sciences, as applied to the figure and motion of men and inferior animals, was known to none. Therefore these works were necessarily ill-drawn and deficient in principle, and much of the sculpture is rude and severe; yet in parts there is a beautiful simplicity and irresistible sentiment, and sometimes a grace exceeding more modern productions." P. 16.

We cordially agree with this eulogy, for we are sure that the Greek chisel never produced two finer prostrate figures than those of the Crusaders in the twelfth century, engraved by Strutt (*Dresses* pl. xlv. xlv.), examples which appear to have been unknown to Mr. Flaxman. They are carved in wood, and are justly called by Strutt "admirable." P. 117.

Mr. Dallaway, the late editor of *Walpole on Painting* (i. 35), says, that the statue of Eleanor Queen of Edw. I. is said to have been modelled from her person after death, probably by an Italian sculptor, and that the effigies was the prototype of numerous images of the Virgin Mary for a century afterwards. Mr. Flaxman is likewise of opinion, that the Queen's effigies was Italian work, because the tomb and sepulchral statue of Henry III. were executed by artists of that nation, and the figure partakes of the character and grace particularly cultivated in the school of Pisano, the great restorer of sculpture.

Mr. Flaxman finds the foliage and historical sculpture of the time of Edward III. surprising for beauty and novelty, and rejoices that the sculptors employed in St. Stephen's chapel were Englishmen (p. 18). He shows the beauties of the age in the following detail:

"The monuments of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Edm. Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey, are specimens of the magnificence of such works in the age we are speaking of. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal statue, representing the deceased in his last prayer for mercy to the throne of grace, the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiments of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order

round the basement, forcibly arrest the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to other ages but to other states of existence." P. 20.

We refer our readers to the figures of the two angels in Carter's Gloucester Cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, in proof that this eulogy is not too enthusiastic.

Mr. Flaxman then proceeds to the fifteenth century, and fixes upon as fine specimens, the statue of Hen. VI. holding the sceptre *in both his hands*, at All Souls' College, Oxford; the Coronation of Henry V. at Westminster Abbey, and the monument of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, at Warwick. Of the former he says:

"The sculpture is bold and characteristic, the equestrian group is furious and warlike, the standing figures have a natural sentiment in their actions, and simple grandeur in their draperies, such as we admire in the paintings of Raphael or Massacio." P. 22.

Of the latter, done by William Austin, of London,

"The figures are so natural and graceful, the architecture so rich and delicate, that they are excelled by nothing done in Italy of the same kind at this time, although Donatello and Ghiberti were living when this tomb was executed in the year 1439." P. 22.

We shall now make the following extract concerning Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the extinction of our mediæval sculpture:

"The building of all others most intended for a receptacle and display of sculpture, was Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster. It is founded on good presumption, that Torregiano was employed on the tomb only, and had no concern with the building or the statues with which it is embellished. The structure appears to have been finished, or nearly so, before Torregiano began the tomb, and there is reason to think that he did not stay in this country more than six years, which time would be nearly, if not quite, taken up in the execution of the tomb and some other statues about it now destroyed, together with the rich pedestals and enclosure. The architecture of the tomb has a mixture of Roman arches and decoration very different from the arches of the chapel, which are all pointed. The figures of the tomb have a better proportion, and drawing, than those of the chapel, but the figures of the chapel are very superior in noble simplicity and grandeur of character and drapery.

"After the observations on this building

we must take a long farewell of such noble and magnificent effects of art, in raising which the intention of our ancestors was to add a solemnity to religious worship, to impress on the mind those virtues which adorn and exalt humanity." P. 25.

Such is the substance of Mr. Flaxman's first lecture. The subject is treated in detail in Carter's elaborate work. The fact is, that people treat mediæval sculpture in reference to the Grecian, which regards only the human figure in nudity, and is as different from the Gothic as calligraphic penmanship is from the black-letter. Both the design and the taste were *toto cælo* distinct. The display of breasts, legs, and arms, was not sought in the latter. The one object was the human figure deified; the other excluded perfection of person, and considered only religious effect in the character and attitude; and that both admirably succeeded in their respective styles, is beyond question.

(*To be continued.*)

Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, President Liberator of the Republic of Colombia; and of his principal Generals; comprising a secret history of the Revolution, and the events which preceded it from 1807 to the present time. By Gen. H. S. V. Ducon-dray Holstein, ex-Chief of the Staff of the President Liberator. In two vols.

THE only means of retaining distant colonies in obedience, are the exercise of virtue in the Governors, and advantages resulting from the connection. Our success in India has been owing to such conduct; it has conferred upon the people benefits unknown under the despotism of their native princes. Instead of acting with similar policy, the Spaniards made slaves of the people of South America, and of the country, a golden apple of the Hesperides, of which they extracted the sweet juice. As soon as the parent country was irrecoverably, according to appearance, struggling under the constrictions of the French Boa, the auriferous colony seized the opportunity of proclaiming its independence. This was the first step.

It has generally been supposed by our countrymen, that South America is another Paradise, in the state of Eden before the fall, and its natives, noble-minded Greeks and Romans, combating for liberty. The truth,

however is, that fine territories are only a waste, where there exist not morals, and the arts appendant to civilization, and where the natives are demi-savages. The country has not even arrived at that first physical token of civilization, passable roads throughout it, and though the want of turnpikes may be natural, there are few bridges or ferries (see p. 18); education is either totally neglected, or extremely defective; agriculture (though the soil can produce yearly two harvests) is in the same low state *with every other source* of profit or comfort (p. 32); and if, as General Holstein says, the Colombians are at least 150 years behind the United States in the science of government (p. 73), we think that the distance between the Colombians and ourselves must be considerably greater; indeed immeasurable, if knowledge and resources are connected with such science. As to the warfare between the contending parties, it does not resemble that of civilized Europe, nor even the improved form of savageness which distinguishes Turkey, but that of tribes of Indians, scalping and torturing. The book before us shows, that if the author has exaggerated, we have not.

Bolivar, according to his accounts, is rather to be deemed an Indian chief than an emperor. He is a manifest imitator of Napoleon, with about as much real pretensions to the French Satan's magnificent talents, as the Frog of Esop had to the bulk of the Ox. He has wriggled himself into power by cunning; in point of fact, he is not a lion, but a snake. He was born at Caracas, July 24, 1783, being the second son of Don Juan Vicente Bolivar y Ponte, a militia Colonel, and a Montuana, or Caraguin nobleman. According to the prevalent custom he was, in 1794, sent for education into Spain, from whence he removed to Paris, and returned in 1802 to Madrid. There, at the age of nineteen, he married a lady only sixteen. In 1809 they returned to Caracas, and lived in a very retired manner upon their large estates. Shortly afterwards his lady died without issue; and as we know a parish pauper, who when censured by the magistrate for illicit connexions, said, that he preferred concubines to wives, and pleaded the example of Abraham, so does it appear (i. 156) that this military Attorney, or Attor-

ney-General (for his whole conduct is that of a clever lawyer) adopted the same patriarchisms as the pauper, and did not marry again. It would be impossible for us to state in detail, with what consummate craft he bobbed in and out, as to office, until, his enemies and rivals having been removed out of his way by circumstances, he was in 1813 nominated Dictator, and triumphantly entered Caracas, in a Roman consular car, drawn, not by horses, but consistently by

“twelve fine young ladies, very elegantly dressed in white, adorned with the national colours, and all selected from the first families in Caracas. They drew him, in about half an hour, from the entrance of the city to his residence; he standing on the car, bare headed, and in full uniform, with a small wand of command in his hand.” i. 151.

We cannot notice innumerable battles, which ought to be styled battles not for conquest, but murder; and politics, implying not public good, but selfish aggrandizement. Fortunately, in point of the numbers engaged, each campaign, compared with those of Europe, has been only, in Lord Thurlow's phrase, a storm in a wash-hand basin.

We have before said, that the real character of Bolivar is, in our opinion, that of a first-rate Attorney; but, because according to our author (i. 76) the majority of mankind admire splendour, power, and success, and are little influenced by truth or impartiality, the Dictator-Liberator has acquired a great name. A strong desire in consequence is felt, to know what sort of a man he is. We shall therefore first observe, that to judge from the plate in vol. i. he is in person high-foreheaded, dark eye-browed, lengthily nosed, and peakedly chinned, well made, but, according to the print, somewhat knock-kneed. Whatever his enemies may say, his countenance indicates strong intellect.

General Holstein, who certainly is not an honest chronicler, like Griffiths, for he omits all good qualities, thus speaks of him:

“General Bolivar occupies himself very little in studying the military art. He understands no theory, and seldom asks a question, or holds any conversation relative to it. Nor does he speak of the civil administration, unless it happens to fall within

the concerns of the moment. I often endeavoured to bring him into serious conversation on these subjects, but he would always interrupt me; 'yes, yes, *mon cher ami*, I know that, it is very good; but *apropos*'—and immediately turned the conversation upon some different subject.

"His reading, which is very little, consists of light history and tales. He has no library, or collection of books, befitting his rank, and the place he has occupied for the last fifteen years. He is passionately fond of the sex, and has always two or three ladies, of whom one is the favourite mistress, who follow him wherever he goes.

"Dancing is an amusement of which he is also passionately fond. Whenever he stays two or three days in a place, he gives a ball or two, at which he dances in his boots and spurs, and makes love to those ladies who happen to please him for the moment. Next to this amusement he likes his hammock, where he sits or lolls, conversing or amusing himself with his favourite mistress, or other favourites, some of whom I have named in the course of this work. During this time he is inaccessible to all others. The aid-de-camp on duty says to those who have important business to transact with him, 'His Excellency is deeply engaged at present, and can see no one.' When he is out of humour, he swears like a common bully, and orders people out of his presence in the rudest and most vulgar manner. From his habits of life, or rather from his love of pleasure, it happens that many matters of business are heaped together, and left to his Secretary, as his decree of 8th March, 1827, fixing the Custom-house duties of Venezuela, which is attributed to Ravenga, and which has destroyed the commerce of the country. When he suddenly recollects some business, he calls his Secretary, and directs him to write the letter or the decree. This brings more to mind, and it often happens that in one day he hurries off the work of fifteen or twenty. In this manner it often happens, that decrees made on the same day are in direct opposition to each other.

"General Bolivar has adopted the habits and customs of the European Spaniards. He takes his *siesta* (noon nap) regularly, and eats his meals in the manners of the Spaniards. He goes to *tertulias* (coteries), gives *refrescos*, and always dances the first minuet with the lady highest in rank in the company. This old Spanish custom is strictly observed throughout Colombia.

"Inasmuch as General Bolivar is the sport of circumstances, it is difficult to trace his character. Bolivar, in success, differs not circumstantially alone from Bolivar in adversity; he is quite another man. When successful, he is vain, haughty, ill-natured, violent; at the same time, the slightest circumstances will so excite his jealousy of his

authority, that he arrests, and sometimes condemns to capital punishment those whom he suspects. Yet he in a great measure conceals these faults, under the politeness of a man educated in the so called *beau monde*. They appear in his fits of passion, but not however unless he is sure of having the strength on his side, the bayonets at his command. When he finds himself in adversity, and destitute of aid from without, as he often did from 1813 to 1818, he is perfectly free from passion and violence of temper. He then becomes mild, patient, docile, and even submissive. Those who have seen him in the changes of his fortune, will agree that I have not overcharged the picture."

The representations of an enemy are distortions in caricature. Bolivar is plainly not a hero, saint, or philosopher, but he is a capital managing fellow; a finished man of the world, who has acquired the happy knack of disarming political adversity of much of its mischief. He avoids irritation. Of his attorneyism, the following extracts give more than sufficient attestation.

"The predominant traits in the character of General Bolivar are, ambition, vanity, thirst for absolute undivided power, and profound dissimulation. He is more cunning, and understands mankind better than the mass of his countrymen; he adroitly turns every circumstance to his own advantage, and spares nothing to gain those he thinks will be of present use to him. He is officious in rendering them little services; he flatters them, makes them brilliant promises; finds whatever they suggest very useful and important, and is ready to follow their advice. A third person suggests something to him, or he meets with some unexpected success—instantly he resumes his true character, and becomes vain, haughty, cross, and violent; forgets all services and all obligations, speaks with contempt of those he had just courted, and if they are powerless abandons them, but always manifests a disposition to spare those whom he knows able to resist him." ii. 236.

All this shows that, if Bolivar be not an invincible General, what mankind deem a demigod, he is at least a deep Machiavelian. The extract quoted shows only this, that he makes friends wherever and by what means he can, but crushes all who are likely to compete with, or to obstruct him. Philosophers know, that physical power alone (for nobody envies a steam-engine) can overcome rivalry, and that selfishness in consequence becomes an affair of prudence. Enemies, or dan-

gerous persons, must have their claws extracted; and nothing will deter ambitious or envious people, but despair of success. Then they turn dissembling flatterers.

English people are unfair judges. There is not now a philosopher in the nation. People are split into tories, whigs, radicals, and fanatics. Abstract reason is unknown. The commercial, money-getting, fortune-making prudence of the nation, is the only thing which preserves its common sense, at least what remains of it; and the real political Machiavelism of this book is to favour the designs of the Americans as to a future union of the two continents. Now upon the principle of "diamond cut diamond," we should heartily rejoice if the Americans had two powerful rivals, Colombia on one side, and Canada on the other, because we thoroughly detest the unnatural feelings, with respect to trade and commerce, which she manifests towards the mother country.

In the view of statesmanship and history, this book is a very important one. People engaged in foreign trade must particularly understand the art of "holding candles to the devil," and we have only to observe, that the people are the stiffest of Catholics, who will not give even water to dying Protestants (see i. p. 55); and that emissaries of our fanatical societies can therefore only destroy the trade, and risk their lives to little or no purpose. Catholics, as they may learn from Ireland, thoroughly despise them, and what can overcome contempt, but reason addressed to self-interest? The knowledge and arts of Europe will pave the way for universal civilization, and interest will make toleration inevitable. Such are our views, upon philosophical and political grounds; and these grounds are simply, as many markets, and allied nations, as is possible. The present book we therefore recommend, as one from which all may derive multifarious and valuable instruction.



Private Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVIII.

By A Lady. 2 vols. 8vo.

BY a Lady. Hem! What sort of a lady? A Countess—a Venus! (we have her own authority for so calling her) and the Adonis Louis XVIII!

A pretty piece of mythology! * But all natural, because it is French! French husbands and wives are, as to their conduct towards each other, mere brothers and sisters—not one bone and one flesh! There are no more green-eyed fiends in France than toads in Ireland! There may be a knowledge worthy of acquisition, as well as book-knowledge; viz. knowledge of human nature, in all its forms and shapes, as applicable to this or that country. This book, for instance, is one which is an exquisite specimen of *French-ness*. It is perfect both in odour, florescence, and fructification! A Linnæan Chesterfield would classify it as one of the Polygamia—male and female flowers on the same stem; for he who marries a French woman, marries (intellectually and morally) both a man and a woman!

Without going further into French conjugal physiology, we shall come to the work before us. No book, published within this century, abounds with more delightful interest, or gives such clear conceptions of French character generally, or of the leaders of the Revolution particularly. The writer is, *inter alia*, a vain *intriguante*; but not less able because she is vain. Louis XVIII. was a man of excellent common sense, and superior tact (not a mere *gastrophilist*, as presumed); but quite an opposite character to a military projector; a good man, not a hero—a Fenelon, not a Cæsar. He was a bishop appointed to govern a mad-house; and the lunatics soon got the upper hand of him. Napoleon, in his wonderful policy, would not have left a man capable of opposing him and not in his interest: he had bought them all. The disposition and policy of Louis menaced their ruin; and the return of the ex-emperor was the last hope of ex-functionaries, ex-marshals, ex-officers, and ex-soldiers. The people, who had only to suffer, were passive. They were obliged to shuffle, and shuffling is matter of trade with a Frenchman. Every man of that country makes life a game of skill. He holds in contempt moral and honourable character. He uses only his understanding. He is striving only to be the best chess or billiard-player with the men or the

* See the Foreign Review, No. VII. and our Sept. Mag. p. 248.

balls of fortune. He is, of course, without heart, and is insincere. Our authoress says of Talleyrand, the first intellectualist of the nation :

“ He even boasted of having once made M. de Talleyrand speak the truth ; but this appears so extraordinary that I can scarcely venture to believe it.” ii. 87, 88.

Fouchè is another incomparable fellow ; and the fact is, that poor Louis did not know how to trust one of them ; while Buonaparte knew that the affection of the army elevated him above their power, and that while he could feed them they were faithful ; but his power to do so ceasing, they *rattled* accordingly. Principle had nought to do with their actions. This conduct may be found even among the countrymen of Sir Robert Walpole, who said, that “ every man had his price ;” but the difference is this : such renegades are detested and despised in Walpole’s nation, but not in the other. The patriotism of France is estimated by mere services to the state, in a military or civil view, by the calibre of skill in war or policy ; and the understanding capable of administration is the highest in the graduated scale. Our authoress uses such a scale ; and though Soult was second in command under Napoleon at Waterloo, she nevertheless calls him one who had become a *sincere royalist*, and was a *man of integrity*. ii. 33.

Louis was, in the same style, a thorough Frenchman—a good and a well-meaning man, but who, nevertheless, deemed duplicity no vice of heart. He wrote to his present Majesty to acknowledge, in gratitude, “ that, next to God, he was the benefactor to whom he owed his throne ;” and he says to the Duke of Wellington, “ that his birth, in the same year with Napoleon, was a counteracting purpose of Providence.” Our authoress is angry that these declarations should be considered as any other than mere compliments—not grateful acknowledgments of essential services ; and represents Louis as, in private, insulting the Prince-Regent and all the Allies. Allowances are, however, to be made for the poor King : he could not appear *un-French* ; and nature had made of them a *caste* superior to the rest of the human species—the *beau idéal* of our race—children of Adam born before the fall !

Louis thought, that by giving them the charter, he had done all that was needful : but how was he to satisfy soldiers without war, and functionaries without places ? There was a nation on fire, and he was a water-engine sent to quench it. He was insufficient, and the Allies were brought up, as more engines, and succeeded.

The book before us commits, however, the greatest errors with regard to the politics of this country and the Allies. The authoress charges them with the most impracticable, and, as such, insane projects ; viz. of dismembering and parcelling out France. The real intention was merely that suggestion of Burke ; viz. that it was in vain to expect France to be quiet, until it was either subdued by arms beyond hope of successful resistance, or ruined by exhaustion and devastation, like, in Burke’s figure, a dead horse in a field, skeletonised by beasts, birds, and insects. This, however, she could not understand ; for our invincible Duke was a mere man of straw ; Blucher a savage ; the King of Prussia no better ; the Emperor Alexander somewhat superior, because he was gallant to the ladies ; and the poor Austrian Monarch a cipher, a mere *bon-homme*. Want of head, or treachery on the French side, our authoress deems the sole cause of the success of these poor imbeciles ; and out of all her unbagged cats, as to foreign politics, there is only one that is probable ; viz. that the burnt child, the Emperor of Austria, had made a secret treaty with Napoleon, which covenanted to join him if he won the first battle. Now, we think that the direction of Napoleon’s march towards Brussels, does imply such a private understanding with his father-in-law.

We have too little space for much remark. The book in our judgment, as we have before hinted, more than any that we have read, conveys the clearest idea of the state of France between the first and second restorations of the old French monarchy ; of the then existing national feeling ; and of the great public characters ; and we believe it to be substantially a most accurate picture of the events and persons. We think so, because every thing is probable and natural. Our authoress, in *modesty* (for even French

women may have *modesty* in this view), calls her work *Memoirs*; but, in fact, it consists of the essentials of real history; and we willingly do justice to the *blue-stockings* of her country, in saying, that it is not pedantic, but most lively and interesting.

Upon the whole, Louis was too good a man for the nation; the frogs had a devouring serpent for a king, and yet they liked him; they deemed Louis a log, though he was only a kind-hearted human being, that pitied them. But a king without an army is a carpenter without tools; and to suppose that Bonaparte's old army would supply the desideratum, was as rational as to think that police-officers could be made out of professed thieves, or the feline protectors out of rats. To add to the folly, it was supposed by the *Ultras* that Louis could reinstate them, and replace every thing in the *status ante bellum*; and this they thought, although he had not the means of even supporting himself upon the throne. It was only the exhaustion of France, and the unexpected return of Napoleon, that saved him and his family from assassination; and had he attempted to go the lengths which the *Ultras* desired, that would have been his immediate fate; Bonaparte would have been recalled, and the nation have supported him with an enthusiasm as great as that of the Revolution.

We have gone to this length because we respect the private character of Louis, and know that his conduct, under all the circumstances, had every characteristic of wisdom.

—◆—
Two Essays on the Geography of Ancient Asia; intended partly to illustrate the Campaigns of Alexander, and the Anabasis of Xenophon. By the Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Lampeter, and Rector of the Edinburgh Academy. 8vo. pp. 325.

MR. WILLIAMS says:

"I think I can affirm, with justice, that almost every thing that is valuable in the Tigris and Euphrates of D'Anville has been extracted from Gobius, and that what is wrong is D'Anville's own." P. 291.

And again, as to the Second Essay:

"Hitherto, all geographers who have attempted to trace the retreat of the Ten Thousand, have been compelled to take it

for granted that their historian was guilty of great misrepresentations, especially with regard to what I may term the unknown parts of the route. In support of this, they alleged three gross mistakes, said to be committed by him on more known ground: the first, with respect to the distance between Thapsacus and the Araxes; the second, as stated by Mr. Kinneir; and the third, as stated by Mr. Forster. As I have restored the mistakes to their actual owners, I venture to reverse their arguments; and, from the accuracy of the Journal in the parts that are known, to infer its accuracy in the unknown regions.

"The line of the route is not disputed, and is accurately given in all maps, with one exception: Xenophon did not cross the Sangarius, he sailed by the mouth of it." 325.

We shall now give a list of most of the places appropriated by Mr. Williams.

The first city which Mr. Williams professes to recover, is *Ecbatana**, and this he says (p. 57), must be at or near Ispahan.

Colossæ is presumed to have been merged in *Chonæ*, which, the author thinks, was in or near the large village or town of Gunè. P. 89.

Apameia, still uncertain.

Myriandrus, the modern Piàs, the Pass Demircapè. P. 116.

Thapsacus, on the western bank of the river, nearly opposite to the modern *Racca* (p. 129), now Surich.

Nicephorium, now *Racca*. P. 133, seq.

Anthemusias, ruins on the main-road, about twenty-six miles from Bîr. P. 137.

Resaina, the modern Rasal-Aîn. P. 140.

Callinicum, either the same with *Nicephorium*, or a town opposite, on the other side of the Bilectra, near its junction with the Euphrates, no doubt the modern *Racca* (p. 142), *Elinicum*, a recent name for *Nicephorium*. *Ibid.*

Sura, the modern Surieh (p. 145), *Thapsacus*. P. 147.

Araxes, } River, the Khabour. P.
Chaboras, } 148.

Carehemish of the Scriptures; *Circusium*, or *Circesium*; now *Karkisiah*. P. 154.

Zenobia, *Zeledi*. P. 163.

Id Dara, or *Da-Dara*, now *Al-Der*. P. 164.

* *i. e.* The Median, one out of four.

Perisaboras, Birsabora, probably Kari Ebn Hobeira. P. 187.

Sittace, the same as the Sittace of all other ancient authors. P. 190.

Opis, about seven miles above the Koote of the Map. P. 194.

Zates, } River, the modern Diala,
Zabatus, } or Dijela. P. 194

Parastigris of Pliny, Shat-al-arab. P. 207.

Samare, Sorrah-Man-Rai. P. 205.

Larissa, Bagdat. P. 210.

Mespilà, probably Dokhara. P. 210.

Burnadus (river), the modern Hazir Su. P. 216.

Beled, or } Where Alexander
Eske Mosul, } crossed the Tigris. P. 217.

Hatræ, Hoddur of the Arabs. P. 232.

Pinax, the modern Mardin. P. 244.

Niphates river, Batman Su. P. 263.

Niphates mountain, Barema. P. 263.

Tigris river of Pliny and Ptolemy, the Bellis. P. 273.

Tigris of Strabo, the Sest. P. 275.

Martyropolis, Miafarikin. P. 275.

Bezabde, or *Phenica*, Hesn Keifa. P. 278.

Moxocne, possibly Moush. P. 280.

Dascus, Aizen-Gian. P. 285.

Arsamosata, Semsal. P. 290.

Charpote, Karpoot. P. 290.

Caluata, Erzerom. P. 291.

Carduchian Hills, Hamrim Range, the first ridge. P. 292.

Gymnius, or } *Ispira*. P. 309.
Suspeira, }

Gemish-Khana, in this neighbourhood is the spot where Xenophon and ten thousand Greeks first saw the Euxine. P. 312.

Every body must be aware that, to discuss such ancient geographical questions is no easy task; and, whatever may be the opinion of travellers and scholars as to the success of Mr. Williams, it is certain that the work evinces learning, industry, and acumen. It is professedly a scholar's book, but is occasionally enlivened by some curious matters; one is, the presumed origin of VITRIFIED FORTS, DRUIDICAL BONFIRES, NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S FURNACE, &c.

"Of the prevalence of fire-worship at Pasargada, we have an interesting account in Appian's History of the Mithridatic Wars, which, although long, I shall here insert, as it may tend to call forth some interesting information, and induce future travellers more narrowly to observe the summits of

remarkable hills in the East, where probably will be found what antiquaries call VITRIFIED FORTS. 'Mithridates offered a sacrifice, after the manner of his ancestors, to Jupiter Stratius, having heaped upon a lofty hill a loftier pile of wood. The kings themselves carry the first pieces of wood to the pile. They form another pile circular and lower. On the upper they place honey, milk, wine and oil, with every species of incense; on the lower (or on the one in the plain) a banquet is spread for the refreshment of the spectators. They then set fire to the pile. The Persian kings have a similar sacrifice at Pasargada; and the blazing pile, on account of its magnitude, becomes visible to sailors at a distance of 1000 stadia; and they say, that it is impossible to approach the spot for several days on account of the heat of the atmosphere. Thus Mithridates offered a sacrifice, after the manner of his ancestors.' May we not, from this description, conclude that the fiery furnace, into which the three children were thrown, was a mockery of the religious rites of the fire-worshippers, and that Nebuchadnezzar, by casting living beings into it, wished to pollute the god of the Medes and Persians, and add insult to conquest. The choice to the gneber was terrible—either submission to the tyrant's order, or to become the instrument of contaminating the sacred emblem by a pollution which his soul abhorred.

"Pliny fixes the position of the Syrian Ecbatana, by informing us, that on Mount Carmel there was a town formerly, called Ecbatana. Is it too much to suppose, that when Elijah challenged the priests of Baal to meet him on Mount Carmel, he did it because it was their own high place, their favourite spot for kindling the religious pile, and making its reflection in the heavens visible from the borders of Egypt to the city of Tyre? According to the Scriptures, their altar was already made. My own firm conviction is, that the Prophet intended to defeat them by an appeal to the very element of which they professed themselves the devoted worshippers." P. 72.

Concerning Goliath and the Philistines, Mr. Williams says:

"Many commentators on the Koran, and other Oriental writers, affirm, that Thaluth or Goliath, was descended from the Curds; or, more properly speaking, that the Philistines deduced by us from the Egyptians were a Curdish race." P. 246.

Studies on Natural History; exhibiting a popular View of the most striking and interesting Objects of the material World. Illustrated by ten Engravings. By William Rhind, Member of the Royal Medical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh. Post 8vo. pp. 247.

IT has been remarked by eminent philosophers, that Natural Philosophy is the most efficient agent of inculcating rational piety and the love of God. To this may be added, that it exhibits the analogies which exist between the laws of Providence and the revelations of Scripture. For instance, Mr. Granville Penn has, by philosophical facts, authenticated the Mosaic cosmogony; and in this work we may find a similar corroboration of the prophetic destruction of this planet by fire.

“Every solid substance on the face of the globe, by means of strong heat, might be reduced into the state of vapour.” P. 222.

It is also possible that the primary state of our globe was that of a ball of mere vapour, indurated by subtraction of caloric*; for, says Mr. Rhynd,

“The air of the atmosphere itself, which, under the usual varieties of temperature always remains a vapour, there is every analogy for supposing might also be rendered *fluid*, and even a solid, under intense degrees of cold.” Ibid.

As the belief of a “Day of Judgment” is one of the pillars of religion, we add from Tzschirner, that all material bodies are subject to the laws of mutation and dissolution; and the earth having undergone the former more than once, it may be finally subject to the latter.

Of all the departments of Natural History, the most curious is Entomology. We shall extract some very extraordinary case.

Insects, at least certain kinds, survive amputation of limbs, decapitation, and evisceration itself, and even disregard such misfortunes.

“And what is more extraordinary, the headless trunk of a male *mantis* has been known to unite itself to the other sex. And all this is so far a beneficial provision of nature. Insects, from their diminutive size, and fragile texture, are continually exposed to injury; and had they been formed as sensible to this injury as the larger species, the quantum of animal suffering would have been extreme.” P. 159.

Flies walk upon ceilings by the following means:

“Many creeping insects, especially flies, have a curious provision of hollow suckers at the extremities of their legs, with which

they form a vacuum, and the pressure of the external air, acting in a similar manner as the leathern suckers with which boys lift stones, &c. enables them to resist the laws of gravity, and walk on our ceilings, and along perpendicular surfaces.” Ibid.

Insects also exhibit glimpses of a reflecting faculty, and use contrivances which imply reason (162-164). Their strength, compared with their size, is wonderful; for a man or a horse cannot jump three times their length, but a flea a hundred times. Upon this subject our author says,

“Were our large animals endowed with the same strength of muscle, in proportion to their size, as the insect tribes, their power would be prodigious, and in the case of ferocious animals, dangerous in the extreme; and it is a fortunate provision of nature that they are not so. Thus a cock-chaffer is six times stronger, comparatively, than a horse. If the elephant were powerful in proportion to the stag-beetle, it would with the greatest facility level mountains, and tear up the largest rocks; and were the swiftness and strength of some insects given in corresponding proportion to the lion and tiger, the viper or the rattle-snake, no being could escape their vengeance.” P. 180.

Ants fight battles in large bodies, with systematic human tactics; and carry the young of the negro ants,

“Which they rear up as slaves, making them do all the business of the community, feed, attend upon, and carry their masters, and nurse the young.” P. 215.

But the greatest curiosity is—they keep cows.

“Ants feed on animal matter, the juices of fruits and plants, and what is most singular, on a fluid which they suck, like milk, from insects, called *Aphides*, which live on the juices of the leaves and roots of plants.

“These small insects have been called the cows of the ants, and not improperly; they afford a juice equivalent to milk, and the ants keep them in flocks near their ant-hills, and regularly milk them by applying their mouths to their bellies, and pulling them with their mandibles, till the juice flows freely. Some species of ants preserve the eggs of these cows, and rear them up with as much care as they do their own young. These flocks too, of *Aphides*, are often the cause of battles and contests between different settlements; and the more numerous the flocks, the richer and more luxuriously supplied are the various communities.”

“The greatest cow-keeper of all the ants,” say Messrs. Kirby and Spence, “is one to be met with in most of our pastures,

* The earth still becomes colder and colder. See Arnott's *Physics*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 130.

residing in hemispherical nests, which are sometimes of considerable dimensions, and is known as the yellow ant. This species, which is not fond of roaming from home, and likes to have all its conveniences within reach, usually collects in its nest a large hord of a kind of *aphis*, that derives its nourishment from the roots of grass and other plants. These it transports from the neighbouring roots, probably by subterranean galleries, excavated for the purpose, leading from the nest in all directions, and thus without going out, it has always at hand a copious supply of food. These creatures share its care and solicitude equally with its own offspring. To the eggs it pays particular attention, moistening them with its tongue, carrying them in its mouth with the utmost tenderness, and giving them the advantage of the sun." Pp. 217—219.

We have thus given extracts sufficient to show the curious matters found in this book. We have only to add, that Mr. Rhind has dressed them up in a most eloquent and interesting style, accompanied with instructive delineations of the ineffable wisdom of Providence.

Tales of Four Nations. In three volumes.

NOVELS have an advantage over many other books, because they are read through with a certain degree of attention. If they impress moral truths and augment knowledge of life, no objection can be reasonably made to a perusal of them; and if they do treat chiefly of courting (under prudent forms), and end in matrimony, certainly that is the only moral and legitimate object of courtship. They may indeed be said to stimulate courting prematurely; but we doubt whether it would be possible to prevent young people from this whether they read novels or not. Courting therefore is amongst the most natural of human events; and these tales, like all others, turn upon the same pivot. The only mistake is, that the heroes of novels are generally in character real heroes, whereas the majority of lovers in actual life are very far from having such lofty pretensions; they are morally mere enthusiasts as to the charms of their respective mistresses, or cold calculators of their fortunes.

The tale called the Ambuscade is the best; and the hero, a captain of a frigate, would not disgrace the *Iliad* or *Æneid*. The character of the "Cubs of the British Lion," i. e. our sailors, and of some smugglers of all nations,

are excellently drawn. There is much humour in the French smuggler Belitro.

The character of Phil the sailor, a genuine Tom Pipes, is very interesting.

Von Puffendorf and Fernandez the Mexican, are fine characters in the other tales; but we trust that we need not say more in favour of the book.

The Foreign Review, No. IX.

THE great distinction of English and foreign literature is, according to the works noticed in this valuable Review, the preponderance of imagination over reason. We have not seen a single foreign writer who can be called (to use the term out of the technical sense) a logician. If conclusions do occur, there are no premises; if there are feet, there are no legs. But we must proceed to the articles.

I. *Biography of Jean Paul Frederick Richter.* This was a man of very uncommon talents, but exhibited with such wildness of fancy as would be an exemplar to Englishmen of the truth of the line,

"Great wits to madness nearly are allied."

Every body knows the story of Goldsmith's contented Sailor; but not how superior mind may prevent debasement of character, too usual under the severest extremities of indigence. For year upon year was poor Richter doomed to feel that, though an appetite is a certain thing, a dinner is not; but Providence flogged him into contentment, in the fine language of the Critic in this masterly article:

"On this forsaken youth, Fortune seemed to have let loose her ban dogs, and hungry ruin had him in the wind. Without was no help, no counsel; but there lay a giant force within; and so from the depths of that sorrow and abasement, his better soul rose purified and invincible, like Hercules from his long labours. A high cheerful stoicism grew up in the man. Poverty, pain, and all evil he learned to regard not as what they seemed, but as what they were; he learned to despise them, nay, in kind mockery to sport with them, as with bright spotted wild beasts which he had tamed and harnessed." pp. 17, 18.

For many years did this eaglet open his mouth, and scream for food; but his noble race was at last recognized; he was fed and patronized; soared, and was admired.

II. *Pinder's History of the Dia-*

mond. Another superior article. Of crystallization the ancients had no knowledge whatever; nor of examining gems by weight, a process first employed by the Arabs in the thirteenth century.—*Adamas* among the ancient Greeks applied only to the hardest steel; and *diamas* first occurs in Albertus Magnus, who died in 1280. The earliest author who mentions the diamond expressly is Theophrastus; and the cause of this neglect seems to have been, that the ancients paid more attention to the coloured reflection of light than to the clearness and purity of the jewels themselves. Lewis de Berquin was the first, in 1476, who polished one diamond with the aid of another; and glass was cut with red hot steel, before the use of the diamond in the 16th century.

III. *The French Cabinet*. Political prognostications, which we do not prefer to those of Dr. Almanack Moore. Prussia is soon to become the most powerful European Sovereignty. This information is certainly novel.

IV. *Study of the Civil Law in England*. A curious fact occurs in p. 73. The most ancient law book in England, viz. Glanville's *Tractatus de Legibus*, &c. temp. Edw. II. is in a great part at least a servile copy of the pandects of Justinian. The latter were introduced into England in the time of Stephen; Glanville was made Chief Justice in 1181; Vacarius lectured upon the civil law at Oxford about 1150 (16 Stephen), and to the 12th century we may therefore ascribe the incorporation of the civil law with that of the old Saxon and Norman.

V. *Animal Magnetism*.—An exposure of charlatanry, showing that, if one fool makes many, one rogue can do the same.

VI. *The Brothers Stolberg*. We think that their poetry deserves more praise than the reviewers have awarded.

VII. *Dumont's Bentham on Judicature*. Mr. Bentham (see p. 154) *objects altogether to trial by jury!* to the palladium of English liberty. Now, though there may be crooked legs in law, which ought by reforming irons to be made straight, we should be sorry to see such legs amputated, and supplied by Mr. Bentham's wooden substitutes. The reformers whom we respect are those who do not mutilate statues, like Iconoclasts, but animate them like Pygmalion.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1830.

VIII. *Niccolini's Works*. A man who wants to fly, but only makes long jumps. The most eminent Italians consider their language to be one formed from the old vernacular dialects of Italy, not, as Niccolini, a corruption of the Latin; but the reviewer, in very proper castigation, observes,

“That there was a language different from the noble Latin, called *vulgaris*, *quotidianus*, *plebeus*, *rusticus*, *militans*, *castrensis*, &c. in the times of Cicero, as before.” P. 186.

It is very easy to compare the *pure* Roman with the Italian, by the mere aid of dictionaries, and thus settle the question.

IX. *Montaigne's Essays*. If a man be an egotist, his ideas are likely to be in consequence original; and those of Montaigne we think to be deserving of very high respect.

X. *Police*. The critic thinks that the new system recently introduced into the Metropolis may be made a most dangerous instrument of destroying the liberties of Englishmen. He acquits Government of any such design; and indeed the good may be effected without the prospective evil, by leaving the patronage and appointments in the hands of the people; or, as the critic suggests, by making the present Constabulary more efficient.

Among the Continental intelligence are the following curious things. A small library of books, all written by *negroes*, showing that there is hardly a science in which some negro has not been distinguished. (p. 268.) A statue of Venus, found at Bonaira near Syracuse, *said to excel* the Medicean. (269.) Greek inscriptions, remains, &c. *said to be found* near Monte Video, but disbelieved. (266.) And to show how easily the discovery of hyenas' bones in caves may be *ante-dated*, as we have before observed in our recent notice of Mr. Rutter's Somersetshire Delineations, we find that

“At *Erdrestrom* two brick images of Egyptian deities with rams' heads and ammon horns, have been found. *They were lying far below the surface of the river's bed, amid a quantity of mud, under which was a large stratum of clay, and consequently they must have been there for some thousands of years.*” P. 267.

Are brick-making and Egyptian remains antediluvian? We shall believe so, when Adam and Eve's fig-leaved aprons are excavated.

The Liturgy revised, or the Necessity and Beneficial Effects of an authorised Abridgement, &c, &c. By the Rev. Robert Cox, A.M. &c. 8vo. pp. 136.

Improvement of the Liturgy, sounds to us much like improvement of Westminster Abbey or King's College Chapel—nay, of the Bible itself! But we must do Mr. Cox the justice to own that he does not wish to alter, only to omit and modify; and, most certainly, he exemplifies his plan with ability. It is most true that a bill of exceptions may be tendered, on the score of desuetude (see p. 17); but then the very same objection may be made to the Bible itself. Nothing can be a standard which carries with it a necessity of variation, and which, in a matter of fact affair, is of course inadmissible. There is a holiness in the Liturgy which is not human. It is a book taken from the library of the recording Angel. Mr. Cox's motive is to reconcile the Dissenters to the Church. *That* philosophers know to be impossible. It forms the entirety of dissent that every man should be at liberty to make his own interpretation of Scripture; to make the possible, not the actual, meaning of the sacred text the real meaning; to exclude context and contemporaneous application, and even the just literal construction of the words and phrases of the original language. Mr. Cox forgets that a Liturgy is, *in se*, an extinguisher of such notions; that it is both a legal adviser and a parental monitor, and that he who follows it no longer advocates what is called "religious liberty." The idea of conciliating the Dissenters by such means, implies the grossest inexperience. Not a single sect (except the Methodists, who affect the costume of the Church) use a prescribed form of words for their prayer; and, when Bishop Marsh proposed a joint delivery of prayer-books, with bibles, was there not a clamour excited, and a schism generated? If this fact will not satisfy Mr. Cox of the inefficiency of attempting to wheedle Dissenters into our Liturgy, does he forget that the very maintenance of dissenting ministers is lost, if their followers are merged in Church people; that, if the holy orders of such ministers are recognized, then there is a virtual confession of mere unfounded assumption in the regular clergy. That Mr. Cox is any thing but a philosopher as to

Dissenters, he will see from an excellent little work called "The Valleys," noticed in our vol. xcvi. i. p. 604.

Employment of the Poor. An Address to the Grand Jury of the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck, in the parts of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Boston, Oct. 20, 1829. By Charles Keightley Tunnard, esq. Chairman, published at the request of the Bench and of the Grand Jury. 8vo. pp. 15.

MR. TUNNARD has very ably and judiciously exhibited the evils attendant upon the allowance system and parochial mismanagement, to which we have had occasion to allude in our notices of the Anti-pauper systems of Messrs. Becher and Bosworth. These, of course, we shall not repeat, but shall direct our attention to the valuable observations of Mr. Tunnard on the abuse of parochial road-work.

"We naturally first turn our attention to the public works in our parishes, and find the highways available to the employment of the poor; not in the disgraceful manner in which they are at present carried on, for I will be bold to say, that with the same expenditure which now takes place in our different parishes for what is falsely called the repairs of the highways, but which is nothing better than a wanton waste of parish money, we might have good roads and full employment for a number of our labouring poor; but the evil of the allowance system has found its way, even into this branch of our parish expenditure. An idle man applies for relief to the overseer; he sends him to the surveyor, who directs him 'to let the water off the roads, and chop in ruts (this is the usual language);' and there the parish labourer is left for weeks without the superintendence of any one to see that he has performed a single day's work. I have myself put the question to surveyors, and received for answer, 'Oh, Sir, it is only to keep him out of mischief; he is a drunken good-for-nothing fellow, and always chargeable to the parish, so we put him on the highways.' This is a frequent and not an exaggerated case; and I would ask you, gentlemen, if this is just to yourselves as charge-bearers, or just to the unfortunate individual, who is thus encouraged to habitual idleness. I am convinced that, with proper attention, much might be accomplished for the good of the parishes every way, by the employment of their labourers at stated seasons on the highways. Let the parishioners view their roads and direct what shall be done; there

are many roads want even forming, which are now, from neglect, nothing but hills and holes; many would become excellent, as far as the material of the country will admit, by turning; and one-tenth part of the days' work which are now paid for as such, would be sufficient to keep them in constant repair." P. 13.

Two Lectures on the History of Biblical Interpretation, with an Appendix. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Bishop of Peterborough. 8vo. pp. 63.

IT would seem a strange deviation from common sense, if a person professing to state the actual words of another, as evidence in a court of justice, should give only a construction of their

meaning made by himself or others, or, in other words, should substitute a comment for the text. Yet of such an absurdity the learned Bishop plainly shows, that the majority of the Fathers were guilty; for it seems that they used various principles of interpretation, mystical, allegorical, &c. and which in Barrow's language made the Scripture a series of riddles. In what modes of interpretation the Fathers have so erred, his Lordship shows; and such a work, written by a prelate of such commanding erudition, in so convenient and concise a form, is of no small benefit to the theologian; for he might wade through volumes before he would comprehend the "principles of interpretation" developed here.

Mr. ELLIS's *British Tariff, shewing the Duties payable on Foreign Goods imported into Great Britain, Ireland, &c.* is a work of which the value is evident, and the execution most meritorious.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS has published *A Synoptical Chart of the Diseases of the Ear*, showing their order, classification, seat, symptoms, causes, and treatment. This able and experienced aurist has here presented to the profession and to the public at large, a highly valuable sheet for reference, expressed in a clear and satisfactory manner.

Mr. J. GORTON, the Editor of the General Biographical Dictionary, has commenced publishing, in Monthly Numbers, a *New and Comprehensive Topographical Dictionary*. The whole will be comprised in 42 Numbers, and embellished with 48 maps. The first Number affords evidence of being carefully compiled; and as the work is to embrace every place in the United Kingdom noticed in the last Population Returns, with such other hamlets, &c. as can be otherwise acquired, the whole cannot fail of proving a highly desirable and valuable collection.

The Rev. G. R. GRAY's *Christian Patriotism* draws an excellent line of distinction between the political and selfish patriot (see p. 13) and the Christian philanthropist.

Dr. STEVENSON's Works, (1) *upon Colds and Coughs*, and (2) *upon Nervous Affections*, merit the attention of all prudent people.

The *Son and the Ward*, by MARIANNE PARROTT, is an interesting school-book, wisely calculated to make a strong impression, by exhibiting the meanness and disgrace of selfishness.

We think M. VENTOUILLAC's translation into French of Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible* a very valuable school-book.

Mr. D. GUEST's *Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline of Historical Painting* is an oration which makes that style depend upon the mechanical excellence of the Dutch school. We are among those who do not consider drunken boors, cobblers, donkeys, pigs, and pigsties, subjects taken up in good taste, or matters demonstrative of any thing beyond execution. Hogarth was deficient in this skill; but was he not an historical painter far superior to Wouvermans, Teniers, &c. as to the elevation and dignity of the art in the view of mind? because there is intellectuality and genius in his conceptions; while Dutch painting is at the best but well-executed portraits. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Guest, but we solemnly protest against exaltation of the vulgarity and bad taste of the Dutch school into the beau-ideal of the art of painting.

Mr. HIGGINS's *Introductory Treatise on Light and Optical Instruments* is most edifying and satisfactory, so far as our present knowledge extends upon those subjects. We have had occasion to quote under our notice of Dr. Arnott's *Physics*.

Mr. SPENCER's *Plain familiar Lectures on Confirmation* we can conscientiously recommend. We wish, however, that in p. 33 he had more precisely distinguished the temptations of the devil from those of the world and the flesh. He would have found in eminent theologians, that the temptations alluded to, precisely and exclusively considered, are the abstract vices of the mind, such as infidelity, &c.; the pride of the eye and the lust of the flesh are more immediately connected with the passions, and the senses.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Rutter has published a Series of *Twenty additional Illustrations to his Delineations of the North-western Division of Somersetshire*. They are dedicated to J. H. Smyth Pigott, Esq. F.S.A. High Sheriff of Somersetshire, to whom the original drawings belong, and to whom Mr. R. is indebted for considerable assistance in the expense of engraving them. The drawings are executed in a very masterly manner, chiefly by Mr. J. C. Buckler, the antiquary and architect, and many of which are views of fine old mansions in Somersetshire, subjects to which Mr. Buckler has devoted very considerable attention. Amongst others are views of Ashton-court, Barrow-court, Kingston Seymour Manor-house, Cleve-court and Toot (an excellent print), Clapton Manor-house, and Cleveden-court. These are all mansions in the Gothic style, and show how well that species of architecture is suited to domestic use. Brockley-hall and Lee-court are each noble mansions, in a more modern style. The exterior and interior views of Yatton Church are very interesting, particularly the interior, which shows some very fine monuments in the De Wyck and Newton Chapels in that church. The inside view of the refectory of Woodspring Priory is a good subject; and the painted glass from Banwell Church, drawn by Mr. G. Bennett, a very curious one. On the whole these twenty Plates form a most desirable addition to Mr. Rutter's well-compiled volume.

Select Views of the principal Cities of Europe.

Lieut.-Colonel Batty, to whom the public are already much indebted for various embellishments in European scenery, has here published the first Part of a new work with still higher claims to excellence. The city selected for the first Number is Oporto, which is illustrated by five views and a vignette title, engraved by Goodall, W. R. Smith, R. Brandard, W. Miller, R. Wallis, and T. Jeavons. These are finished in the highest possible style of line engraving; and we do not recollect any plates since the publication of Turner's Southern Coast, that have delighted us more. A splendid sunset is represented in the vignette-view of the mouth of the Douro. The view of Oporto from Villa Novo, with the Bishop's Palace and Cathedral on the crest of the hill; and the view of the Custom-house Quay, with the busy scene in the foreground, and the Serra Convent on the summit of the opposite hill, are two most charming prints. Every engraving has a key-plate, etched by Lieut.-Col. Batty, pointing out the names of the objects depicted. Ap-

propriate descriptions in English and French accompany the prints. Each Part will be illustrative of one or two of the principal cities or places in Europe. Twelve parts will complete a volume; but each part being complete in itself, purchasers may possess those places they have visited, or respecting which they feel most interest.

The Second Number of *Characteristic Sketches of Animals*, by Mr. Thos. Landseer, will be found equally satisfactory with its predecessor. The Musk-bull, the Bengal Tiger, the Elk, and the Ibex, are etched with equal freedom of drawing and accuracy of representation, catching not only the expression and fire of the animals, but also the grace and freedom of their motions. The hair in the different subjects is admirably discriminated. The vignettes, as before, add much to the interest of the work. That attached to the account of the Ibex, or Wild Goat, represents this hardy and bold mountaineer attacking a hunter on the very edge of a pathless precipice, and throwing himself headlong on the man, so that both rolled over into the abyss beneath, and miserably perished.

Hamlet, the goldsmith and jeweller, purchased last season, in the sale of the late Lord Rivers's pictures, several paintings, which were represented as the works of Canaletti; but they were so defiled with dirt and filth, that their identity was doubted by all the dealers, amateurs, and artists, who happened to be present when they were sold. Consequently Mr. Hamlet obtained the whole at his own price, or, as the saying is, "for an old song." These pictures have recently been cleaned, and divested of all their impurities, and, in their present state, are now considered the most splendid views painted by Canaletti that are at present in England, with the exception of those in the possession of his Majesty, in Windsor Castle.

Preparing.

A Copper-plate *Engraving*, representing an action with the Spanish slave-brig *Almirante*, captured by H. M. brig *Black Joke*, (tender to H. M. S. *Sybil*, Commodore F. A. Collier, C. B.) commanded by Lieut. Henry Downes, off Lagos (Bight of Benin), Feb. 1, 1829. From an original Painting by W. J. Huggins, Marine Painter. Also, from a Painting by the same Artist, a Copper-plate *Engraving*, representing a View of H. M. S. *Winchester* (bearing the flag of Edward Griffith Colpoys, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, off the Eddystone,) in the act of taking in top-gallant-sails, and main-sail, in a squall.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

The Arguments for Predestination and Necessity contrasted with the established Principles of Philosophical Inquiry. By R. H. GRAVES, D.D.

Calvinistic Predestination repugnant to the general tenor of Scripture. By the late Very Rev. RICH. GRAVES, D.D.

Sermons on various subjects. By the Rev. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Curate of Watisham.

Sermons on several occasions. By the Rev. H. MOORE, Assistant for some years to the Rev. John Wesley.

The Political Life of the Right Hon. G. Canning, from his acceptance of the Seals of the Foreign Department, in September, 1822, to the period of his Death, in August, 1827. By A. G. STAPLETON, Esq.

An Inquiry into the best means of preventing the destruction of the Aborigines usually incident upon settling new Colonies. By S. BANNISTER, Esq. late Attorney-General of New South Wales.

Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Bristol Cathedral, with eleven engravings. Also the Fifth Number of his Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities.

Poor Laws in Ireland considered, and their probable effects upon capital, the prosperity, and the progressive improvement of that country. By Sir JOHN WALSH, Bart.

Poetical Beauties of the 16th and 17th Centuries; from Surrey to Dryden. By the Rev. J. D. PARRY, M.A. author of the *Legendary Cabinet*.

The Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany, or notices of rare, curious, and useful Books in all Languages, &c. No. I.

Sir Ethelbert, or the Dissolution of Monasteries, a novel. By the Author of *Santo Sebastiano*, &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Excerpta Historica, or Illustrations of English History, to be published in quarterly parts. Its plan is to elucidate public events domestic and foreign, our ancient relations with France, Spain, and other nations, the laws and constitution of England, the state of the Navy and Army, the economy of the Royal Household, the splendour, magnificence, and personal character of our Monarchs, the history of Monastic Establishments, the lives of distinguished men, the costume, modes of living, manners and customs of our ancestors, the moral and political condition of society, the state of language and literature, the introduction and progress of the Arts, Heraldry, Courts of Chivalry, and Genealogy, &c.

The late Rev. J. B. BLAKEWAY, of Shrewsbury, devoted a great part of his life to collecting materials for the history of his

native county, Shropshire. He had also prepared a distinct work, which contains a history of the Sheriffs of Shropshire from the conquest to his own times; and he had so far prepared this volume for the press, that it has been thought advisable to publish it, in folio, with the arms of the different Sheriffs.

Conversations upon Comparative Chronology and General History, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ.

Raleigh, and his Times. By Mrs. A. T. THOMSON, author of *Memoirs of Hen. VIII.*

An Examination of the Monopolies of the East India Company. By the author of *Free Trade and Colonization of India*.

The Causes of the existing Privations and Distresses amongst certain Classes; with an effectual Remedy. By Captain PETTMAN, Author of the *Essay on Political Economy*.

Negro Emancipation no Philanthropy; being a Second Letter to the Duke of Wellington. By a Jamaica Landholder.

A short Analysis of the Criminal Law of England. By a Barrister of the Middle Temple.

Essays on Superstition (originally published in the *Christian Observer* during the year 1829), with corrections and additions. By W. NEWNHAM, Esq.

Social Duties on Christian Principles.

Tales of the Five Senses; designed to explain and illustrate the Physiological Wonders of Man's Existence. By the Author of "*The Collegians*."

A Treatise on the Principles of Hydrostatics; together with a new Theory of Hydrodynamics. By Mr. MOSELY, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Jew, a Novel; depicting the character, habits, and peculiarities of the Jewish People.

A Series of Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels, to be published in monthly parts. To be engraved in the most finished manner by Messrs. W. and E. Finden.

CAMBRIDGE.

Jan. 8. The subject of the Hulsean prize dissertation for the present year is "*On the Futility of the Attempts to represent the Miracles recorded in Scripture as Effects produced in the ordinary course of Nature.*"

Jan. 14. The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is "*The Ascent of Elijah.*"

The subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1831, will be, 1. The Acts of the Apostles; 2. Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*; 3. The Prometheus of Æschylus; 4. The Fifth Book of the *Histories of Tacitus*.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. This being St. Andrew's day, the Society held its usual anniversary meeting, and elected members to serve in the new Council for the ensuing year. The President, Mr. Davies Gilbert, proceeded to inform the Society of the progress made in the sciences during the last year, and the loss that the Society and the world had experienced in the death of three of its greatest ornaments. Need we mention the names of Sir Humphry Davy, of Wollaston, and Young—names which will be transmitted to the latest posterity as long as science shall be respected by mankind. After detailing very eloquently the researches and discoveries of these great men, the President informed the Society that he had received a letter from Lady Davy, requesting its acceptance of a magnificent portrait of her husband, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, as well as a portrait of the late Dr. Wollaston, by the same artist, from the family of Dr. Wollaston. The President then stated that the Council had adjudged the first Royal medal to Charles Bell, esq. for his profound researches on the nervous system; and the second medal had been adjudged to Mr. Majendie, for his investigation into organic matter.

Jan. 21, 1830. The Society held their periodical meeting. The President, D. Gilbert, esq. in the chair. The attendance was numerous, probably to witness the experiments of the Chevalier Aldini, of Bologna, "for preserving human life from fire." The Chevalier handled red-hot pokers as freely as he would walking-sticks, and also supplied asbestos gloves, by which those of the company who chose to make the trial were enabled to do the same. He informed the company that he had succeeded in constructing an apparatus, or rather clothing, to preserve persons from injury who are exposed to flames, the efficacy of which had been proved at Geneva, where he showed the firemen that a finger, enveloped first in asbestos, then in a double case of wire-gauze, might be held in the flame of a spirit-lamp, or candle, for a long time before inconvenience was felt; and then clothing them gradually, accustomed them to the fiercest flames. A fireman having his hand in a double asbestos glove, and guarded in the palm by a piece of asbestos cloth, laid hold of a large piece of red-hot iron, carried it slowly to the distance of 150 feet, then set straw on fire by it, and immediately brought it back to the furnace, the hand not being at all injured in the experiment. Another experiment related to the defence of the head, the eyes, and the lungs. The fireman put on only an asbestos and wire-gauze cap, and a cuirass, and held a shield before his breast. A fire of shavings was then lighted in a chafing-dish, and the fireman plunged his head into the middle of the flames, with his face towards the fuel,

and in that way went several times round the chafing-dish for a period of above a minute in duration. The Chevalier stated that he had an application before his Majesty's Ministers for a space of ground, and adequate opportunities, to exhibit his experiments. He retired from the room amid the plaudits of the company.

In our Vol. xcvi. i. p. 601, our readers will find a very curious article "on resisting the effects of fire," which was written in consequence of the wonderful feats then exhibited (June 1826) by Mons. Chabert, who, about ten years ago, was performing the same tricks in Pall Mall as a Russian, of which the public have been unaware. The writer of the above article says, that, about 1754, a Mr. Powell obtained great celebrity as a fire-eater. He exhibited "not only before most of the crowned heads in Europe, but even before the *Royal Society* of London, and was dignified with a curious and very ample silver medal, bestowed on him by that learned body, as a testimony of their approbation for eating what nobody else could eat."

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

IN OUR Vol. xcvi. ii. p. 258, we stated that a newspaper had been established by the Indians of the Cherokee nation, printed at New Echota, the capital of that republic. At that time we were entirely in the dark as to the origin of the Cherokee alphabet. It is well known that volumes have been written on the origin of writing, and the learned have been perpetually engaged in the dispute whether alphabetic writing was of human or divine origin, it being generally considered that so wonderful an invention was beyond human ingenuity. The matter, however, receives considerable light from the details published by Mr. Knapp, in his *Lectures on American Literature*, who records one of the most extraordinary events which has occurred since the original invention of letters. It appears that an Indian of the name of See-quah-yah is the inventor of this Cherokee alphabet, and the inventor under such disadvantageous circumstances as render him one of the most extraordinary men that the world has produced.

Mr. Knapp has given to the public the history of this invention nearly in the words of See-quah-yah, the inventor himself, then (in the year 1828) about sixty-five years old. At the termination of a campaign, towards the close of the war, it appears a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject, the question arose among them whether the mysterious power of "the talking leaf" was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a discovery of the white man himself? Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he strenuously maintained the latter. This

frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, but he never sat down seriously to reflect on it, until a swelling in his knee confined him to his cabin, and at length made him a cripple for life. In the long night of his confinement, his mind was again directed to the mystery of speaking by letters, the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the cries of wild beasts, from the talents of the mocking-bird, from the voices of his children and his companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by direct sound from one intelligent being to another. The thought struck him to try to ascertain all the sounds in the Cherokee language. His own ear was not remarkably discriminating, and he called to his aid the more acute ears of his wife and children. When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in their language, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others, or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method, as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first these signs were very numerous; and when he got so far as to think his invention was nearly accomplished, he had about 200 characters in his alphabet. By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labours, he reduced them at last to 86, the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded—as yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, but made his characters on a piece of bark, with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation, for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees, whose colouring properties he had previously known—and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon made one. His next difficulty was to make his invention known. At length he summoned some of the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them in good earnest that he had made a discovery. His daughter, who was his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment, which he put down, and then she was called in and read it to them; then the father retired, and the daughter wrote; the Indians were wonder-struck, but not entirely satisfied. See-quah-yah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them. This was at

length agreed to, and several were selected for this purpose. The tribe watched the youths for several months with anxiety, and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with great care. The uninitiated directed what master and pupil should write to each other, and the tests were viewed in such a manner as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians, on this, ordered a great feast, and made See-quah-yah conspicuous at it. He became at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher, and a chief.

He did not stop here, but carried his discoveries to numbers. He, of course, knew nothing of Arabic digits, nor the power of Roman letters in the science. The Cherokees had mental numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that; but they had no signs nor characters to assist them in enumerating, adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing. He reflected upon this until he had created their elementary principles in his mind, but he was at first obliged to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear perception of numbers up to a million. His great difficulty was the threshold—to fix the powers of his signs according to their places. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding up his different numbers, in order to put down the fraction of the decimal, and give the whole number to the next place; but when Mr. Knapp knew him he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules.

This ingenious Indian is not only an admirable mechanic, but Mr. Knapp states that he has also a great taste for painting. He mixes his colours with skill. For his drawings he has no model but what nature furnished, and he often copies them with astonishing faithfulness. His resemblances of the human form, it is true, are coarse, but often spirited and correct; and he gave action and sometimes grace to his representation of animals. He had never seen a camel-hair pencil when he made use of the hair of wild animals for his brushes. “The government of the United States,” continues Mr. Knapp, “had a fount of type cut for this alphabet; and a newspaper, printed partly in the Cherokee language, and partly in the English, has been established at New Echota, and is characterised by decency and good sense; and thus many of the Cherokees are able to read both languages.”

AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.

Mr. Richard Lander, the attendant and only surviving member of Capt. Clapperton's expedition to the interior of Africa,

has sailed in the merchant brig *Alert*, from Spithead, accompanied by his brother, for the western coast of that hitherto little-explored continent. These travellers are natives of Cornwall, and were both brought up to the printing business at Truro. They are remarkably intelligent young men, and appear every way capable of accomplishing the object of their arduous undertaking. They take with them a letter from the Secretary of State, addressed under a flying seal to the Captain of the first King's ship they may chance to fall in with after leaving the *Alert*, which is destined for Cape Coast Castle. The orders in this letter are to convey the travellers to Badagry, and to introduce them, in the name of our Sovereign, to Adolee, the King of that country, as persons in whose welfare the British Government feel the most particular interest. From thence we understand they will proceed to Katunga, the capital of Yariba, and then to Boussa (where Mungo Park was lost,) with the intention of tracing the river Niger to its termination. Should the Niger be found to flow into the Bight of Benin, the Messrs. Lander are to return by that route; but should it be found to flow to the eastward, into the Lake Tschadan Bornou, they are to return over the Great Desert to Tripoli, by way of Fezzan.

In the preface to his narrative of Capt. Clapperton's last expedition to Africa, just published, Mr. Richard Lander thus feelingly adverts to the above expedition, which had been determined upon by Government at the time of his writing :

“ If energy and perseverance can avail us any thing, I have the best reasons for believing that it will prove as successful as my most sanguine expectations lead me to hope that it will. At all events, nothing shall be wanting on our parts to accomplish the object in view. If we be so unfortunate as to fail, I may say with confidence and without vanity, that it shall not be attributed to a want of proper spirit and enterprise; since we have made the fixed determination to risk every thing, even life itself, towards its final accomplishment. We shall endeavour to conform ourselves, as nearly as possible, to the manners and habits of the natives; we will not mock their blind superstition, but respect it; we will not scoff at their institutions, but bow to them; we will not condemn their prejudices, but pity them. In fine, we shall do all in our power to ward off suspicion as to the integrity of our motives, and the innocency of our intentions; and this cannot be done more effectually than by mingling with the people in their general amusements and diversions. Confidence in ourselves, and in them, will be our best panoply; and an English Testament our safest *fetish*. Clothed in *this* armour, by the blessing of God, we have not much to fear; but if, by any casualty or un-

foreseen misfortune, we perish in Africa, and are seen no more, even then our fate will not be more dismal than that of many of our predecessors in the same pursuit, whose gallant enterprising spirits have sunk into darkness, without a voice to record their melancholy end.”

Whilst the Landers seek the Niger from the western coast, a young Indian officer (Mr. Henry Welford) is about to sail for Egypt, and proceed thence to Sennaar, the *Bahr-al-Abiad*, and Mountains of the Moon, from which point he will penetrate through the unexplored countries westward to the lake Tzad, returning either by way of the Gold Coast, Timbuctoo, or the Desert. The *Bahr-al-Abiad* is now supposed to be the real and most abundant source of the Nile, and some celebrated geographers imagine that the Tzad is the reservoir from which this vast river is supplied. The Mountains of the Moon have never yet been visited by any European; and Mr. Henry Welford's journey promises to be one of greater novelty and interest than any one since the first expeditions of Mungo Park and Denham. He goes quite alone, in the costume of a Desert Arab; and will travel with the greater facility from his knowledge of eastern manners and languages. He is only twenty-one years of age.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

This College was opened, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of October last. The branches for which professors and teachers have been already provided, are—the English, Dutch, French, and classical languages; writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics. The professors are the Rev. Mr. Judge, the Rev. Mr. Faure, and the Rev. Mr. Adamson. The two latter gentlemen have offered their services gratuitously for one year, to afford time for procuring suitable persons from Europe.

SPOTS IN THE SUN.

There has lately been a number of spots on the sun's disc, two of which were very remarkable, and might be seen with an ordinary telescope. One of them was of an oblong form, broader at one end than the other, and its length was equal to three times and a half the diameter of the earth. The other was nearly of a rhomboidal figure, and the distance from its eastern to the western edge was equal to four times and a quarter the earth's diameter. In other words, one was 28,573 miles long, and the other 34,286 miles across. The brown shade encompassing six black spots measured one-eighteenth of the sun's diameter. Thus, taking the diameter of the sun at 886,149 miles, the spot must be 49,230 miles.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 14. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

An abstract was read of the remainder of Mr. Dukes' historical account of Wroxeter, the ancient *Uriconium*; including a very long list of the various Roman remains which are almost annually found in the precincts of that distinguished station.

The Rev. Charles J. Bird, F.S.A. exhibited four seals, 1. of silver, found at Wallingford, in shape round, (1 inch diam.) and containing, within florid tracery, a shield hung on a tree, bearing a chevron between three heathcocks; the legend, *Sigillum Thome de Rokeby*. 2. of brass, round ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. diam.), containing within tracery a shield (encircled by three dragons) bearing a lion rampant. The inscription is *S. SCABINOR' VIERSCARNE DE SECHERI CAPELLA ET DE BOVLISELE*. 3. a gold ring, having a very beautiful antique gem set in it, representing a female head enveloped in drapery, with a quibbling motto, *TECTA LEGE, LECTA TEGE*, (oval, size 7-8 by 11-16). 4. of brass, oval, 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$, representing a standing figure of a bishop, very rudely executed, and surrounded by an inscription, partly in the Irish character, *Sigill' demdoicensis de berlosi lagala ep.'* Mr. Bird also exhibited a metal box, of a lozenge form, gilt, and studded with stones, found at Ash Court, near Margate. It opens like a snuff-box, and is supposed to have been a reliquary.

William Hoskings, esq. presented drawings of two sculptured metopes, and other fragments of a Grecian temple, explored by him at Pæstum; with some explanatory remarks.

A model of an ancient bath, discovered in the island of Lipari, near Sicily, was exhibited by Captain William Henry Smyth, F.S.A. accompanied by an explanatory communication from the pen of that gentleman. This beautiful, and, to all appearance, minutely accurate model, conveys an admirable idea of the economy of an ancient Hypocaust. There were three principal apartments; the first a kind of ante-chamber, adjacent to which was a place for keeping vases of oil and unguents for the bathers. The floors of the other two were constructed of square tiles, resting on numerous short pillars of the same form; the surface of the whole being covered with a mosaic pavement, composed of black and white tesserae, distributed in squares, lozenges, circles, and in the centre of the two floors forming fanciful representations of sea monsters and fishes. On one of the squares of the pavement, near the entrance of the first sudatory apartment,

was represented a pair of clogs, which Capt. Smyth conjectures were worn by the bathers, to protect their feet from the intense heat of the floor; he states that clogs are used by the Turks in their bagnios, at the present day, for the very same purpose. An aperture at the bottom of one of the side walls of the first division of the sudatory, admitted the influx of a natural warm stream, which probably diffused itself all over the hollow space between the square pillars under the tessellated floors, and found vent by another opening quite at the end of the building. The heat of this stream was thus communicated to the floors above, and more completely to the whole apartment by means of perpendicular ranges of flue tiles placed all round the walls of the two inner rooms. As there is no appearance of a *præfurnium* or stove among the details of this model, it is probable that the hypocaust was entirely indebted for its warmth to the natural fountain, which Captain Smyth says to this day maintains a temperature of 120 degrees. The baths exist in a secluded spot, and are concealed by a fertile vineyard.

The island of Lipari will be recollected as the largest of a cluster of volcanic islands lying north of the coast of Sicily. Sir William Hamilton states the circumference of the island at 18 miles, the population at 160,000, and says that it is celebrated for a robust race of excellent sailors, and for the choice quality of its wines.* The Lipari Islands were supposed by the ancients to be the abode of Eolus and Vulcan, and it appears that a tale was current among the natives, that the flues of the hypocaust, as closely disposed in contact as the pipes of an organ, were wont occasionally to emit wild and mournful sounds.† Captain Smyth in his communication observed, that baths were the frequent accompaniments of ancient temples; and it appears that the present vestiges are situated in contiguity to a temple (we believe) of Minerva. There would be certainly something very classical in the fiction alluded to, if connected with a fane dedicated to Eolus. Vulcan and Eolus were very naturally chosen as the tutelary deities of the Lipari group; the first presided over the internal fires of the soil, the last over the storms disturbing the seas by which it is surrounded.

Captain Smyth exhibited at the same time a piece of pumice stone, which had been used in an ancient bath as a strigil.

“I, puer, et strigiles Crispini ad balnea defer.”
PERSIUS.

* *Campi Phlegraei*; or, Observations on the Volcanoes of the two Sicilies: by Sir Wm. Hamilton. Naples, 1776.

† Information of Capt. Smyth.

It is to be hoped that this gentleman's highly interesting communication, with clear *outline* drawings of these remains, the decorations of the tessellated pavements, plans and sections of the hypocaust and its flues, will be allowed by him to occupy a place in the *Archæologia* of the Society, if not destined for publication elsewhere.

Jan. 21. H. Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Four new members were elected, viz. Charles John Palmer, esq. of Yarmouth; Henry Hoare, esq. of Fleet-street; John Hulbert Glover, esq. of the British Museum; and Samuel James Arnold, esq. of Golden-square and of Stanmore.

Alexander Henderson, esq. M.D. F.R.S. communicated some remarks on two paintings lately discovered at Pompeii, drawings of which were exhibited. Their subjects are, 1. Two men employed in drawing off into vases wine from a covered waggon, which is drawn by two horses abreast; 2. A drinking party of four figures, apparently two of either sex, attended by a boy. These were also accompanied by drawings of two other paintings: 3. A naked bacchanalian figure bearing a child, a very beautiful work of art; and 4. A sort of conversation piece in the yard of a house, of good design and correct execution, and little differing from similar scenes in modern Italy.

Mr. Amyot communicated a copy of a MS. in the possession of John Payne Collier, esq. entitled, "Certain Instructions to my Lord Privy Seal," being a defence of a representation made to Thomas Lord Cromwell by George Constantine, of certain verbal communications which he had with John Barlow, Dean of Westbury, and John Barlow, Prebendary of that collegiate church. In Mr. Amyot's introductory letter some interesting particulars were given of Constantine, who was an attendant upon the Sir Henry Norris that was executed at the same time as Queen Anne Boleyn, and who afterwards became one of the most active of the minor instruments of the Reformation. But the reading of the document itself was deferred till a future evening.

Several presents of books were received, and also a handsome donation by T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A., of the original drawings made by Murphy for his magnificent work on the royal monastery of Batalha. The Society had likewise, for the first time, the satisfaction of seeing the walls of their meeting-room adorned by the valuable historical portraits presented by the late Mr. Kerrich, together with the splendid facsimiles of paintings in the royal palace at Westminster, executed for the Society by the late Mr. Smirke; and a portrait it has long possessed, of old Humphrey Wanley, the industrious librarian of the Earls of Oxford, and author of great part of the Harleian Catalogue.

DRUIDICAL SACRIFICES IN BANGOR.

The North Wales Chronicle observes, that in the city of Bangor there is a custom of killing pigs in the street, which no doubt had its origin in the sacrifices of the Druids. An assistant Druid puts a rope round the neck of the victim by which he leads it into the midst of a circle of boys and girls, and the Chief Druid, who is dressed for the occasion in a red nightcap, and vest and breeches, which repeated coatings of lard has made to shine like armour, advances into the middle of the circle, and cuts the pig's throat with his knife. Upon feeling himself wounded the pig runs about in all directions to the extent of the rope by which he is held, sprinkling the spectators with his blood, until he falls through weakness. He is then lifted on a block, and his entrails laid open for the inspection of superstitious worshippers, after which the carcass is removed by the priests into a house adjoining.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.

The materials of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, situated in Church Passage, Tooley Street, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, were sold by auction on January 19th, the site being required for the approaches to the new London Bridge. This school was founded at the cost of the inhabitants, Queen Elizabeth granting her letters patent, in 1571, for the support thereof. The Governors are a body corporate. About 300 boys are educated in these schools, under the tuition of seven masters. In 1609 the inhabitants erected the buildings now destroyed, on the site of part of the house which had belonged to the Prior of Lewes. A good external south view of this school is given in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata."

Under these schools, and the adjoining buildings, was the crypt of the ancient mansion or inn of the Priors of Lewes, when parliamentary or ecclesiastical duty led them to reside in the metropolis.

Anthony Munday, in his edition of Stowe's "London," 1618, says, "On the south side of (Tooley) street was sometime one great house, builded of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of Lewes, and was his lodging when he came to London: it is now a common hostelry for travellers, and hath to sign the Walnut-tree."

A good north view of this crypt is engraved in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," in which work it is thus described:—"There are two entrances to this oratory or crypt, in White Horse Court, leading from Tooley Street to Southwark House, formerly the King's Head Tavern, and prior to that, the sign of the Walnut Tree. In entering by the northern entrance, it is 7 feet

6 inches long by 6 feet wide, which leads to a large semicircular arched vault, 39 feet 3 inches long, by 18 feet wide; on one side is a well, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot, from which water is at present conveyed to the houses above; towards the further end is a door-way, 4 feet 6 by 3 feet 6 inches, leading to another semicircular vaulted arch, 31 feet long by 13 feet 10 inches wide; from this you are led into a passage, 7 feet by 6 feet, which leads to the principal apartment of this antient building, the whole length of which is 40 feet 6 inches, by 10 feet 6 inches in width; at the further [south] end are two windows, 2 feet 6 inches wide each, and on one [western] side there are likewise two more of the same dimensions, and a passage 4 feet wide, which leads to another apartment, but is blocked up with stones and bricks. This antient apartment consists of four groined [circular] arches, supported on curious [Norman] columns, 4 feet 10 inches in diameter.* From this you enter into another vault of various dimensions, but the length is 27 feet 4 inches: part of this vault is arched as the former, and part groined, over which the stairs leading to Queen Elizabeth's School are erected. On entering the southern entrance, you descend by a gradual slope into the second semicircular apartment already described: the present flooring is of earth and brick rubbish, which have accumulated from time to time, so as to half bury the pillars. The height of the roof is unequal, from the partial raising of the ground, but is in general from 8 to 9 feet." An excellent plan of this crypt, drawn by Mr. H. Gardner, is also given in Wilkinson's work.

ROMAN COINS, &c.

A remarkable discovery of antiquities was lately made by a workman in the quarry at Dortan, Canton of Oyonax, department de l'Ain. Having inserted his lever in a fissure of the rock to detach a portion of it, he was surprised to behold, on the falling of the block, a recess which, on examination, was found to contain no less than twelve hundred medals in gold and bronze, bearing the effigies of Maximian and Constantius Chlorus (father of the great Constantine), who reigned together at the commencement of the fourth century. These coins and medals were probably deposited, in times of danger, in the place where they have lain buried during fifteen centuries. The greater number represent on the reverse side the genius of the Roman people sacrificing on an altar,

and a personification of wealth holding a balance and a cornucopia. Others have Fortune, holding a rudder in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. On the obverse sides the inscriptions most common are :—

Constantius Chlorus

Fortunæ reduci Cæss. n. n.

or "To the happy return of our Cæsars."

Maximian Heraclius

Salvis Augg. et Cæss. aucta Kart.

or, "Prosperity to our Emperors and Cæsars, from the acquisition of Carthage."

The medals bearing this latter inscription represent on the other side Ceres standing and holding corn in each hand, in allusion to the rich harvests of Africa. Some few of the coins bear the effigy of Diocletian.

A communication from the Carlisle Museum gives an account of the discovery of several coins, urns, and other *vestigia* of what appears to have been a Roman cemetery of some extent. These interesting remains have been laid open in the course of the excavations now in progress, for the purpose of removing the London road, at a place called Gallows Hill, about half a mile from the town of Carlisle. A small urn, containing sundry coins in fine preservation, is also mentioned. Among them are some of Faustina, very beautiful. The writer adds: "The bottom of the urn, in which were the silver coins, bears testimony to a very remarkable chemical operation of nature. It exhibits a fine green glaze deposit, evidently the precipitation of the alloy of the silver, and in consequence the silver appears fresh and free from alloy, the coins having on their surface but little appearance of metallic oxide. This fine, silent, and secret operation of nature has never hitherto been either discovered, or made a subject of speculation. No doubt it merits the best attention of the chemist, the naturalist, and the antiquary."

CHRIST CHURCH, YORK.

Some curious relics have been discovered in the foundation of this church in the course of the improvement making in St Andrew-gate corner; *viz.* two coffins of limestone, one of them formed to the shape of the head and shoulders of the corpse, and both made with a hole in the bottom, through which moisture might escape; two ancient tomb stones, with obliterated inscriptions, and on one the figures of a male and female in the attitude of prayer; and also a square stone, hollowed into the form of a large mortar, or vessel for the purpose of beating or crushing. An inspection of Christ Church also gives reason to suppose that this is not the first time it has been reduced in size. The two arches, which appear on the exterior, facing the Old Haymarket, betoken its extension in that direction.

* These columns are described in lot 137 of the Sale Catalogue, as "Eight Gothic capitals, columns, and bases, supporting the groined arches of the antient oratory of the Priors of Lewes."

SELECT POETRY.

TRIBUTARY LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

LAURENCE I knew in his bright youth-
ful days,
And then admir'd his noble thirst for praise;
Saw him, with unaffected ardour, feel
The force of filial and fraternal zeal;
I knew his brothers, and his aged sire,
Who all return'd his love with kindred fire;
With joy I saw old Time assist his aim,
Mature his talents, and promote his fame;
And oft my humble Muse, with eager pride,
To pay due homage to his merit tried,
While he as oft, with all the gen'rous praise
Of partial friendship, has receiv'd my lays.
Ah! as he now has felt the mortal doom,
What Worth, what Genius, sinks beneath
the tomb!

When Death had struck the Macedonian
chief,
And Hope withheld all promise of relief,
His COUNCIL stood around, a noble band,
And ask'd who next should hold supreme
command?
"Let him who is most worthy," he replied,
And, with these parting words, the hero died.
Since LAWRENCE, then, by Death's relent-
less haste,
Has left the realms of Genius and of Taste,
May Graphic Chiefs the great example own,
And "him most worthy" fill the vacant
throne.

SONNETS ON THE SEASONS.

1. SPRING.

SEASON of promise! ever smiling bright,
E'en through the gentle rain, thy fruitful
tears, [fears!
Blest Hope is thine, unclouded o'er by
For we regard thy sweet and sudden showers
But as the harbinger of sweeter flowers,
With which thy robe all richly shall be dight,
And which shall be the pride of summer
bowers,
When ardent Phœbus may too brightly shine!
Sweet Spring! the happy task is ever thine
To call the flowers from out their winter
sleep,
And waken them again to life and light!
With thee the hours run swift their silent
flight,
And whether thou dost blandly smile or weep,
We know thee so benign, that we some good
must reap!

2. SUMMER.

ALL hail! the lusty manhood of the year,
When Nature seems rejoicing in her
prime, [clime,
When ripening harvests gild our fruitful

And the Sun sails more gladly through his
sphere. [time

How sweet and soothing is that breathless
Of Summer, when eve's softest breezes
blowing

Bring to the ear the far off village chime
(To the lone seaman's memory most dear),
A tranquil sense of happiness bestowing:
And then how sweet the murmur of the
brook,
O'er golden pebbly sands incessant flowing!
Now is each tree clad in his gayest gear,
Each flower most fragrant, green each
meadow's look, [Nature's book!
And brightly radiant seems each page of

3. AUTUMN.

NOW are the year's wild youthful pulses
still,
And Age's cooler blood in all its veins;
The full ripe grain crowns every rising hill,
Well pleas'd the husbandman beholds the
gains [pains.
Of wise forethought, and long-untiring
Blythe Harvest yields his joyful tribute now,
Each well-cropp'd field does its dark rus-
set suit, [bough,
Pomona's gifts are torn from branch and
For Earth in Autumn yields her choicest
fruit.
Nor yet are all the little songsters mute
That glad our fields, but o'er the Western
main [way;
The swallow wends his long and unknown
The yellow leaves fall from their parent
spray, [wane!
And every thing proclaims the year upon the

4. WINTER.

WINTER! I love thee! full of frost and
snow
As e'er thou art, yet still of kindly feeling,
That sheds into the heart its warmiest glow
More redolent: whene'er I think on thee
I think upon the clear and calm fireside
Where Mirth doth ever sit, and Glee bright
eyed! [pealing,
While still without thy wildest blasts are
And icy frost o'er lake and river stealing!
All earth is voiceless now: each late green
tree,
Bare of all leaves, presents a piteous sight!
Yet do I yield not up to dread or gloom,
For well I know, sure as day follows night,
Nature shall burst her temporary tomb,
And Spring shall come again, with all
his buds and bloom! J. WIGSTEAD.

ORIGINAL FABLES.

By ELIZA BELFOUR.

THE GNAT AND THE SPIDER.

AS a bold little Gnat once extended his
flight,
Some distant fine prospects to view,

Beyond what in prudence his parents thought
right,
No wonder that ill should ensue.

With some friends who abode in a sycamore
tree,

As he wander'd, incautious and gay,
He conceiv'd, while abroad, he might dine,
or take tea,

Or at least leave his card, by the way.

Returning late homeward, a mansion beside,
That rose near the skirts of a wood,
A swift, hungry Swallow, his beak op'ning
wide,

Our little bright insect pursued.

Many windings he made, like a poor pant-
ing hare,

From destruction his life to secure,
When a Spider call'd out, from his well-
woven snare,

"Hither haste, my asylum is sure!"

Anxious death to avoid, by a refuge so near,
The Gnat straight the offer embraced;
But alighting he found, as he shudder'd
with fear,

His body with trammels enlaced.

At this the poor Gnat 'gan to weep and
lament;

When the Spider exclaim'd, "Prithee
"From the Swallow preserv'd, in my web
be content,

Or existence shall instantly cease."

This saying, he gave him a desperate blow;
The Gnat fell, and, foreseeing his end,

"Far better," he cried, "is a brave, open
foe,

Than a wily and treacherous friend!"

THE RIVER AND THE STREAMLET.

A River, as the Tagus wide,
Silent, majestic in its course,—
Flowing in all the pomp of pride
Profound—resistless in its force—

Reproach'd, with no mellifluous tongue,
A gentle Streamlet, murm'ring near,
Wont, flowery vales and woods among,
The peasant's herd and flocks to cheer;

And though with sedge and alders crown'd,
Transparent as the solar ray,
While Naiads frisk and Dryads bound,—
Thus spoke, his triumph to display:

"Behold, while you obscurely pour,
On my full breast what vessels crowd,
While Commerce to the distant shore
Proclaims my consequence aloud!

"To swell a Nation's dread command,
Riches and grandeur I unfold;
For, plenty spreading o'er the land,
My sands are sprent with glitt'ring gold!"

"True," said the Streamlet; "you were
born

To speed your way in power and state;

But, though my humble waves you scorn,
By streams like mine you're render'd
great.

"And, though of rank and treasure vain,
Much as your might and depth you boast,
You but increase the boundless main,
And in immensity are lost."

Thus down the stream of human life
The rich, the abject, and oppress'd,
Float amid rocks of woe and strife,
And in one common haven rest!

Highgate, Jan. 1829.

LINES

*Written in the Traveller's Album, at the
Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble. By
Mons. DUCIS.*

IMITATION.

HOW calm! how desert! in this peace
profound, [sound:
No more I hear the world's tempestuous
The world has disappeared; time seems for
Immerged in terrible eternity! [me
The presence of a God e'en now I feel.
Who deigns in mercy my alarm to heal:
A pitying father, He from every woe [low:
Would shield his children, pilgrims here be-
Why mar the works of his all-powerful
hand, [land?
Who form'd us to inherit Canaan's promis'd
He wills repentance, yet allows the charm
Of hope, the Christian's faithful heart to
warm.

Oh thou!* who midst these mountains'
wintry gloom, [a tomb,
Came—sought the hoar-frost—deserts—and
Thy wondrous charity, ascending high,
Seems to admit thee inmate of the sky!
I love to trace thee in this sacred place,
Where, cradled in the clouds, thy holy race
To God hymn praises; as the strains ascend,
They with the heavenly choir of angels blend.

Sick, tired of worldly joys, ere scarcely
tried,
The pensive traveller here has often sigh'd.
These rocks—these firs, to solemn thought
give birth; [earth;
This torrent speaks, and bids me scorn the
The earth, where happiness a stranger strays,
And where some worm in secret ever preys.
Where'er I turn some form of grief appears;
Love has its smiles, but oft'ner still its tears!
Of slighted friendship bitter is the pain!
Life's pleasures weary—labours are in vain.
Ye, who for God have bade the world fare-
well! [shore—

Happy are they who seek your peaceful
Still happier fate in these retreats to dwell,
And tempt the earth's delusive joys no
more. E. B.

* St. Bruno, the founder.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A decision, pronounced by the Royal Court of Paris, has given great satisfaction to the friends of the freedom of the press. It was in the case of an appeal by M. Barthelemy, the author of a poem entitled "La Fils d' Homme," and M. David, the printer, against the judgment of the Correctional Tribunal, which sentenced the former to be imprisoned three months, and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs, and the latter to pay a fine of 25 francs. The Court confirmed the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal as to M. Barthelemy, and pronounced for the free discharge of M. David, on the ground that he did not act, in printing the poem, with any bad intention. The principle laid down by the Court, that the mere act of agency in printing an objectionable work, does not prove the existence of a criminal intention, is hailed by the Liberal party as a rule by which future decisions will be guided, and not arising out of the peculiar circumstances of this case.

ITALY.

The King of Naples has been excommunicated by the Holy See. De Medici, the Finance Minister, left that city a short time since to join the King at Madrid, and on his way was obliged to pass through Rome. Hardly was he arrived there, when a demand was made on him, as the representative of his master, of a tribute, which has been due a long time to the Pope. Medici demurred; but Albani was not to be denied, and a rupture was the consequence. It is understood that the utmost extremities will be resorted to unless the sum demanded be paid.

SWEDEN.

Great honours have lately been done to Ochlenstschlæger, the celebrated Danish poet, in Sweden. He was received at Lund as if he had been a conqueror. He was addressed by the students, honoured by the King, and crowned with laurel by Tegner, the author of "Frithioff," and the prince of the living poets of Sweden. The Danes and Swedes have long been accustomed to regard one another with jealousy and hatred; but, on this occasion, the nations seemed to blend like brothers in common affection.

GREECE.

The following is a statement of the revenues and expenses of the state of Greece, from January 1828 to May 1829 :

Revenues.	Francs.
Revenues of State	3,415,988
Capital of National Bank . .	813,064
Seizures not liquidable . . .	93,366
Debts due to State	186,330
Capital advanced by President .	682,630
French subsidies	3,302,000
Russian subsidies	1,753,200
	<hr/>
	10,246,558
Expenditure.	
Army and Navy	7,458,886
Establishments for public service	273,734
Salaries of Department . . .	751,947
Interest paid by National Bank	15,512
Orphan Asylum	266,603
Poor	142,752
Advances made to state creditors	112,708
Arrears of farmers of state . .	274,379
Lord Cochrane	63,804
Austrian Admiral Dandolo . .	46,332
Ready money in Treasury . .	714,808
Payments which have yet to be made	136,800
	<hr/>
	10,258,265

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian General Kisselef has issued an address to the Divan of Wallachia, upon his taking the office of President of the Turkish Principalities on the Danube, in which he promises an honest administration of the public affairs entrusted to him, and an indulgent and kind treatment, in order to alleviate the miseries inflicted on the provinces by the war. It declares that the intention of the Emperor Nicholas, at its commencement, was to render the occupation of the Principalities as little oppressive to their inhabitants as possible; but that the functionaries employed in that quarter had been guilty of great extortions. The system of forced gift had been resorted to, and the presence of a large body of strangers, instead of being a blessing, by supplying a market for the productions of the provinces, had been a curse. All these evils, he assures the Turkish authorities, shall be amended.

An earthquake was felt in the night of the 25th of November, in Odessa, Jassy, Czernowitz, Hermanstadt, Kronstadt, and many other places in Transylvania and the Buckowina. It did considerable mischief at Bucharest, where 115 houses, among which is that of the English Consul, have been rendered untenable by its effects. Fifteen churches are so much injured that they cannot be used. The town of Kiupria, on the

road to Kronstadt, has suffered, in proportion, more than Bucharest.

A frightful accident occurred on the 12th at Ismail, in the explosion of a ship, laden with powder and other ammunition, by which two magazines were totally destroyed, and the roofs of about 50 houses blown off. In 400 more not a pane of glass was left. Four vessels that lay near the ship which had blown up were destroyed in an instant, and several others which lay at a greater distance sustained more or less damage. Fragments of timber and iron, and large blocks of ice, were hoisted through the air, and, falling on the roofs of houses, completed the scene of terror and destruction. It is ascertained that forty-two persons were wounded, and six killed.

On the 27th of November, by the carelessness of an artilleryman, an explosion took place in the great powder-magazine at Shumla, which not only destroyed the whole of the stone building, in which there were 68,000 cartridges and 2000 barrels of gun-powder, but forty field-pieces, that were ready to be sent to Adrianople, were for the most part melted, and forty-eight artillerymen killed. In the same building there was a magazine of provisions, containing, it is said, 10,000 sacks of corn, and a great quantity of provisions, which were destroyed. The fire in this magazine continued the whole day, and as the bombs, grenades, &c. were flying about in all directions, nobody attempted to extinguish it.

EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt steadily proceeds in the work of political reformation. The provinces have been divided into departments, arrondissements, and sub-arrondissements. A central assembly, or general divan, composed of deputies from all the provinces, to the number of more than two hundred members, is to meet in the capital. Some thirty officers, civil and military, attached to the actual administration, are to form part of this divan. The viceroy will submit to the consideration of the general assembly all public questions, of what nature soever they may be. The sending of young men to France, in order that they may be instructed in the different sciences, in jurisprudence, and in the useful arts, has not been discontinued. Six Egyptians have been sent to Toulon to learn the art of building ships of war. The younger brother of Nouredin Bey, a major-general in the service of the Pacha, and four new pupils, who are to apply themselves to the study of mechanics and various manufactures, have been sent to Paris. Recently thirty-four scholars, from the age of eight to fifteen, have arrived at Marseilles; they are destined for the study of hydraulics, that of naval architecture, and fifteen other branches of mechanism. Thirty other pupils are to follow them. In fine, 115 other

individuals, for similar purposes, are to arrive in France, independently of those young Egyptians who are to prosecute their studies in England. To finish the picture of these innovations which are casting their light over Egypt, we must not omit to add, that there is now printed in that country a periodical publication. The title of the journal is "News of Egypt." and it is inscribed on a pyramid, from behind which the rising sun hastens to shed its rays.

Some time ago, says a Paris paper, Captain Beaulieu, a French officer in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, sent off, for one of his friends in France, a collection of antiquities and curiosities, among which were some crocodiles' eggs. During the passage, or the quarantine, these eggs hatched, and, when the case opened at the custom-house, three small crocodiles ran out. On the way they had devoured several rolls of papyrus, and the bandages and mummy of an ibis, of which nothing remained but the claws and some of the feathers.

EAST INDIES.

Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General of India, has issued a proclamation at Benares, abolishing the inhuman practice of burning Hindoo widows, which has so long prevailed in India. It was favourably received by the Brahmins, the only class who were thought likely to make any opposition to it. Benares, the Holy City, as it is called, and one of the most ancient seats of Hindoo superstition, is one of the Serampore stations: and Mr. Smith, the missionary there, on the 13th of February, writes as follows: "Went out by the river side, and conversed with a number of Brahmins on religious subjects, and also brought in the order respecting the prohibition of suttees, on hearing which a Brahmin exclaimed, 'What! has government now arisen from sleep? So many years has this cruel practice been carried on, and has compassion at last entered into their breasts? They ought to have prevented this practice many years ago.'"

The military letters from India represent the army to be in a complete state of insubordination on account of the proposed reduction in the allowances; but a little exaggeration is supposed to be resorted to in these accounts sent over by military men, with the view of intimidating the Company from carrying their projects into effect.

BRITISH AMERICA.

In Nova Scotia, under the patronage of Lord Dalhousie, a college, upon a large scale, has been established. By a bequest of a Mr. M'Gill, the means for establishing a third college, of princely magnificence, in Montreal, have been provided. And for Upper Canada a truly royal endowment has been procured from the Crown by Archdea-

con Strachan, of York, in that province, for a university, upon a scale worthy of the ancient founders of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. The expense for the building of this college is not estimated at much less than that of King's college, London.

Since September 1824, a Roman Catholic church has been erected in Montreal, which, for magnitude, has not a parallel in all the ecclesiastical structures raised in Christendom since the denunciation of the Jesuits. It is calculated to contain 10,000 persons; is adorned with six lofty towers, three on each side; and the two on the West front will, when finished, be nearly as high as those of Westminster abbey. The Eastern window at the high altar is 64 feet in height. In point of ornament, and curious carving, such as adorn the cathedrals of the old countries, it is certainly inferior; but in distant effect, from its situation and its towers, it is equal to any of them.

WEST INDIES.

From an authentic return of the Slave population of the Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, made on the 31st of May, 1829, it appears that, up to that period, the number of Slaves of both sexes amounted to 60,368, the females exceeding the males by about one-fifth. The mortality in the Colony during the three last years, up to the date above-mentioned, was in the proportion of one in twelve.

In the course of the last twelve years, the most considerable importations of Slaves into Demerara and Essequibo from other Colonies took place between 1817 and 1820. They have since greatly decreased. Of the whole amount of Slaves above specified, it appears that 26,691 are Africans, and 42,677 Creoles. It is remarkable that the number of deaths among the Slaves during the last twelve years has exceeded that of births by about an average of 1800.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jan. 15. A meeting of the freeholders of Devonshire, relative to the Tithe Laws, took place in the Castle-yard, *Exeter*, having been convened by the Sheriff on a requisition signed by upwards of eleven hundred payers and receivers of tithes. The Hon. Newton Fellowes proposed the petition. It was seconded by C. P. Hamlyn, esq. in a speech of great length, in which he took a review of the origin of tithes, their original appropriation, and entered into calculations to show their unequal operation, under the present mode of collection, upon the farmer. The petition, which was adopted almost unanimously, set forth — “That, since tithes were originally established, all property has undergone material changes, and particularly agricultural, by the operation of these laws; and, in consequence of an increase of public burdens within these thirty years, coupled with other circumstances, the inconveniences of them have been rapidly accumulating. That your petitioners have also to complain, that disputes respecting the payment of tithes are determined in a Court constituted in a manner peculiar to itself, and without the constitutional intervention of a jury. That your petitioners ask for no innovations on the principles of the British Constitution, nor for any unfair or improper sacrifice from any party, but humbly pray that your honourable House will, at as early a period in this Session of Parliament as the business of the Nation will allow, take into its most serious consideration the present state of the Tithe Laws, and the effects now resulting from them,” &c.

The accounts from different parts of the country are generally of a desponding nature. At *Huddersfield*, a public meeting was lately held, at which a most melancholy picture was given of the general distress among the operatives in that quarter; where above 13,000 individuals only had *twopence halfpenny a day* to subsist upon!

The accounts from *Coventry* represent the state of the artisans, and other labourers in that city, as most deplorable. The poor rates, and the number of paupers, are fearfully on the increase. The directors of the poor have thought proper to memorialize the Privy Council on this state of things. Amongst other remarks, they observe that “the casual out-poor of Coventry, in the month of December 1827, amounted to 280 families, which number of families is now augmented to 1,312. In the month of January 1828, the number of individuals in the House of Industry was 183; in the month of January 1830, it amounted to 456.

The following is an extract from the petition agreed on at the *Wiltshire* Sessions, and signed by every Magistrate present:— “That the most alarming distress pervades both the agricultural and manufacturing districts of this county; that such distress cannot, they fear, be attributed to temporary causes, or be expected materially to abate *without Legislative interference*; and that they entertain most serious apprehensions of the gradual, but no less certain, extinction of their property.”

Jan. 16. On this day a most numerous meeting was held at the Town-hall, *Doncaster*, Sir W. Cooke in the chair; and petitions were adopted, praying Parliament to take into immediate consideration the dis-

pressed state of the country. The language of the speakers evinced a very strong feeling on the subject. Mr. Pilkington said a crisis had arrived when something must be done; and Mr. Denison declared his opinion that Government had only the choice of two things—the pruning-knife or the sponge. Messrs. Duncombe and Wilson, two of the Members for Yorkshire, were present.

Jan. 16. The freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Norfolk assembled at the Shire Hall, *Norwich*, the High Sheriff in the chair, to agree to a petition for the repeal of the Malt Tax. There were upwards of 1,500 persons present, including all the noblemen and gentlemen who usually take a part in the public proceedings of the county. Mr. W. Bulmer moved a series of resolutions, one of which declared “That the repeal of the Duties on Malt would greatly benefit the consumers generally, but more especially would it relieve the labouring and industrious classes, by placing within their reach the means of brewing their own beer, and baking their own bread; by the want of which they are now driven to the use of ardent spirits, to the destruction of their health and morals.” They were seconded by Mr. Coke, who declared himself an advocate for the repeal of both the Malt and Beer Taxes; but, as it was not likely they would obtain the repeal of more than one, he preferred the repeal of the Tax on Malt. The revolutionary war had been the primary cause of all the distress and bankruptcy which had taken place since, and of the present impending danger to the country. He said the other counties had to follow the example of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and then he should like to see the Minister who dare refuse what was the joint request of the pride of England. The resolutions were ultimately carried.

A meeting has also been held at *Lewes*, in Sussex, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Duties on Malt and Beer, when a series of resolutions to the above effect, prepared by Mr. Herbert Curteis, were unanimously passed. At the Lewes Quarter Sessions, the County Magistrates drew up a representation on the distresses of the county. It was forwarded to the Duke of Wellington.

Jan. 16.—A fire broke out at a shop-keeper’s in the town of *Sheerness*, which, owing to the peculiarly combustible nature of the buildings, destroyed 54 houses, besides out-buildings, before it could be stopped. The loss is estimated at 30,000*l.* whereof about one half is insured in the Sun, County, Kent, and *Norwich* offices. Only two or three years ago, a fire of similar extent occurred, the houses being almost wholly built of fir and weather-boarding, and being frequently covered with tarpaulin.

Jan. 18. A general meeting of the sub-

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scribers to the Bath and Bristol Railway, was held at the Bush Tavern, *Bristol*, when it was unanimously resolved, “That the intended line of Railway from Bath to Bristol will lessen the distance between these cities, whereby passengers and goods may be conveyed with perfect safety, at a rate not exceeding one-third of the present charge, and with such expedition and regularity at all seasons, whether of frost or flood, as must maintain an uninterrupted communication between the two cities, and thereby secure essential advantages to the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of *Bristol*, and afford great convenience to the visitors of *Clifton*, *Hot-wells*, *Bath*, *South Wales*, and *Ireland*.”

Mr. Ede, in a pamphlet on the Poor Laws, just published, calculates the number of Irish labourers who annually flock to this country at 100,000; that their stay is from the end of March to the beginning of October; during which 26 weeks their earnings, at 8*s.* a week, amount to 1,040,000*l.* of which they carry back from 3*l.* to 4*l.* each, or from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.*! the whole of which earnings are taken from the English labourer at the most valuable time of the year.

The Weather.—The severity of the present winter will be memorable in the annals of the seasons. In the course of one week we have experienced all the alternations of winter weather—intense frost, deep snow, heavy rain, and rapid thaw. The snow which fell on the 19th of *Jan.* was drifted by the North-easterly wind into deep masses in various parts of the public roads, putting a stop to the passage of carriages. In the low grounds of *Wiltshire*, the snow accumulated in some places to the depth of 15 or 16 feet. The snow upon *Mendip* has been in many places from 16 to 20 feet deep. Upwards of 20 waggons and carts were completely blocked up near *Oakhill*, and so covered with the snow that only a little of the top of one of the waggons was visible. Fifty labourers were employed in clearing away the snow, and the road was at length rendered in some degree passable. Since what is termed “the great frost of 1814,” we have not experienced so long a continuance of cold weather, nor has travelling been so much impeded.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 2. This morning a young man, named *Croney*, went into the yard in the Tower, round which the cages of the beasts are placed, for the purpose of removing the bones which had been swept out of the cages after the beasts had been fed, when one of the leopards, the keeper having neglected to bolt its door, pounced upon him, and sticking his immense claws

on each side of his neck, grasped the back of it with his tusks, and kept a fast hold. Croney called out for assistance, and reaching out his hand, endeavoured to force open the keeper's room door, but it was fastened. The keepers at length came to his assistance, and stunned the animal by giving him some tremendous blows on the head with a large fowling-piece. Croney's neck and shoulders were seriously injured, and he was carried to Guy's Hospital.

Jan. 9. A robbery was committed at the Royal Mint to a great extent, and under circumstances of great audacity. A man named Keith, employed in the moneyer's department, had eight journeys of gold blanks given over to him, for the purpose of putting into the regular process of stamping for sovereigns. He went away with half the blanks (2008) and was not missed for some time afterwards. When inquiries were made for him, it was found he had decamped with the property. One hundred pounds is offered by the Mint for the apprehension of Keith, 100*l.* upon his conviction, and 300*l.* upon the recovery of the whole property stolen, or in proportion for any part thereof.

Jan. 14. A verdict was given in the Court of King's Bench, damages 50*l.* against *The Times Newspaper*, for a libel on Mr. Alaric A. Watts, a gentleman distinguished in the literary world, which arose from the police report of a fracas with a Jew salesman.

Jan. 19. The first annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in the St. Katherine's Docks was held at the Dock-house, Tower-hill, Thomas Tooke, Esq. in the chair. The report stated, that the total cost of the docks, and all the works and buildings within the boundary wall, was 1,933,472*l.*; and an additional outlay of 196,995*l.* was required, which it was proposed to raise by an issue of debentures, reserving the rights of the holders of those already issued. Of such additional outlay, the excess upon the estimates is only 45,321*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* the remaining sums being required to defray the expense of additional works, buildings, improvements, plant fixtures, and contingencies. The directors recommend a dividend of one and a half per cent. upon the fixed capital 1,352,800*l.* (the interest on debentures, up to the 5th of October last, having been paid), which will leave a balance of 14,926*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* to be carried to the credit of the revenue account of the next half year. The report was received with strong marks of approbation. The Chairman then observed, that 80 ships, between 300 and 800 tons register, had entered the dock during the last year.

Jan. 20. In the High Court of Delegates two appeal cases were dismissed without the Court coming to any decision. The first was an appeal from the sentence of the Judge of the Prerogative Court, by which

an alleged will of Mr. J. Clopton, of Clopton-hall, Warwick, in favour of Mr. Henry Wyatt, was set aside, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and circumvention. Mr. Justice Littledale, the *præses*, informed the parties, that the Court had come to the determination to adjourn their decision, without naming a day to deliver it. The parties might, in the mean time, consider whether they should come to any arrangement which would render it unnecessary to require the judgment of the Court. The other case was an appeal, like the former one, from the Prerogative Court, whereby the will of Mrs. Sophia Harding, in favour of her husband, Mr. John Harding, was set aside on the ground of its having been obtained by undue influence. The Court deliberated about half an hour, when the doors were opened, and the registrar read the order of Court, which was, that the Court was divided in opinion, and as neither of the three Common Law Judges concurred with the majority (the Delegates from the Civil Courts), their Lordships gave no decision.

A Commission has recently been appointed to remedy the abuses and delays existing in the Ecclesiastical Courts. By an Act of last Session, the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts are authorized to establish tables of fees, and to regulate the duties of the deputy-registrars and clerks of seats: and it provides that, in future appointments, clerks of seats shall execute their duties in person. The Act authorizes additional Court-days and abolishes holidays, and it empowers the Court of Peculiars to sit in the Hall at Doctors'-commons, instead of the vestry-room at Bow church. Considering that these Courts originated in the usurpation of the Romish church; that their forms of proceedings are at variance with the principles of English law; that procrastination and expense are so flagrant there, that even Chancery practitioners point at them with the finger of scorn; and, lastly, that the costs in an ecclesiastical suit, instead of being the necessary price paid for justice, are avowedly an engine of punishment,—it would seem that, instead of reform, total excision would be the fittest remedy for the evils of a system of judicature, which makes up in vexation what it wants in power.

Jan. 21. A numerous meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn, was held this day, to take into consideration the claims of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Beresford, relative to tithes, when, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to offer a composition in lieu of tithes and Easter-offerings. Counsel's opinion had been obtained relative to the disputed claim for tithes in the Middlesex portion of the parish. It stated that the rector could not maintain his claim upon the parishioners generally who resided in Middlesex, and

who had uniformly resisted it. It might, however, be different with respect to those parishioners in that part of the parish who had been in the habit of paying tithes; and in all such cases the rector's book, in which the receipts of those tithes were entered, would be sufficient evidence to establish his right in that particular.

The following is an Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of Jan. 1829, and the 5th Jan. 1830.

	Years ended Jan. 5.	
	1829.	1830.
Customs	16,125,118	16,023,860
Excise	18,700,373	17,749,721
Stamps	6,666,363	6,644,635
Post Office	1,400,000	1,376,000
Taxes	4,849,302	4,896,566
Miscellaneous	564,166	449,091

£48,305,322 £47,139,873

Decrease on the Year, £1,165,449.

A new arrangement of duty has taken place in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, in consequence of which the monthly Preachers from the two Universities are dispensed with. The preacherships were established by King Geo. I. for the purpose of bringing into notice resident Fellows of the two Universities.

Jan. 21. The members of the Law Institution and friends celebrated the commencement of their new building, by a dinner at the Freemason's tavern. This institution was projected in 1825, and is limited to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, in England and Ireland, and writers to the signet, and solicitors of the courts in Scotland. Its

object is to increase the respectability of the profession, and to promote the general convenience and advantage of its members; with which view it is proposed to provide a building, to consist of a hall, open at all hours of the day, and furnished with desks or enclosed tables, in which is to be kept an account of the business connected with the profession; a library, which it is designed shall contain a complete collection of law books, an office of registry, a club-room, &c. Lectures on the different branches of law are also contemplated. The new building is to be in Chancery-lane; the site is now cleared; its front will consist of a plain, but handsome, Ionic portico. The total expense of it is estimated at 25,000*l.* To carry these views into effect, a capital of 50,000*l.* has been raised in 2000 shares of 25*l.* each.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Jan. 5. A farce, entitled *The Husband's Mistake, or the Corporal's Wedding*, was produced, being an adaptation from the opera of *La Fiancée*. It was partially successful.

Jan. 12. *The Phrenologists*, a farce, from the pen of Mr. T. Wade, author of *Woman's Love*, &c. was brought forward. It was a smart satire on phrenology, and excited much laughter; though some of the scenes were too extravagant and boisterous.

Jan. 18. Murphy's tragedy of the *Grecian Daughter* was produced, for the purpose of bringing forward Miss F. Kemble in the character of Euphrasia. Her acting was very favourably received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 4. 3d Foot, Gen. Sir G. Don, G. C. B. 36th Foot, to be Col.—36th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hald Sheaffe, Bart. to be Col.—48th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Tho. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. 51st Foot, to be Col.—51st Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ben. D'Urban, K. C. B. to be Col.—14th Foot, to retain on its colours and appointments the word "Corunna" (which was granted to the late 2d Battalion), in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the action near Corunna on the 16th Jan. 1809.

Jan. 11. 1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Stuart Campbell, 26th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—2d Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Baumgardt, 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—26th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Armstrong, 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—31st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Sam. Mitchell, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col. 45th Foot, Capt. E. F. Boys to be Major.—54th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Mildmay Fane, 98th

Foot, and Maj. Rich. Murray, to be Lieut.-Cols. Captain J. Clarke to be Major.—63d Foot, Maj. J. Logan, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col.—64th Foot, Capt. J. E. Freeth, to be Major.—98th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Fitzgerald, to be Lieut.-Col.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. Arch. Stewart, and Capt. W. Johnston, to be Majors.—Unattached, Major Ralph Johnson, 64th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Southampton.—J. Barlow Hoy, of Midenbury, esq. vice W. Chamberlayne, esq. dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Storer, to be Principal Official in the Royal Peculiar of the Deanery of Bridgenorth, Salop.

Rev. T. Boydell, Minor Canon in Chester Cath.

Rev. H. J. Todd, to the Prebend of Hasthwaite, York Cath.
 Rev. P. Balfour, Tealing Ch. in the Presbytery of Dundee.
 Rev. H. J. Barton, Latton and Eisy R. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. G. Bonnor, to be Minister of New Suffolk-sq. Ch. Cheltenham.
 Rev. J. Bramston, Great Baddow V. Essex.
 Rev. T. Clarkson, Beyton R. Suffolk.
 Rev. F. Custance, Repponden P. C. Halifax.
 Rev. C. Fisher, Calton R. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Gipps, Corbridge V. Northumberl.
 Rev. C. Murray, Ashe R. Hants.
 Rev. R. Newcome, Clocaenoc R. Denbigh.
 Rev. P. Poore, Fyfield R. Hants.
 Rev. W. H. Shelford, Preston R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Spurgeon, Twyford R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. Taylor, Stokenham V. Devon.
 Rev. C. Tripp, Bradon R. Somerset.
 Rev. R. Ward, Stanton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Williams, Aber R. Carnarvon.
 Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King.
 Rev. E. H. G. Williams, Chapl. to the dowager Lady Cawdor.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. I. Lockhart, esq. M. P. elected Recorder of Romsey, *vice* R. W. Missing, esq. dec.
 Rev. W. H. Clarke, Second Master of Norwich Free Gram. School.
 Rev. J. Hutchinson, Head Mast. of Chelmsford Free Gram. School.

B I R T H S.

July 13. At Sydney, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Darling, Governor of New South Wales, a dau.

Lately. At Oakley-park, Ludlow, Lady Harriet Clive, a son.—At Islington, the wife of Capt. Balchild, R.M. a dau.—At Brompton-barracks, Chatham, the wife of Capt. Begbie, 82d Reg. a dau.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Major Chichester, 60th Rifles, a son.

Dec. 31. The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, a dau.

Jan. 2. At Gunton-park, in Norfolk, Lady Suffield, a son.—4. At Mere, the wife of

John Chafin Morris, esq. Commander R. N. a son.—7. In Harley-street, the wife of Dr. Southey, a dau.—10. In York-place, the wife of Major Livingston, E.I.C. service, a son.—12. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of George Bankes, esq. M.P. a son.—13. At Beal-house, the wife of H. W. Mason, esq. High Sheriff of Bucks, a dau.—14. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of D. Barclay, esq. M.P. a son, since dead.—15. In London, the wife of W. E. Taunton, esq. Recorder of Oxford, a son.

M A R R I A G E S.

Lately. In Carmarthenshire, J. D. Davies, esq. R.N. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Mansel, Bart.—At Brafterton, the Rev. B. Lumley, Rector of Dalby, to Miss Howard, dau. of the late John Howard, esq. of Hull.—The Rev. J. E. Daniel, Vicar of Weybread, eldest son of Capt. Daniel, R.N. of Ipswich, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Aldrich, esq.—At Quebec, the Hon. F. W. Primrose, brother to the Earl of Rosebery, to Percy Gore, third dau. of the late Col. R. Gore, of Barrymount, in Ireland, and niece to Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore.—At Kesgrave, Wm. Page Wood, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of Matthew Wood, esq. M.P. to Charlotte, only dau. of Edw. Moor, esq. of Great Bealings, Suffolk.

Jan. 4. At Marnhull, Dorset, the Rev. F. V. Luke, Rector of Frinton, Essex, to Agnes Eliza, dau. of the Rev. W. B. Ramsden.—5. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, R. Browne Clayton, only son of Lieut.-Gen. B. Clayton, of Fulwood-hall, Lancashire, to Cath. Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. R. Dobson, of Furneux Pelham, Herts.—At St. James's, Westminster, J. Bowen Gumbleton, esq. of Fort William, co. Waterford, to Ann, eldest dau. and co-heiress of H. Everard, esq. of Spalding.—7. At Bath,

the Rev. Wm. Coyte Freeland, of Coggeshall, Essex, to Mary Cath. youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Bingham, and grand-dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, Bart.—At Lymington, the Rev. Q. Hardy Raven, of Boston, to Jane Augusta, fifth dau. of John Richman, esq.—9. At Bathford, Col. Phillott, R.A. to the relict of the late J. Shaw, esq. and daughter of the late T. Lowndes, esq.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Wright, widower, aged 102, to Cath. Stringer, widow, in her 50th year. The bridegroom appeared healthy and active.—13. At Clapham, the Rev. R. Dickinson, Rector of Headley, Hants, to H. Maria, dau. of the late Capt. Butler, formerly of Surrey square.—14. At Paris, the Viscompte Chas. de Mentque, Capt. of Grenadiers, to Miss Caroline Susanna, dau. of the Hon. John Spencer, and niece of the Duke of Marlborough.—At Lewisham, W. Duke, jun. esq. of Hastings, to Sarah Batley, only dau. of T. Cox, esq. of Blackheath.—At Chislehampton, Oxfordshire, W. Bobart, esq. to Ellen, third dau. of Mr. J. Richmond.—19. At Brighton, the Rev. P. W. Douglas, Rector of Bonby and Horkstow, Lincolnshire, and nephew to the Bishop of Durham, to Charlotte, dan. of the late John Barber, esq. of Denmark-hill.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF KELLIE.

Dec. 3. At Airdrie House, co. Fife, aged 83, the Right Hon. Methven-Kellie Erskine, tenth Earl of Kellie, Viscount of Fenton (the premier Viscounty of Scotland), and Baron of Dirleton, co. Haddington, and ninth Baronet of Cambo, co. Fife.

His lordship was the sixth and youngest son of David Erskine, Esq. (fourth son of Sir Alexander the second Baronet of Cambo, and brother to Sir Charles, Sir John, and Sir William, the third, fourth, and fifth Baronets) by his second wife, Miss Young of Edinburgh. David was fourth in descent from Thomas first Earl of Kellie; and maternal grandson of Alexander the third Earl; his father Sir Alexander, who was Lord Lyon King of Arms, and Knight in Parliament for Fifeshire, having married Lady Mary Erskine, the third Earl's eldest daughter.

Mr. Methven Erskine had in early life some employment in Bengal. He married at Edinburgh, July 10, 1781, Johanna, daughter of Captain Adam Gordon of Ardoch, and sister to the Lady to whom his elder brother Thomas (afterwards the ninth Earl of Kellie) had become united at Gottenburgh ten years previously. We believe both these sisters, a circumstance which must have appeared very remote at the period of their marriage, lived to be Countesses of Kellie. Anne, widow of Earl Thomas, died on the 20th of last March; and Johanna, we believe, now survives her husband.

Between the period of the marriage of the subject of this notice, and his accession to the earldom, the following elder male branches of his family (if not others) were removed by death: towards the close of 1781 died Thomas Archibald the sixth Earl; in 1790 died Sir Chas. Erskine, 6th Bart. of Cambo (the eldest brother of Methven); in 1791 Sir William Erskine, his son and successor; in 1793 David, Methven's fourth brother; in 1797 Archibald the seventh Earl; in 1799 Charles the eighth Earl of Kellie, and the younger brother and successor of Sir William, and also heir of his cousin Earl Archibald; and in 1828 Thomas the ninth Earl, Methven's, next elder brother.

On the death of the last-mentioned at Cambo House, Feb. 7, 1828,* Methven Erskine, Esq. at the age of 82, succeed-

ed to a title, between which and the tenant living at his birth, all the above males, and three others who died young, had intervened.

We believe that this peerage has now become extinct, it having been in error that we considered in 1828 the then successor to the title to have been a son of David Erskine, Esq. who died at Wareham in 1804, that gentleman (according to Douglas's Peerage, by Wood) having deceased unmarried. Stewart Erskine, Esq. of Bromley Lodge, Kent, his only younger brother, who died at Bromley, and has a tomb in the churchyard there, married (says the same authority) Miss Reid, but had no issue. The Viscounty of Fenton, bestowed on him in 1606, was the first created in the Peerage of Scotland.

The family of Erskine, Earls of Kellie, was descended from Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, fourth son of John fourth Lord Erskine, and brother to the Regent John of Mar; and was raised to the peerage in the person of Sir Alexander, son of Thomas, a juvenile companion of King James VI., the courtier who slew Alexander Ruthven in the rencounter denominated the Gowry Conspiracy; and who afterwards, accompanying his royal master to England, was one of the most favoured of that Monarch's countrymen.

VISCOUNT HARBERTON.

Nov. 29. At his house in Upper Brook-street, having nearly completed his 80th year, the Right Hon. Henry Pomeroy, second Viscount Harborton, and Baron Harborton of Carbery, co. Kildare; F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Dec. 8, 1749, the eldest son of Arthur the first Viscount,* by Mary, daughter and heiress

was a Representative Peer and Lord-tenant of Fifeshire, was given in our vol. xcvi. i. 269; in the genealogical particulars are some errors, which it is hoped are corrected in the statement above. A beautiful portrait of Earl Thomas, painted by Wilkie for the County Hall, Cupar, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1829.

* This branch of the ancient baronial family of Pomeroy was founded in Ireland by the Very Rev. Arthur Pomeroy, Dean of Cork, whose ancestors were of Engesdon, in Devonshire. His grandson, Arthur Pomeroy, on being raised

* A memoir of this nobleman, who

of Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, co. Kildare, Esq. and Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn. Mr. Colley was the elder brother of the first Lord Mornington, and Lord Harborton was consequently a second cousin of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Wellesley, &c.; and in fact the representative of the elder branch of the family of Colley or Cowley.

The Hon. Henry Pomeroy sat in the Irish House of Commons, during more than one Parliament, for the borough of Strabane. He succeeded his father April 9, 1798: and we believe was never a member of the British Parliament.

Lord Harborton married, Jan. 20, 1788, Mary, second daughter of Nicholas Grady, of Grange, co. Limerick, Esq.; and by that lady, who died Jan. 22, 1823, had an only child, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, whom he lost at the age of fourteen in 1804. The Viscount is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Arthur-James Pomeroy, who is in his seventy-seventh year. He is married, but has no children. The Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, the next brother, has four sons.

GEN. LORD CHARLES FITZROY.

Dec. 20. At his residence in Berkeley-square, aged 65, General the Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzroy, of Wicken in Northamptonshire, M.A. Colonel of the 48th Foot; brother to the Duke of Grafton.

Lord Charles Fitzroy was born July 17, 1764, the younger son of the first marriage of Augustus-Henry 3d and late Duke of Grafton, K.G. with the Hon. Anne Liddell, only daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Ravensworth. He was created Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1784, his father being then Chancellor of that University. He was appointed Ensign in the 3d foot guards in July 1782, Captain in the 43d foot 1787, and from that year to 1789 was on half-pay. At the close of the latter year he was appointed to a company in the 45th foot, from which he was removed to the 3d foot guards.

His Lordship served with the brigade of Guards in Flanders, during the whole of the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and at every action in which the grena-

dier battalion was engaged. In February 1795 his Lordship was appointed Aide-camp to the King, and Colonel in the army; and Jan. 1, 1798, Major-general. He served on the Staff in Ireland from February that year till April 1799, when he was removed to the Staff in England; on which he continued, with the exception of the year of peace, 1802, until the 1st of May, 1809. For several years he commanded the garrison in Ipswich, in which situation he was greatly and deservedly respected. The 1st of January, 1805, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was appointed Colonel of the 43d foot; and on the 4th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of General.

Lord Charles Fitzroy was for many years one of the Burgesses in Parliament for Bury St. Edmund's. He was first returned in 1787, in the room of his cousin the late Lord Southampton, who then accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election in 1790 he was re-elected; but at that of 1796 Lord Hervey was returned in his room. In 1802 he was again chosen, and he continued member during four parliaments, till 1818, when he resigned his seat to his nephew the Earl of Euston.

Lord Charles Fitzroy was twice married; first, June 20, 1795, to Frances, only daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. (for many years M.P. for Derbyshire) by his first wife Frances, eldest daughter of Godfrey Meynell, Esq.; and half-sister to the late Duchess of Newcastle (see the memoir of Mr. Mundy in vol. xcii. ii. 472). By this lady, who died Aug. 9, 1797, his Lordship had one son, Lt.-Col. Charles Augustus Fitzroy, now Deputy-Adjutant-general at the Cape of Good Hope, and who succeeds to his father's Northamptonshire estates; he married in 1820, Lady Mary Lennox, eldest daughter of Gen. Charles fourth and late Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. and has a family. His Lordship's second marriage, March 10, 1799, was with Lady Frances Anne Stewart, eldest daughter of Robert first Marquis of Londonderry. Her Ladyship died Feb. 9, 1810, leaving two sons and two daughters: 2. Frances, married in 1824 to the Hon. George Rice-Trevor, M.P. eldest son of Lord Dynevor; 3. George, Capt. 1st foot guards, and now or late Aide-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; 4. Emily-Elizabeth, who died in April 1827; and 5. Robert.

On the 30th Dec. his Lordship's remains were interred at Wicken, near Stoney Stratford, in which parish he had resided for nearly twenty years. His death is deeply and deservedly re-

to the peerage, took the title from the manor of Harborton, in Devonshire, a part of the extensive possessions of the great house of Pomeroy, of Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon.

gretted in that neighbourhood, where he was universally beloved by all classes. On his death-bed his Lordship ordered blankets and other necessities, with a considerable quantity of coal, to be distributed amongst the poor of Wicken, and also amongst the poor at Euston and that neighbourhood, nearly the last words which he was able to write being a direction for a distribution to be made on New-year's Day, whether he should survive to that time, or, as he himself anticipated, should have quitted the scene of this world.

His Lordship's will was proved on the 6th of Jan. and the personalty sworn under 100,000*l.* The will is written on parchment, in his own hand-writing, partly on the 12th of October, 1829, and partly on a following day; and there is a codicil dated the 8th Dec. in a different writing.

HON. JOHN COVENTRY.

Nov. 12. At Burgate, Hampshire, aged 64, the Hon. John Coventry, half-brother to the Earl of Coventry.

This gentleman was born June 20, 1765, the elder son by the second marriage of George-William the sixth Earl, with the Hon. Barbara St. John, fourth daughter of John tenth Lord St. John.

He was twice married, first in 1788, to Miss Anne Clayton, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Caroline, married in 1824 to Hugh Mallet, of Ash House in Devonshire, Esq.; 2. Frederick, married in 1819 to his second cousin Louisa, only daughter of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. M.D. by the Hon. Elizabeth-Barbara St. John, fourth daughter of John eleventh Lord St. John, and has several children; 3. John, married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. M. Wilson, and has also several children; 4. Anne, married in 1823 to her first cousin Thomas-William Coventry, Esq. Barrister-at-law, the only son of the late Hon. Thomas William-Coventry, her father's younger brother, who died in 1816.

The Hon. John Coventry married secondly, in August 1809, Anna-Maria, widow of Ebenezer Pope, Esq. and second daughter of Francis Eves, of Clifford Place in Herefordshire, Esq.; and has left that lady his widow.

REV. SIR P. G. EGERTON, BART.

Dec. 13. At Oulton Park, Cheshire, after only three days' illness, aged 62, the Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, ninth Baronet of Egerton and Oulton Park, Rector of Tarporley, and of the upper

mediety of Malpas, both in the same county.

Sir Philip was born at Broxton in Cheshire, July 6, 1767, the second son of Philip Egerton, of Oulton, esq. by his maternal cousin-german Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Haskin Eyles-Styles, Bart.; and sister and sole heiress to Sir John Eyles-Styles, the fourth and last Baronet of that name. He was formerly Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794. He was presented to the upper mediety of the rectory of Malpas in 1804, by his aunt Miss Elizabeth Egerton, patron for that turn; and to Tarporley in 1806, by his brother Sir John Grey Egerton.

On the death of Sir John, May 24, 1825, this gentleman succeeded to the title of Baronet, which had devolved on his brother on the death of Thomas Earl of Wilton in 1814 (see the biographical notice of Sir John in our vol. xcv. ii. 85). On the 15th of July following, he received the royal license to bear the name of Grey before that of Egerton, and to quarter the arms of Grey de Wilton, and also to use and bear the same supporters allusive to that family, which had been granted to his brother in 1815, in commemoration of his descent from Bridget, sister and co-heiress to the last Baron of that name, who was the wife of Sir Rowland Egerton, the first Baronet.

Sir Philip Grey Egerton married, Sept. 14, 1804, Rebecca, daughter of James Duprè, of Whilton Park, in Buckinghamshire, Esq. and had issue five sons and five daughters. 1. Sir Philip-de-Malpas, born in 1806, (and so named from the Barons of Malpas, the earliest progenitors of the family), who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is a Gentleman-commoner and B.A. of Christchurch, Oxford; 2. Mary-Anne-Elizabeth; 3. Charles-Duprè; 4. John-Francis; 5. William-Henry; 6. Madelina, died in 1813; 7. Richard-Caledon; 8. Eglantine; 9. Fanny-Sarah; and 10. Rebecca-Catherine.

SIR RICHARD BEDINGFELD, BART.

Nov. 22. At Windsor, when on his way to London from a visit to Lord Dillon at Ditchley, of apoplexy, aged 62, Sir Richard Bedingfeld, the fifth Baronet of Oxburgh in Norfolk; father-in-law to Lord Petre, and brother-in-law to Lord Stafford.

Sir Richard was the representative of a distinguished Roman Catholic family, which has for several generations formed alliances with some of the most illustrious families of the peerage; and was

the only child of Sir Richard the fourth Baronet, by the Hon. Mary Browne, only daughter of Anthony seventh Viscount Montagu. He succeeded his father March 17, 1795, and married on the 17th of the following June, Charlotte-Georgiana, only daughter of Sir William Jerningham, the fifth Baronet of Cossey in Norfolk, (by the Hon. Frances Dillon, aunt to the present Viscount Dillon,) and sister to the present Lord Stafford. They had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. Frances-Charlotte, married in 1815 to William-Francis-Henry the present and 11th Lord Petre, and died Jan. 30, 1822; 2. Matilda-Mary, married in 1820 to Stanley Cary, of Fullaton in Devonshire, Esq.; 3. Agnes-Mary, married in 1823 to Thomas Molyneux Seele, of Hurst House in Lancashire, Esq.; 4. Sir Henry-Richard Bedingfeld, born in 1800, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1826, Margaret-Anne, only daughter of Edward Paston, of Appleton in Norfolk, Esq.; 5. Charlotte-Eliza; 6. Charles-Richard, an officer in the Austrian service; 7. Edward-Richard, a midshipman, R.N. who was drowned at sea in 1823; and 8. Felix-William-George-Richard.

SIR J. H. WILLIAMS, BART.

Dec. 3. At Clovelly Court, Devonshire, aged 64, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, the second Baronet of that place.

Sir James was the only surviving son of Sir James Hamlyn, (whose paternal name was Hammett,) the first Baronet, and M.P. for Carmarthenshire from 1795 to 1802, by Isabella, fourth daughter but at length sole heir of Thomas Williams, of Edwinsford, co. Carmarthen, Esq. and niece to Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart. who was Lord Lieutenant and Knight in Parliament for that county in the reign of George the First.

The deceased received the Royal licence to assume the name and arms of Williams only in 1792. In 1802 his father resigned in his favour the representation of the county of Carmarthen; but at the next general election in 1806 Sir William Paxton was elected. Mr. Williams succeeded his father in the Baronetcy May 28, 1811.

He married, July 22, 1789, Diana-Anne, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, of Stratford in Essex, Esq. and by that lady had issue; 1. James, who was formerly a Major in the 7th Hussars, and married Feb. 15, 1826, Lady-Mary-Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue; 3. the Rev. Orlando, Rector of Clovelly; 4. Diana; 5. Arabella, who became in 1820 the third wife of Lord

Barham, and died in the year 1829 (see vol. xcix. ii. p. 380); and 6. Charlotte, married in 1819 to Sir Arthur, the present and seventh Baronet of Raleigh in Devonshire. We are not sure whether Sir James Williams's eldest son James survives to succeed to his title, or whether it has devolved on Major Williams, who married Lady Mary Fortescue.

SIR R. B. DE CAPELL BROOKE, BART.

Nov. 27. At Great Oakley in Northamptonshire, in his 72nd year, Sir Richard Brooke de Capell Brooke, of that place, Bart. Colonel of the Northamptonshire Militia, and F.R.S.

The paternal name of this gentleman was Supple, he being the only child of Richard Supple of Aghadoe, co. Cork, Esq. by Mary, daughter and heiress of Arthur Brooke, Esq. the descendant of an ancient Northamptonshire family. On the death of his father in 1797 Richard Brooke Supple, Esq. obtained the royal licence to assume the name of Brooke, as directed by the will of his great uncle Wheeler Brooke, esq. and at the same time to change that of Supple to de Capell, that being considered to be the original orthography of his paternal name. Philip de Capell, who went to Ireland with Robert Fitzstephen, temp. Henry II. was rewarded with the estate of Aghadoe, co. Cork, to be held by knight's service, and the payment of a pair of spurs at Easter at Dublin castle; and that estate, subject to the same quit-rent, has descended in the family to the present time.

Sir Richard was created a Baronet by patent dated June 30, 1803; he married Aug. 18, 1788, Mary, only child and heiress of Major-Gen. Richard Worge, Colonel of the 8th foot, by whom he had two sons, Sir Arthur, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, born in 1791, and is a Lieutenant in the Royal horse guards; and William, born in 1801; and four daughters, Mary-Anne, Sophia, Louisa, and Augusta.

SIR WM. FOWLE MIDDLETON, BART.

Dec. 26. At his seat, Shrubland Park, near Ipswich, aged 80, Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Suffolk.

Sir William was a native of South Carolina, and was born on the 19th of Sept. 1749, the eldest son of William Middleton, Esq. (son of Arthur, sometime Governor of that Colony, and who died about 1737) by his third wife Sarah, daughter of Morton Wilkinson. At an early period of life, he was removed to

this county, where his family was resident, and placed at the Free Grammar School of St. Edmund's Bury, then under the able and judicious superintendence of that accomplished scholar, the Rev. Robert Garnham. From thence he was removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where he resided for some time; and, on leaving the University, was appointed to a company in the Eastern Battalion of the Suffolk Militia. In 1786 he offered himself a candidate for the representation of Ipswich, in which, after a strong contest, he proved unsuccessful. In 1782 he served the office of High Sheriff of the county; in which year it was unanimously resolved at a general meeting, holden at Stowmarket on the 5th of August, to build, by voluntary subscription, a ship of war of 74 guns, for the service of government. On Sir William, as Sheriff and Chairman, devolved the management of this public measure, and he received the thanks of the Committee, "for his noble and spirited exertions on the occasion." On the 3d of April 1784 he was elected a Burgess in parliament for the borough of Ipswich, by a very large and decided majority; and, in the following year, was chosen one of its Bailiffs. At the general elections in 1790 and 1796, he stood severe contests for that borough; but in both instances was unsuccessful. In 1803, however, on the decease of Charles-Alexander Crickitt, Esq. he was again elected, without opposition, and during that parliament he was created a Baronet, by patent dated June 8, 1804. At the general election in 1806, he was returned to parliament as a Baron for the cinque port of Hastings; but he closed his senatorial career with the dissolution in 1807.

During the late war, Sir William was for many years Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Bosmere and Claydon Volunteer Infantry; a corps which was trained and disciplined under his immediate inspection. In 1821 he was chosen, a second time, one of the Bailiffs of Ipswich. In 1823 the royal licence and authority was granted to him, and dame Harriot his wife, to assume the name of Fowle, to be used before that of Middleton, in compliance with the last will of John Fowle, of Broome in Norfolk, Esq.

During the whole period of a long life, Sir William was almost a constant resident in Suffolk; and, as a country-gentleman, most laudably devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and the improvement of his estates; to the

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employment of the poor, and the amelioration of their condition. As a public man he was active and alert on every occasion that called him to the post of public duty; firm and consistent in his support of the cause of liberty civil and religious, and sincere in his attachment to the principles established at the Revolution. In the discharge of the various and important functions of the magistrate, his conduct was prompt, impartial, and decided; ever alive to the calls of justice, and ready to listen to the poor man's complaint. To his friends he was sincere and attached; and to his numerous tenantry indulgent and considerate. As a Member of the House of Commons, his sentiments were liberal and enlarged, and his conduct firm and independent; modelled on the principles of Mr. Fox, for whose great talents and enlightened system of policy he entertained the highest veneration.

Sir William married in 1774, Harriot, daughter of the late Nathaniel Acton, of Bramford Hall, in Suffolk, Esq. and had issue one son and two daughters: 1. Sir William-Fowle Fowle-Middleton, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1784, and married in 1825 to the Hon. Anne Cust, the youngest sister of Earl Brownlow; 2. Harriot, married to Charles Dashwood, of Stanfield in Lincolnshire, Esq. and is since deceased; 3. Louisa, married in 1802 to Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, of Broke Hall, Suffolk, Bart. and K. C. B. a Captain in the Royal Navy.

SIR W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, BART.

Dec. 28. At his seat, Champion Lodge, Camberwell, aged nearly 65, Sir William Champion de Crespigny, the second Baronet of that place, a magistrate for Surrey and Hampshire, LL.B. and F.S.A.

Sir William was born Jan. 1765, the only son of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, LL.D. the first Baronet, (so created in 1805,) by Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Joseph Clark, Esq. He was (till his death) a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where his father had been a Fellow, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1786. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, who died at the age of 83, Jan. 28, 1818. He was returned M.P. for Southampton at the General Elections of 1818 and 1820; but at that of 1826 Mr. Dottin was chosen. Sir William was Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Hampshire; he also held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Surrey Volunteers.

Sir William married Aug. 4, 1786,

Lady Sarah Windsor,* 4th and youngest daughter of Other Lewis fourth Earl of Plymouth; and by that lady, who died Sept. 22, 1825; had issue five sons and as many daughters: 1. Claude, who died a Lieutenant R.N. in 1813; 2. William-Other-Robert, who died holding a similar commission June 24, 1816; 3. Augustus-James Champion, a Captain in the same service; he married May 29, 1817, Caroline, younger daughter of Sir William Smijth, the seventh and late Baronet of Hill Hall in Essex, and died Oct. 24, 1825, leaving Sir Claude-William-Champion de Crespigny, born in 1818, who has now succeeded his grandfather in the Baronetcy; and other children; 4. the Rev. Heaton-Champion, Rector of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Neateshead, Norfolk; he married in 1820 Caroline, youngest daughter of Bishop Bathurst, and has issue; 5. Mary, deceased; 6. Patience-Anne, married in 1814. to the Hon. and Rev. Paul-Anthony Irby, brother to the present Lord Boston, and Rector of Cottesbrooke and Whiston, co. Northampton; 7. Frances, who died an infant; 8. Mary-Catherine; 9. Emma-Honoria; and 10. Herbert, of the Inner Temple.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE MONTAGU.

Dec. 24. At his seat, Stowell Lodge, Wiltshire, aged 79, Sir George Montagu, G. C. B. Admiral of the Red.

Sir George Montagu was born Dec. 12, 1750, the eldest son† of Admiral John Montagu, (great grandson of the Hon. James Montagu, of Lackham in Wiltshire, third son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester,) by Sophia, daughter of James Wroughton, Esq. He went to the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth in 1763, and thence entered the *Preston*, of 50 guns, having the flag of Rear Admiral William Parry, and commanded by Captain (afterwards Lord) Gardner. In that ship he proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he continued

* Whose eldest sister was Lady Catherine, the wife of Sir James Tilney Long; this connection brought Sir William de Crespigny's name so frequently before the public in the recent legal arrangements relative to Mr. Wellesley's children, to whom, as a great uncle by marriage, he was appointed a guardian.

† His brother Edward was Colonel of Artillery in the Bengal Establishment, and died in 1799. Captain James Montagu, another brother, commanded the *Montagu*, 74, at the battle of the glorious June 1, 1794, and was the only officer of his rank then slain.

upwards of three years; and thence returned to England with the latter officer in the *Levant* frigate, in 1770.

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Montagu was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Marlborough*, of 74 guns; from which ship he removed into the *Captain*, another third-rate, bearing the flag of his father, then a Rear-Admiral, with whom he went to America; where he obtained the rank of Commander in the *Kingfisher* sloop of war; and from that vessel was promoted to the command of the *Fowey*, of 20 guns. His post commission bore date April 15, 1773.

At the commencement of the contest with our trans-Atlantic colonies, Capt. M. was employed in the arduous service of blockading the ports of Marblehead and Salem, on which station he continued during a whole winter, and had the good fortune to capture the *Washington*, a brig of 16 guns, the first vessel of war sent to sea by the American States. Her crew, 70 in number, were sent to England as rebels; but, instead of being hanged, as they were considered to deserve and expect, they were there well clothed and set at liberty.

Capt. Montagu was subsequently entrusted, by Vice-Admiral Shulldham, with the difficult and important duty of covering the retreat and embarkation of the army under Sir W. Howe, at the evacuation of Boston. The enemy having thrown up strong works, commanding the town and harbour, the Vice-Admiral dropped down to Nantasket-road with the line-of-battle ships, leaving the whole arrangement and execution of this service to Capt. Montagu, who received the thanks of the General in a very flattering manner, through his brother, Lord Howe, when he assumed the chief command on the coast of America.

We next find our officer serving in the river Chesapeake, where he rescued Lord Dunmore and family, and also prevented Governor Eden, of Maryland, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The *Fowey* was subsequently stationed by Lord Howe as the advanced ship at the siege of New York; soon after the reduction of which place, Capt. M. returned to England in a very ill state of health.

In 1779, the *Romney*, of 50 guns, which ship, bearing his father's flag at Newfoundland, he had commanded for a period of two years, being ordered to receive the broad pendant of Commodore Johnstone, Capt. Montagu was appointed to the *Pearl* frigate, and hurried to sea, on a pressing and important service, before his crew could be either watched

or quartered, with only ten men who had been in a ship of war before. On the 14th Sept. about four weeks after his departure from port, he fell in with, and after a gallant action of two hours, which “stamped his name with a eulogy far beyond any thing that even a partial pen could say,” captured the *Santa Monica*, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, 900 tons, and 280 men, 38 of whom were slain and 45 wounded. The *Pearl* mounted the same number of guns as her opponent, but was only 700 tons burthen, and had a very small proportion of seamen among her crew, which consisted of 220, officers, men, and boys. Her loss on this occasion was twelve killed and nineteen wounded.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Capt. Montagu sailed with Sir G. B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar, and was consequently present at the capture of the Caracca convoy, with which he returned to England, in company with the *Africa*, 64. Some time after this event, he was ordered to America, with intelligence of a French squadron, with troops on board, being about to sail from France, for the purpose of making an attack upon New York. The fleet on that station, under Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, having proceeded with Sir Henry Clinton's army to besiege Charlestown, in South Carolina, Capt. Montagu, on his arrival, found himself senior officer at New York, and the security of that place necessarily dependent on his exertions. From thence he went on a cruise off Bermuda; and, on the 30th Sept. captured *l'Esperance*, a French frigate of the same tonnage as his former prize, with a valuable cargo, from St. Domingo bound to Bourdeaux, of 32 guns, and nearly 200 men. The ship made an obstinate defence, maintaining a close action of two hours, in which, and in a running fight of equal duration, she had twenty of her crew killed, and twenty-four wounded. The *Pearl's* loss was only six slain and ten wounded.

On the 16th March, 1781, Capt. Montagu was in company with the squadron under Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, when that officer encountered M. de Ternay, then on his way to co-operate with a detachment of the American army in an attack upon Brig-Gen. Arnold, whose corps had nearly overrun the whole province of Virginia. Unfortunately, a thick haze, together with the disabled condition of the three ships, on which the brunt of the engagement chiefly fell, rendered it impossible for the British squadron to pursue the advantage it had gained, and the contest was consequently indecisive.

Capt. Montagu's abilities and zeal were by this time so highly and generally appreciated, that when, in October following, Rear-Adm. Graves, who had succeeded to the chief command of the naval force employed on the American station, meditated an attack upon the French armament under Count de Grasse, then lying at the entrance of the York river, he appointed the *Pearl* to lead his fleet: unfortunately, however, Earl Cornwallis had been obliged to capitulate before his arrival, and the enterprise was consequently abandoned.—Capt. Montagu returned to England in 1782, in a shattered state of health, and paid off the *Pearl*.

During the Spanish armament, in 1790, Capt. Montagu obtained the command of the *Hector*, 74; and, at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, he accompanied Rear-Admiral Gardner to Barbadoes, and was subsequently despatched, in company with the *Hannibal*, 74, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station. Towards the close of the year he convoyed home a large fleet of West Indiamen; and on his arrival at Spithead he was placed under the orders of Commodore Pasley, with whom, and Rear-Adm. M'Bride, he cruised in the channel till his promotion to a flag, which took place April 12, 1794, when he joined the grand fleet, at that period commanded by Earl Howe. Early in the following month he was detached with a squadron to escort the outward-bound East India fleet, and other convoys, amounting in the whole to about four hundred sail, as far to the southward as Cape Finisterre. After the performance of this important service, he cruised for some days to the northward of Cape Ortegal, and, previously to his return to port, captured a French corvette, of 22 guns and 140 men, and retook several British and Dutch merchantmen.

Early in June, he was again ordered to sea for the purpose of reinforcing Lord Howe, as well as to look out for a valuable convoy coming from America, and bound to the western coast of France, the capture or destruction of which, at that critical period, was deemed an object of the utmost importance. On the 8th of that month, being off Ushant, with eight 74 gun ships, one 64, and several frigates, he discovered a French squadron, consisting of one 3-decker, seven 74's and one other two-decked ship, which he pursued until they got close under the land, and some of them into Brest Water, where two other ships, supposed to be of the line, were then at anchor. At seven a. m. on the follow-

ing day, the fleet, under M. Villaret Joyeuse, appeared in sight to the westward, standing in for the land, with the wind about north. Rear-Adm. Montagu, perceiving that the enemy had fourteen effective line-of-battle ships (one of which was a first-rate) independent of five others which had been disabled in the recent battle with Lord Howe, besides frigates, &c.; aware of the ease with which those he had chased on the preceding evening might have formed a junction with this superior force, and fearing that his sternmost ships would not be able to weather the French line, tacked to the eastward in order of battle, and then gradually edged away to the southward, with the view of drawing M. Joyeuse off the land, and getting his own squadron in as eligible a situation as possible to act against the enemy, if an opportunity should offer itself, but his adversary kept his ships so close connected, and guarded with so much care those which were disabled, that the Rear-Admiral had it not in his power to take any step that was in the least degree likely to contribute to the public service. The French commander stood after the British for about five hours, and then hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, whilst Rear-Admiral Montagu stood to the north-west in the hopes of meeting Earl Howe. His Lordship, however, was then on his way to Spithead, with his prizes taken on the 1st of that month; and our officer, understanding that it was his wish that the fleet should assemble at Plymouth, anchored with his division in Cawsand Bay on the 12th.

Having informed the Admiralty of his arrival, and requested permission to come on shore for the recovery of his health, which was considerably affected by the tidings of the death of his brother, Capt. James Montagu, who had fallen in the late battle, he received that permission from the Secretary of that Board, its President the Earl of Chatham, and the veteran nobleman under whose orders he was then serving, in some flattering letters which are printed in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*.

From this period, with the exception of his being promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, on the 1st June, 1795, we find no further mention of this officer until March, 1799, when Lord Spencer, then at the head of naval affairs, offered him the command at the Nore, which he declined, thinking it beneath his rank. In the following year, the Earl of St. Vincent applied for him to be attached to the Channel fleet; but, before his application reached the Ad-

miralty, the appointment was given to another officer; and, although the gallant Nelson, with whom he was not then personally acquainted, proposed him as his successor in the Baltic, his flag was not again hoisted till the summer of 1803. During the ensuing five years and a half, a period of active war, he held the chief command at Portsmouth, and executed the arduous duties of that office to the full and entire satisfaction of the different Boards of Admiralty. Whilst there, his present Majesty (then Prince of Wales) honoured that town, a second time, with his presence, and previously to his departure dined with the Admiral, who afterwards received the following highly flattering letter:—

“SIR, *Portsmouth, Sep. 14, 1803.*

I am commanded by the Prince of Wales to express the high satisfaction H. R. H. experienced in his visit to the fleet yesterday. The great skill and undaunted courage which has been so brilliantly displayed by the officers and men in all quarters of the world, render any remark from H. R. H. superfluous, but which alone has been produced by the state of discipline and subordination so justly the admiration of all Europe. The Prince of Wales further commands me to say how sensible H. R. H. is of your and Admiral Holloway's attention, as well as the Captains of the Fleet.

“I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

B. BLOOMFIELD.”

In Aug. 1810, a large body of Captains, who had fitted out at Portsmouth, whilst he commanded there, presented Admiral Montagu with a superb piece of plate, as “A tribute of their respect and esteem!” He was advanced to the rank of full Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801; and nominated a G. C. B. Jan. 2, 1815. He subsequently published a pamphlet, dedicated to his Majesty, and entitled “A Refutation of the incorrect statements, and unjust insinuations, contained in Captain Brenton's *Naval History of Great Britain*, as far as the same refers to the conduct of Admiral Sir George Montagu; in a letter addressed to the author.” A perusal of the foregoing Memoir, (remarks the author of the *Royal Naval Biography*, from which it has been extracted,) will prove to the world that no demerit, much less disgrace, is to be attached to his professional character. To use the words of a former biographer, “it has ever been free from stain, and his actions, like himself, ever generous, brave, and praiseworthy.”

Sir George Montagu married, Oct. 9, 1783, his cousin, Charlotte, daughter

and co-heiress of George Wroughton, of Wilcot, in Wiltshire, Esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had four sons and five daughters: 1. Georgiana, married Aug. 15, 1808, to the present Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, K. C. B.; 2. Charlotte, died in 1812; 3. Lt.-Col. George Wroughton, who has assumed the surname of Wroughton; 4. John-William, Capt. R. N.; 5. James, Capt. R. N.; 6. Sophia; 7. the Rev. Edward, died at Bishopstrow, Wilts, Dec. 22, 1820; 8. Susanna, deceased; and 9. Anne, who died in 1807.

GENERAL NICOLLS.

Dec. 3. At Chichester, aged 87, Gen. Oliver Nicolls, Colonel of the 66th regiment of foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign of the 1st foot in 1756; and Lieutenant in 1760. In 1768 he went to Gibraltar; in 1773 was promoted to a company; and in 1775 returned to England. In 1780 he went out to the West Indies, and served on board the fleet till the capture of St. Eustatius, when he was employed by the late Sir John Vaughan to inspect and report upon the books of those who styled themselves English merchants; he afterwards was sent home with his report to the Secretary of State. He obtained a Majority in his regiment in 1781; a Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1787; and in the same year he was removed to the 45th. In March 1789 he embarked to join his regiment in the West Indies; and he commanded the troops in the Island of Grenada nearly three years, under General Matthew, then Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies. He received the rank of Colonel in the army in 1794; in the same year he visited England, but in December again embarked for the West Indies, where he was appointed Brigadier-Gen. and also Quarter-master-general. He was sent immediately after to the Island of Grenada, then in a state of insurrection, and which he succeeded in restoring to order and tranquillity. He was appointed Colonel of the 4th West India regiment in 1795; he obtained the rank of Major-General, and was placed on the Staff of the West Indies in 1796. He shortly after returned to England, and was appointed to the Home Staff, in which he continued till he removed to the Staff of the East Indies; where he for some time held the chief command at Bombay. He received the rank of Lieut.-General in 1803; and, having again returned to England, was next placed on the Staff of the Kent District. He was appointed Colonel of the 54th foot in 1807; of the 66th foot in 1808; and General 1813.

In a service of upwards of seventy years, this officer was never on half-pay, his zeal and talents having constantly recommended him for active employment, until his official duties were necessarily suspended, at first by the high rank he had attained, and afterwards by the infirmities of age. During the last ten years of his life, General Nicolls resided in Chichester, universally beloved and respected. Although dying in the fulness of years, he will be most sincerely regretted by his friends, both in his public and private capacity; the King has lost a faithful servant, and society a good man.

GENERAL GARTH.

Nov. 18. At his house in Grosvenor-place, aged 85, Thomas Garth, Esq. General in his Majesty's service, and Colonel of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Dragoons.

This gentleman was son of John Garth, Esq. Recorder of Devizes, and who died when M. P. for that borough in Dec. 1764; and great-nephew to the celebrated Sir Samuel Garth, Physician in Ordinary to King George the First. He had two elder brothers, Charles Garth, Esq. who was Recorder of Devizes, and M. P. for that borough from 1765 to 1780, when he was made a Commissioner of the Excise, and who died at Walthamstow, March 9, 1784; and General George Garth, Colonel of the 17th foot, who died in 1819.

General Thomas Garth entered the army in 1762 as Cornet in the 1st dragoons. He served the campaign of that year in Germany, in the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand. In 1765 he obtained a Lieutenancy, and in 1775 a Captaincy in his regiment. In 1779 he exchanged into the 20th light dragoons, and went to the West Indies in the intended expedition to the Spanish Main, which was anticipated by Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Darling, the Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. In 1792 Capt. Garth returned to this country, and was reduced to half-pay with the other officers of his regiment; but in the same year he obtained the Majority of the 2d dragoon guards. In 1794 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st dragoons; he served that year in Flanders, and was present at the greater part of the actions from the 17th of April to the close of the campaign. He was next appointed Colonel of the Sussex Fencibles, and afterwards, on the death of Viscount Fielding in 1799, to the late 22d light dragoons. On the 7th Jan. 1801, he was appointed Colonel of his original regi-

ment, the 1st dragoons; he received the rank of Major-General 1798, Lieut.-General 1805, and General 1814.

Recent unfortunate circumstances have made the marriage of Gen. Garth with a lady of illustrious birth, much more notorious than the parties desired. The issue of the marriage was one son, who bears his father's names, and is a Captain in the army. He was the chief mourner at his father's funeral, which took place on the 27th Nov. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

The will of General Garth was proved on the 10th of December in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It is dated the 12th of September 1829, and describes the testator as of Grosvenor-place, in the county of Middlesex, and of Piddletown, in the county of Dorset. It bequeaths the fee-farm rents of his estates in Northamptonshire, devised to the testator by his sister Elizabeth Garth, to his nephew Thomas Garth, a Captain in the Royal Navy (who married in 1820, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Gen. Frederick Maitland), his heirs and assigns. An annuity of 300*l.* to his niece, Frances Garth, spinster (who, we believe, was one of the Maids to the King's Herbwoman at the Coronation Procession in 1820), but who is deceased, since her uncle, Jan. 17, in Baker street, Portman-square. A moiety of an annuity or yearly pension of 3,000*l.* granted by King Charles II. which the testator, by a deed of settlement, dated 17th Nov. 1820, had settled on himself, and "in certain events," on his son, Thomas Garth, is to be paid by the trustees to his son, and his lawful issue; and, if he should leave no issue, then to the aforesaid nephew of the testator, Capt. Thomas Garth, R. N. his heirs and assigns. He bequeaths the house, 32, Grosvenor-place, which he lately purchased of Sir Henry Hardinge, to his said son, Thos. Garth, and also the plate, household furniture, and personal effects in the said house, and in and about the estate at Piddletown. The will then directs the payment of sundry legacies: "from the great regard and affection which I have entertained for the late Charles Boone, Esq. as well as for his daughter Lady Drummond [wife, we believe, of Sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B.] I beg her Ladyship's acceptance of 100 guineas, for the purchase of a ring, or any other thing she may chuse, as a memorial of my affectionate regard for her;" to Col. Thos. Foster, 100*l.* 3 *per cent.* consols; to Mary, wife of Thomas Legg, an annuity of 30*l.*; to Wm. Lovell, of Piddletown, 1000*l.* 3 *per cents.*; to each of his servants a year's wages; to his servant

Henry Dufall, 200*l.*; to Eliza Legg and Henry Collier, 50*l.* each 3 *per cents.* The residue of the testator's property, real and personal, to his nephew, Capt. Thos. Garth, R. N. who is appointed executor, with another nephew, John Fullerton, of Thriberg-park, Yorkshire, Esq. to whom a legacy of 500*l.* is left.

LEIUT.-GEN. BINGHAM.

Nov. 18. In London, in his 62d year, Lient.-General Rich. Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham in the county of Dorset.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Richard Bingham, Esq. Colonel of the Dorsetshire Militia (see the pedigree of this very antient family in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. iv. p. 203) by his first wife, Sophia, daughter of Charles Halsey, of Great Gaddesden in Hertfordshire, Esq.; and half-brother to Major.-Gen. Sir George Ridout Bingham, K. C. B. and K. T. S.

He entered the army an Ensign in the 17th foot, Oct. 5, 1787; and was promoted to a Lieutenancy and the Adjutancy in May 1790. He married at Kilkenny, May 26, 1792, Miss Priscilla Carden, a relative of Sir John Carden, who was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland in 1787.

In 1793 Lieut. Bingham raised a company in Ireland, with which he was sent to Chatham, where it was drafted. He obtained a Company in the 102d foot, Oct. 31, that year, a Majority in Feb. 1795, and a Lieut.-Colonelcy in September following. But the regiment was drafted immediately after this last promotion, and he remained unattached until placed on half-pay at the beginning of 1798.

In July that year he was sent to take the command of the forces stationed in Alderney; where he remained until the July following. and was then placed on the full-pay of the 6th West India regiment. In the ensuing month, however, he removed to the 9th foot, and joined the expedition under Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards that under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In December he returned to Lisbon, and in March 1801 to England. He was again placed on half-pay, Oct. 24, 1802, and appointed to the 3d foot, July 9, 1803. In September of the last-named year he obtained the rank of Colonel; in July 1804 was placed on the Home Staff as Brigadier-General, and so continued until June 1806. In 1808 he was appointed to the Staff in Ireland, and remained there until May 25, 1809, when he was removed to the Staff of Malta. He was subsequently employed

on the Staff in the Sussex district. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1810, and that of Lieut.-Gen in 1814.

Having died without issue, General Bingham is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, William-Winyard Bingham, Esq. born in 1798, the eldest son of the late Rev. William Bingham, Rector of Melbury, who died in 1810, by Emily, daughter of General Winyard.

WILLIAM TRENCHARD, Esq.

Oct. 30. At Litchet Maltravers, Dorsetshire, aged 76, Wm. Trenchard, Esq.

The family of which this gentleman was the last surviving male descendant, was one of the most antient in the county of Dorset, being traced up to Paganus de Trenchard, collector of the Danegeld in the Isle of Wight in the reign of Henry the First. The name is derived by Dr. Hickes from the Dono-Norman 'Dreng-hard' or 'Drenc-hard'; *strenuus miles, vel potator!* For several generations the Trenchards were seated at Hordhill in Hampshire; they became seated at Wolveton in Dorsetshire in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and since the Restoration have resided chiefly at Litchet Maltravers. Sir John Trenchard, great-grandfather to the gentleman now deceased, was Secretary of State to King William and Queen Mary. There are two portraits of him in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. iii. p. 22, where also is a pedigree, comprising twenty-four descents from Paganus to the gentleman whose death is now recorded.

William Trenchard, Esq. was left a minor on the death of his father George in 1768. He was appointed Sheriff of the county of Dorset, Jan. 31, 1778; and married Aug. 6, 1790, Lady Hester Amelia de Burgh, daughter of John-Smyth 11th Earl of Clanricarde, and aunt to the present Marquess; but by that lady, who died Nov. 15, 1821, he had no issue.

His younger brother, the Rev. George Trenchard, LL. D. Rector of Litchet Maltravers, married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Reeves, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but also died without issue in 1808; and his uncle, John Trenchard, Esq. Commissioner of Taxes, (of whom there is a portrait in the History of Dorsetshire,) died unmarried. His two aunts were married, Henrietta to Jocelyn Pickard, Esq. of Bloxworth, who left issue; and Mary to the celebrated Rich. Owen Cambridge, Esq. and to their descendants, it is presumed, the Trenchard estates descend.

It would be injustice to the memory and character of the deceased not to add,

that high honour and a liberal spirit never shone brighter than in him. The gentry of the county of Dorset, and the poor in the neighbourhood of his residence, will long remember his unostentatious and hospitable disposition; they have lost an old English gentleman and friend.

CHARLES GORING, Esq.

Dec. 3. Aged 86, Charles Goring, esq. of Wiston Park, Sussex; half-uncle to Sir Charles Forster Goring, of Highden, Bart.

Mr. Goring was the only child of the second marriage of Sir Charles-Matthews Goring, the fourth Baronet, with Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Sir Robert Fagg, the fourth and last Baronet of Wiston, who died in 1740. He was a singular specimen of the old English gentleman, of the highest Tory principles, of a hearty vigorous constitution, active habits, and great hospitality. His fortune amounted to 12,000*l.* a-year; he sat for the rape of Bramber in the Parliament which lasted from 1774 to 1780, and his political influence was always very considerable in the western part of Sussex.

Mr. Goring was thrice married: first to Sarah daughter of Ralph Beard, of Hurstperpoint, Esq. who died without issue in 1797; secondly, to Miss Elizabeth Saxford, by whom he had two daughters; and thirdly, to his cousin Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ballard, Rector of Great Longford in Wiltshire, and Frances, daughter of Sir Harry Goring, the third Baronet. By his last lady Mr. Goring had a son Charles, born in 1817, who succeeds to Wiston, a daughter Mary, and John, born in 1824, when his father was eighty years of age.

WM. CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq. M.P.

Dec. 10. Found dead in his bed, at Cranbury Park, near Winchester, William Chamberlayne, esq. M.P. for Southampton; first cousin to the Earl of Liverpool, and to the late Lord Zouche.

This gentleman was son of the late William Chamberlayne, Esq. Solicitor to the Treasury, who died in 1799 (see our vol. LXIX. p. 1004), by Harriot, fourth daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, the fifth Baronet of Parham, and widow of Thomas Dummer, of Cranbury Park, Esq.; and which lady married thirdly Nathaniel Dance, Esq. R.A. the celebrated painter, who assumed the name of Holland, and was created a Baronet (see the memoir of Dame Harriot Holland in vol. xcv. ii. 641).

Mr. Chamberlayne was educated at

Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1793. He was first returned to Parliament for Christchurch about the year 1800, through the influence of the late Right Hon. George Rose, and in the room of William Stewart Rose, Esq.; he sat only till the dissolution in 1802. He was afterwards induced, in 1818, in consequence of some political differences, to oppose that gentleman's son, the present Right Hon. Sir George-Henry Rose, for the borough of Southampton, and he carried his return by a majority of one only. He was re-elected in 1820 and 1826.

With a mind stored with the richest vein of classic lore, Mr. C. possessed a most correct and elegant taste for the arts. He was a speaker of talent; though he never took part in the debates in the House of Commons, those who heard him on the hustings at the Southampton contested election, will remember the effect of his oratory.

His property, including the large estates which had belonged to Mr. Dummer, and which descended to him on the death of his mother, Lady Holland, in 1825, now devolve to an only sister, and eventually to a nephew.

BENJAMIN TUCKER, ESQ.

Dec. 11. At the house of his brother in John-street, Bedford-row, aged 67, Benjamin Tucker, Esq. of Trematon-castle, Cornwall, of which Duchy he was Surveyor-general for the last twenty years.

It was in the preceding part of his life that he was best known and most distinguished for his public services, having passed through the subordinate stations of the navy to that of Commissioner, and finally of Second Secretary to the Admiralty. Without any other recommendation than his own talents and industry, he first obtained the confidence of Lord St. Vincent during his command of the Mediterranean fleet, which he continued to enjoy more and more while that illustrious commander presided over the naval administration of the country, and until he died. Having retired with his Lordship, he resumed the same active office during the time that Lord Grey and Mr. T. Grenville were at the head of the Admiralty, ever zealously applying the most consummate knowledge of the service to establish and aggrandize our naval pre-eminence. Of his public merits, the sanction of the eminent persons above-named is the best proof. His private worth is attested by the warm affection of a numerous circle of friends, and the

deep sorrows of his family on the loss of such a husband and parent.

REV. E. A. HAY-DRUMMOND, D.D.

Dec. 30. At the glebe-house of Hadleigh, Suffolk, in his 72d year, the Rev. Edward Auriol Hay-Drummond, D.D. Rector of that parish, and of Dalham in the same county, Dean of Bocking, Prebendary of York and Southwell, and Chaplain to the King; uncle to the Earl of Kinnoul.

This venerable divine was born April 10, 1758, and was the fourth son of the Hon. and Most Rev. Robert Hay-Drummond, Lord Archbishop of York, by Henrietta, daughter and coheir of Peter Auriol, Esq. merchant of London. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1780, and accumulated the degrees of B. and D.D. in 1794. In 1784 he was collated by Archbishop Markham to the prebend of Huthwaite in the cathedral church of York; and in 1789 he was appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. In 1796 he was collated by Archbishop Moore to the rectory of Hadleigh, a peculiar of the see of Canterbury; and in 1806 by Archbishop Markham to the prebend of Rampton in the collegiate church of Southwell. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of Dalham, by Sir James Affleck, Bart.

Mr. Drummond was twice married; firstly, Dec. 12, 1782, to Elizabeth, daughter of William de Visme, Esq. by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, deceased; 2. Edward-William Hay-Drummond, Esq. who has commanded a company in the 73d regiment, and is now keeper of the Records in the Lyon office of Scotland; he married in 1812 Louisa-Margaret, only daughter of John Thompson, Esq. deputy Commissary-general of the eastern district; 3. Maria, 4. Sophia, and 5. Henry, all deceased; 6. Henrietta-Auriol. Having lost his first lady Feb. 14, 1790, Mr. Drummond married, secondly, May 24, 1791, his cousin Amelia, daughter of James Auriol, Esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had two sons and two daughters: 7. Robert-Auriol, and 8. William-Auriol, both deceased; 9. Amelia-Auriol, married in 1812 to the Rev. George Wilkins, D.D. Prebendary of Southwell, Vicar of Lowdham, Notts. and of St. Mary, Nottingham; and 10. Charlotte-Auriol.

For thirty-three years Dr. Drummond officiated as Minister of the large and populous parish of Hadleigh, and whether considered as an elegant scholar or a sound divine, as a preacher of very

impressive powers or a zealous pastor of his flock, he will long live in the recollection of the many who have been benefited by his instructions, or consoled by his sympathy and kindness. Nor should it be forgotten, that in the relations of domestic life, as a husband, father, friend, and master, he was uniformly an example of all that was affectionate, considerate, and just. He was the author of "A Table of Catechetical Questions, prior to Confirmation, Lond. 1813," 18mo.

His remains were interred at Hadleigh on Saturday Jan. 9, and a funeral sermon preached on the following day by his son-in-law Dr. Wilkins.

REV. THOMAS BROWN.

Dec. 20. At Conington in Cambridgeshire, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Brown, Rector of that parish for more than forty years; and a Magistrate for the counties of Cambridge and Hants. Mr. Brown was third and youngest son of Lancelot Brown, Esq. Head Gardener to his late Majesty at Hampton Court, who was celebrated in the last century (under the better known appellation of Capability Brown) for his skill and taste in laying out parks and ornamental gardening, by which he acquired a large estate of his own, which passed to the subject of this memoir, after his two elder brothers had enjoyed it in succession, and had died without issue, viz. Lancelot, a Barrister, and sometime M.P. for Huntingdon; and John, an Admiral of the Royal Navy. The late Mr. Brown was of St. John's-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787; and was presented to the Rectory of Conington in 1789 by the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely. He married early in life, Susan, daughter of Dr. Dickins, Rector of Hemmingford Gray, near Huntingdon; and by her, who survives him, he has left two sons, Lancelot, Rector of Kelsale in Suffolk, who succeeds to his estate; and Thomas-Charles, Curate of Somersham, in the Isle of Ely, a living attached to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; and one daughter Susan.

The remains of Mr. Brown were deposited by those of his father, under the monument in the chancel of Fenstanton. His character was that of an excellent parish priest; and he will be sincerely lamented by the poor of his neighbourhood, to whose wants, both spiritual and temporal, he never failed to administer. In his family he was warmly beloved; and the open-hearted sincerity of his friendship can be attested by the writer of this, who experienced it for half a century.

"Chare, vale! at tecum, sim modo dignus, ero."

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REV. JOHN JENKINS, M. A.

Nov. 20. At the Vicarage-house, Kerry, co. Montgomery, the Rev. John Jenkins, M.A. Vicar of that parish, Prebendary of York and of Brecon, Rural Dean of Meleth ultra Ithou, in the Archdeaconry of Brecknock, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Montgomery.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Cil-y-bronnau, in the parish of Llangoedmor, near Cardigan. He was collated to his living by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, in 1807; to the Prebend of Mochtre, in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, by the same patron; and to that of Oshaldwick in the Cathedral of York, by Archbishop Vernon, in 1828. By his learning and indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of Welsh literature, Mr. Jenkins held no mean station among the chief literati of Cymru. In fact his exertions were more than common, and deserving of imitation by every one who has the least iota of patriotism for his native land, since it was principally through his exertions that the great provincial Eisteddfodau was revived in 1819; and, ever mindful as he was to further the dawn of rising talent in others, he has left behind, as a proof and monument of his own industry and regard for his country, a considerable collection of antient Welsh MSS. and music, which are considered to be the most extensive now extant.

His loss, therefore, will be deeply and sincerely felt, not only by the Bards and Literati of Cambria, amongst whom he was known as the *Ivor Hael* (or Ivan the generous) of the present age; but by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to whom he was affectionately endeared, as well as revered in the hearts of an extensive flock of parishioners, being courteous and affable to all, strict to his engagements and consistent in his principles; and whether he be viewed as an exemplary and conscientious pastor, deeply impressed with the responsibility of his office, and even anxious to lead and point the way to brighter worlds, as an intelligent and impartial magistrate, or in other departments of his active life, we shall find an example deserving of emulation; and if *patriotism* be a virtue, if liberality to whatever seemed to have a claim on private charity, or public patronage, be deserving of record, the late Vicar of Kerry was prominent in these particulars, and will be remembered, probably, as long as the Awen of Cambria will be able to express its feelings in the figurative language of poetry.

On the Friday subsequent to his decease, his remains were interred in the chancel of the venerable and highly picturesque church where he had for nearly a quarter of a century dispensed the Word of Life, we would

fain hope with much profit to the souls of his hearers, amid a large concourse of parishioners, who had assembled to pay the last, though melancholy, tribute of respect to their deceased pastor, nearly two hundred of whom provided themselves with handkerchiefs and gloves for the sorrowful occasion, whilst the principal freeholders caused the pulpit, reading-desk, communion-table and rails, to be covered with black cloth at their own expense.

Mr. Jenkins married in 1822, Miss Jones, of Crosswood House, in the parish of Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, a lady of estimable manners and a considerable fortune, by whom he had issue one son.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 6. At Lambeth, aged 52, Mr. Jonathan Wilson, die-sinker and medallist. He resided thirty years in Sheffield, during which his designs for cutlery and silver plate contributed greatly to increase the demand for those manufactures. Mr. Wilson was the first introducer of the art of embossing horn. He was a self-taught artist; and in the early part of his life studied with the celebrated Chantrey.

Oct. 20. At Highbury-cottage, aged 87, Martha, widow of Mr. Philip Mallett, wine-merchant, and author of a pamphlet on the wine-trade; whose death in 1795 by being thrown from a chaise when riding with this lady, is recorded in our vol. LXV. p. 793.

Oct. Frances, widow of G. Granville, esq. and grand-daughter of the Rev. Marshall Brydges, Canon Residentiary of Wells.

Nov. 20. In Bruton st. Frances, youngest dau. of late Rev. S. D. Myers, Vicar of Mitcham.

Dec. At Hammersmith, in his 80th year, Wm. Black, M.D.

Dec. 14. Mr. Donald Spalding. He was for fourteen years treasurer to the benevolent "Club of True Highlanders," and was an enthusiastic supporter of Celtic manners. His zeal, indeed, led him to acts that were rather eccentric. He attended the Queen's funeral in the Highland costume, and rendered himself much noticed; and excited some displeasure by his attempts to lead the procession. His remains were followed to the grave by about thirty of his countrymen in the full garb of Caledonia, with three pipers, who did not, however, in deference to the Lord's-day, and the usages of this country, play the Coronach of their departed friend.

Dec. 16. In Highbury-pk. W. Hughes, esq.

Dec. 28. In Baker-street, Thos. Armstrong, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 29. At Connaught-terrace, P. Fitzherbert, esq.

Lately. In Gower-street, Honore Marguarite Francoise, wife of Dr. Spurzheim.

In Ely-place, Frances, youngest dau. of late Rev. Sam. Crowther, Vicar of Christ Church.

In Park-row, aged 54, Lady Elizabeth-Jane, wife of the Rev. Richard Brickenden, and sister to the Earl of Cavan. She was the only dau. of Richard the 6th Earl by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of George Davis, esq. Commissioner R. N.; was married first, Nov. 9, 1793, to Capt. William Henry Jervis, R. N. elder brother to the present Visc. St. Vincent, and by him had two daus. Martha-Honora-Georgina, married in 1822 to the late Osborne Markham, esq. who in consequence took the name of Jervis; and Henrietta-Eliz.-Mary, married in 1817 to Capt. Edm. Palmer, R. N. In 1799 her Ladyship's marriage with Mr. Jervis was dissolved, and she was married 2dly, in March 1800, to the Rev. Rich. Brickenden, by whom she had children.

In Gower-st. aged 88, Mrs. A. Lloyd.

In Finsbury, aged 63, W. M. Willett, esq. the celebrated editor of the Statesman during the O. P. war in 1809, subsequently of the British Traveller, and other periodicals.

Jan. 1. At Fulham-lodge, aged 17, Fred. Geo. youngest son of W. J. Lenthall, esq.

Jan. 2. At Hampstead, in his 24th year, Mr. James White, late of Chobham, Surrey, surgeon.

Jan. 3. Aged 29, Ann, wife of Geo. Robinson, esq. of New Broad-street, solicitor, and only surviving dau. of Rich. Southern, of York.—And, on the 13th, her husband Mr. Robinson.

Jan. 4. Aged 67, Mark Morley, esq. of Doctors'-commons.

In Upper Charles-st. Fitzroy-square, Jos. Hayes, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 5. At Knightsbridge, aged 86, Frances-Augusta, relict of Wm. Howard, esq.

In Parliament-street, the relict of Capt. Dury, R. A.

Jan. 6. Jane-Margaret, wife of John Holford, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq.

Jan. 7. At Whitehall, aged 72, the Rt. Hon. Mary-Jemima dowager Lady Grant-ham. She was the younger dau. and coh. of Philip 2d Earl of Hardwicke, by Lady Jemima Campbell, Marchioness de Grey; was married to Thomas 2d and late Lord Grantham, Aug. 17, 1780, and was left his widow, July 20, 1786, having had issue three sons, Thos.-Philip the present Lord Grant-ham, Fred.-John now Visc. Goderich, and Philip who died an infant. By her Ladyship's death, Lord Grantham has become the immediate heir presumptive to the Earldom of de Grey, to which he will succeed on the death of his aunt the present Countess, the elder co-heiress of that branch of the house of Grey which produced twelve Earls and one Duke of Kent.

In Great Stanhope-street, aged 79, the Countess St. Martin de Front.

In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 82, Ann, relict of Dr. Lettsom.

Jan. 8. In Davies-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 87, the Right Hon. Anne Countess dowager of Galloway. She was the 2d dau. of Sir Jas. Dashwood, the 2d Baronet of Kirklington-park in Oxfordshire, and M. P. for that county, by Elizabeth, dau. and coh. (with Anne Duchess of Hamilton) of Edw. Spencer, of Rendlesham, esq.; and was consequently aunt to the present Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Montrose, Marchioness of Ely, &c. She became the 2d wife of John 7th and late Earl of Galloway, June 13, 1764, and was left his widow, Nov. 14, 1806, having had a family of seven sons and eight daus. of whom George is the present Earl and K. T., Charles-James is Bishop of Quebec, and Susan is Duchess of Marlborough.

Jan. 8. In a duel fought near the Red House, Battersea-fields, Oliver Clayton, esq. editor of "Clayton's Court Guide." His opponent was Lieut. R. Lambrecht. The quarrel took place at Wood's Hotel, Panton-square, St. James's, where Mr. Clayton had resided for about three years. Mr. Clayton was the son of a banker at Galway, and his relatives are all of the Catholic religion. About four years ago he publicly abjured the Catholic religion, and subsequently has been engaged in writing against the claims of the Catholics in various periodical works. He was also the author of several pamphlets, and of a work called "Ten Miles round London." A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "wilful murder" against Lieut. Lambrecht, the principal, and Lieut. Cox and Mr. Bigley, the seconds, in the duel.

Jan. 9. In Kensington-sq. aged 70, Mrs. Sophia Johnson.

In Russell-sq. William Pratt, esq.

Jan. 10. In Somerset-str. Portman-squ. aged 83, Mrs. Ann Brooks.

Jan. 11. At Brixton, aged 73, Gabriel Cohen, esq.

Jan. 12. In Ormond-st. in his 27th year, Fred. William Frampton, of Clifton, M. D.

Caroline Lucy, second dau. of Geo. E. Bower, Assistant Chief Clerk of the Ordnance, Tower of London.

Jan. 14. At Lambeth, aged 90, Anne, relict of Thomas Bullock, esq.

Jan. 15. Matilda, wife of of Rev. John Mitchel, Rector of St. Nicholas Coleabbey.

Jan. 16. At Kensington, aged 76, Jane, widow of Major John Sam. Torrianno.

At Kensington, Miss Vernon.

Aged 80, John Heath, esq. of Queen-sq.

Jan. 17. At Chelsea, aged 83, Mr. King, father of Mr. H. W. King, solicitor, Bristol.

In the Great Cloisters, Westminster, aged 93, Mrs. Lendon, mother of the Rev. Richard Lendon, Rector of St. Edmund the King.

In Regent-str. Margaret Anne, wife of

Rev. Chas. Dymoke Willaume, and niece of the late Right Hon. W. Windham.

Jan. 17. At Walworth, Tho. Carter, esq. formerly a surgeon and apothecary, but who had retired from the profession many years.

Jan. 18. In Albemarle-street, aged 86, Frances, relict of late Sir Rich. Neave, the first Bart. of Dagenham-park, Essex, F.R.S. and F.S.A. She was the 4th dau. of John Bristow, esq. was married Feb. 16, 1761, and left a widow Jan. 28, 1814, having had issue Sir Thomas the present Baronet, three other sons, and five daughters.

At Balham, Susannah, third surviving dau. of late Charles Peers, esq. of Chisselhampton-lodge, Oxon.

Aged 71, Wm. Dinwiddie, esq.

Jan. 19. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 60, Philip Perry, esq. of Moor-hall, near Harlow.

At Kensington, aged 62, Edward Benj. Lewin, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

Ann, relict of Bryan Rosser, esq. formerly of Trinden, co. Durham.

Jan. 20. In Piccadilly, Lydia, widow of John Beard, esq. of Twickenham.

BEDS.—*Jan. 3.* At Maulden Mill, Mr. Edward Pennyfather; and *Jan. 11,* at the same place, Mr. Isaac Pennyfather. They were twins, and lived to be nearly 77 years of age.

BERKS.—Near Reading, Mrs. Mitford, mother of the authoress.

At Speen-hill, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. James Etty, late rector of Whitchurch, Oxf.

Jan. 6. At Buckets-hill, in her 19th year, the relict of Thomas Compton, esq. of Cholderton, Hants.

Jan. 9. At Newbury, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Child, sister of late Edw. C. esq. of Abingdon.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 17.* At Chalfont-lodge, R. Hibbert, esq. jun.

CHESHIRE.—At Chester, the widow of the Rev. Charles Mainwaring, of Oteley-park, and mother of Chas. K. Mainwaring, esq. High Sheriff of Shropshire.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 16.* Robert Bake, esq. of Delabole.

DEVON.—*Dec. 26.* At Mount Radford, Exeter, aged 22, Eleanor Sophia, eldest da. of Nathaniel Trigon Still, esq. of Dean's Orchard.

Lately. Aged 54, the wife of John Pyke, esq. of the North Devon Bank, Barnstaple.

At Dartmouth, aged 74, N. Brooking, esq. 38 years collec. of customs at that port.

Jan. 4. At the residence of her father, David Dent, of Honiton, Amelia, wife of Joseph Lavicount.

Jan. 8. At Plymouth, aged 76, Thomas Yates, esq. late of Devonshire-street.

At Honiton, at an advanced age, John Murch, esq.

Jan. 14. At Lifton-cottage, aged 51,

Hannah, youngest dau. of late John Beard, esq. of Hallwhyddon, Cornwall, and sister to late Mrs. Arundel Harris, of Kenegie, Cornw.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 19. Aged 82, Robert Davies, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec.* 27. Mr. R. Edwards, many years printer in Bristol, but lately of Crane-court, Fleet-street. He was confidentially employed by Mr. Perceval to print the book containing "The Delicate Investigation;" from a copy pirated, the work was afterwards published.

Lately. At Cheltenham, the widow of the Hon. H. Butler.

Arthur M. Storkley, esq. of Wickwar.

At Leamington, aged 73, Mrs. Roche, formerly of Stratford upon Avon.

Jan. 3. At Moorfield-house, near Bristol, aged 73, Samuel White, esq. deeply lamented by his aged widow and a large circle of friends.

Jan. 8. At Leamington, Jemima-Little, relict of Rev. J. Worgan, V. of Pebworth.

Jan. 10. At Yate, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Ludlow, last surviving son of Daniel Ludlow, M.D. of Chipping Sodbury, and uncle to Mr. Sergeant Ludlow.

Jan. 14. At the Abbey-gate House, Bristol, Susanna, eldest daughter of the late W. Barrett, esq. surgeon and historian of that city.

At Charlton Kings, aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Ben. Grisdale, A.M. Rector of Wittington.

Jan. 16. At Clifton, the wife of James Graves Russell, esq. dau. of late Richard Lechmere, esq.

HANTS.—*Dec.* 27. At Emsworth, aged 85, Miss Joan Coleman. In consequence of having slept in a damp bed when a child, this singular individual was deprived of hearing and speech, and, what is still more remarkable, her mind appears to have been stunted from that time; so that, with a very antiquated visage, and "guise of ancient date," she seemed to possess the faculties of a sprightly girl about six or eight years of age—such as fondness for playthings, love of gay sights and dress, and much attachment to children. But, though her understanding was so defective, her memory was remarkably strong; she never forgot the person she had once seen, nor the appellation by which that person had been designated in her vocabulary. She generally attended church, and turned over the leaves of the book as if following the minister; and on the day of her death she was heard frequently to ejaculate, in her own dialect, "Our Father," and "Amen."

Lately. At Gosport, Miss Halsted, sister of Vice-Adm. Sir Lawrence Halsted.

At Winchester, Arthur Clifford, esq.

Jan. 13. In Winchester, aged 23, John-Charles, son of the late John Dieterich, esq. staff-officer of the depôt, Lymington.

Jan. 17. At Winchester, aged 33, Jas.

Graburn, esq. formerly of Lincolnshire, and late of Easton, near Winchester.

At Packham-house, (the residence of Major Brice, her son-in-law,) aged 64, Caroline, wife of R. A. Salisbury, esq. late of Chapel Allerton, co. York, and youngest dau. of the late John Staniforth, esq. of Hull.

HEREF.—Aged 68, Isabella, widow of Thomas Nixon, esq. Billmill-lodge.

HERTS.—*Dec.* 30. Aged 78, John Baron Dickinson, esq. of Ware, for many years an active county magistrate, and grandson of the Rev. John Baron, of Patishall, co. Npn.

Dec. ... At Baldock, aged 72, George Hickes, esq. M.D. great-grandson of the nonjuring Dean of Worcester, and uncle to Charles Hickes, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 6. At Hoddesdon, aged 82, Joseph Beldon, esq.

KENT.—*Oct.* ... At New Cross, R. Edmonds, esq. a magistrate for Kent.

Dec. 29. In the Isle of Thanet, where she resided during her long life, Mrs. Yeomans (formerly Miss Clunn), aged 100 years, being the only female born in any branch of her family for a century. Mrs. Yeomans was once married, and had one son only, who died without issue. Her only brother, a farmer at Birchington near Margate, had also one son only, who succeeded to his farm, where his widow now resides; he had eight children, all sons, seven of whom are now living, tradesmen in London. The eldest, Mr. John Clunn, grocer, of Gray's-inn-lane, after having been married ten years and had four sons, has recently had a daughter (the only female since Mrs. Yeomans was born). Two of Mr. Clunn's brothers (Mr. T. Clunn, a partner in Richardson's coffee-house, Covent-garden, and Mr. E. Clunn, law stationer, Chancery-lane,) are also married, but at present they have sons only.

Jan. 3. At Ramsgate, aged 77, Josiah Culmer, esq. father-in-law to Captain John Wilson, of that place, late of Hull.

Jan. 8. At Nottingham-lodge, Christian, wife of Joseph Carter, esq. of Lombard-st.

Jan. 11. At Deptford-bridge, aged 80, Mr. Hubert Hoare.

Jan. 15. At the Vicarage, Wilmington, the relict of Rev. John Wall, V. of Darent.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Little Bolton, Mr. Joseph Bolton, aged 102, and retaining his faculties to the last.

Jan. 4. At Shepley hall, John Lowe, esq. a magistrate of Lanc. and Cheshire.

Jan. 6. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Liverpool, aged 81, Mary, widow of Rev. William Enfield, LL.D.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec.* ... At Wigston-parva Hall, Hannah, dau. of late Jonathan Grundy, esq. of Lightwood House, Birmingham.

Jan. 5. At Snarestone, in her 70th year,

Hannah, widow of Thomas Clare, gent. of Heather.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Dec.* 22. At Cawthorpe, W. Dove, esq.

Dec. 26. At Bourn, in his 80th year, W. Lawrence, esq. formerly of Hacconby.

Lately. At Grantham, aged 59, Mr. Parkins, commonly called "Dr. Parkins," a celebrated astrologer and fortune-teller.

At Auburn, the widow of R. Lambe, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Jan.* 9. At Blaenavon, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Hill, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 8. At Yarmouth, aged 54, William Armitage, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Jan.* 2. Aged 13, John, second son of W. Rose Rose, esq. of Chapel Brampton.

Jan. 9. Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lee Thornton, esq. of Brockhall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Newcastle, aged 82, Mrs. Cecilia Wren, last descendant from Sir Christopher Wren, retaining his name, in the north of England.

Jan. 8. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 56, Valentine Hutchinson, esq.

NORRIS.—*Jan.* 9. Aged 79, Mr. R. Frost, Nottingham, one of the Society of Friends. He was a mechanic of the first order, his name being identified with the trade and patent inventions of the town. His mode of living was particularly singular; for 35 years he never tasted animal food, which proceeded from a wish to avoid taking away life.

OXON.—At Black Bourton, in his 100th year, Mr. Thomas Kearse.

Jan. 7. Benjamin Churchill, esq. one of the Aldermen of Woodstock.

Jan. 20. At Oxford, Frederick, infant son of the Rev. John Antony Cramer, Public Orator.

SALOP.—*Jan.* 6. Aged 70, Mr. John Haycock, of the Priory, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* ... At Marston-house, aged 22, Lady Isabella Elizabeth Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

At Bath, aged 75, Edward Paston, esq. of Appleton, Norfolk, father of the present Lady Bedingfield (see p. 80).

At Bath, advanced in age, the widow of Col. Bowen.

Elizabeth, wife of W. Rodbard, esq. of West Coker-house.

At Bath, in his 90th year, John Walmisley, esq. of Wigan, formerly a Captain in the Army.

Dec. 27. At Bath, aged 82, Mr. Barnes, of Westbury.

Jan. 3. At Shepton Mallett, J. Browne, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Jan. 6. At Castle Cary, aged 78, Mrs. Anna Maria Woodforde, dau. of late Heighes W. esq. of Ansford.

At Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Cotton, aunt to Sir Vincent Cotton, bart. of Madingley, in Cambridgeshire. She was the eldest dau. of Sir John-Hynde the 5th Baro-

net, by Anne, second dau. of Humphrey Parsons, esq. twice Lord Mayor of London.

Jan. 12. At Bath, aged 73, Jas. Sholto Douglas, late Consul-general at Tangier.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Westbourne-grove, W. G. Johnson, esq. of Portway-hall.

At Wednesbury, S. F. Crowther, esq. solicitor.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan.* 1. At Sudbury, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Addison, esq. banker, and dau. of late Thomas Fenn, esq. Receiver-general for Suffolk.

Jan. 12. At Ipswich, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Page, mother of Rear-Adm. Page, the Rev. R. L. Page, Rector of Panfield, Essex, and of Samuel Page, esq. of Dulwich.

Jan. 20. At Brandon, aged 45, Jas. Parkinson Miller Kenyon, esq. late of the 2d regiment of Life Guards.

SURREY.—*Lately.* At Epsom, Sir James Alexander. He was knighted when Sheriff of London, March 2, 1803.

Jan. 8. At Croydon-lodge, Thos. Bainbridge, esq.

Jan. 10. At Surbiton-place, aged 13, Ann-Hodson, dau. of Mr. Ald. Garratt.

SUSSEX.—*Dec.* At Brighton, in his 80th year, Alexander Davison, esq. of Swanland Park, co. Northumberland, and formerly of St. James's-square, London. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Kirk Newton, co. Northumb.

Jan. 7. At Nyton House, near Chichester, aged 84, Edward Payne, esq.

At Brighton, Capt. C. R. Fead, formerly of 90th regiment of foot, son of late Lieut.-Gen. Fead, R. A.

Jan. 9. At Chichester, Philip Shallett Marett, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 17. At Brighton, aged 62, Thomas Pedley, esq. of Huddersfield and London.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan.* 6. At Casterton-hall, after extreme suffering for eleven years, Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Wilson Carus Wilson, esq.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 13. At Salisbury, aged 71, Eleonora, widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Cox.

Jan. 14. Aged 14, Charles Broughton Hodding, third son of Thomas Davis, esq. of Portway-house, Warminster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 15. At Naplétton, Philippa-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rowland Henry Lenthal.

YORK.—*Jan.* 3. At Bishopton, near Ripon, Francis Wilkinson, in his 105th year.

Jan. 4. At Elloughton, aged 64, Mr. James Fleming, schoolmaster at that place upwards of 30 years.

Lately. At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 87, Mrs. Wilkinson, mother of Robert Wilkinson, esq. of London.

Jan. 6. At Duncombe Park, aged 20, the Hon. Adolphus Duncombe, Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, fourth surviving son of the Earl of Feversham.

Jan. 8. At Scarborough, aged 50, Mr.

George Woodhouse Parrett, shipbuilder, and member of the Corporation.

Jan. 9. At Pontefract, aged 82, Mary, relict of Rev. Miles Steadman.

Jan. 13. At York, Thomas, youngest son of the late W. H. Harrison, M.D. of Ripon.

Jan. 15. At Beverley, the widow of the Rev. John Gilby, LL. B.

Jan. 17. At Hull, aged 74, William Wilson, gent. late a considerable corn-factor.

WALES.—Sept. 21. At Bangor, Anne, widow of Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Probus, Cornwall, and dau. of the late Sir Wm. Elias Taunton, of Grand Pont, near Oxford. To a highly cultivated and accomplished mind were blended all those Christian graces that best adorn our nature, and which, throughout her life, were exemplified in deeds of active benevolence, and by the submissive and meek endurance of a painful and protracted illness.

Dec. 20. At Eglwysfach, co. Denbigh, aged 80, Mr. John Owen, many years Clerk to the Commissioners of Land Tax and Assessed Taxes in the hundred of Uwchddulas. He was a man of very considerable talents. From his thorough knowledge of parochial and other business, his aid and assistance in these matters, as well as in all things connected with his official situation, were in general request throughout that division of the county.

Dec. 26. At Dolgelly, Merionethsh. W. Williams, esq. B.A. of Queen's coll. Oxford.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 31. Alex. Murray Guthrie, esq. younger, of Craigie; and, Jan. 14, in his 90th year, James Guthrie, esq. of Craigie.

Lately. At Edinburgh, David Beatson, esq. Keeper of the Council Records.

Jan. 4. At Langley Park, co. Forfar, aged 82, James Cruikshank, esq.

IRELAND.—Dec. 19. At the Derry Infirmary, Jane Donnel, aged 106. When a girl of 15, she crossed the river Foyle on the ice, in 1739 (the great frost which continued for three months) from Glendermott, where she had purchased a wheel, which was the companion of her journey to America in 1800, from whence she returned in 1807, with the same wheel, being all her furniture. She possessed all her faculties to the last.

Lately. At Clonmel, aged 103, Michael Ivy, a pauper. He retained his faculties to the last.

Aged 103, Francis Bryans, esq. of Moy, Tyrone.

ABROAD.—June 5. At Allahabad, Major Thomas Alexander Hepworth, E.I.C. eldest son of late Capt. Brodie Hepworth, of the Mansfield Indiaman.

June 17. At Chunar, Bengal, Major H. Maxwell, 43d reg. E. I. C.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 23, 1829 to Jan. 19, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males -	841	Males -	882		145		164	
Females -	844	Females -	850		73		168	
Whereof have died under two years old		470			55		174	
					90		81	
					116		15	
				180		1		
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
73 0	36 0	28 0	34 0	36 0	36 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan 25.

Kent Bags	5l. 12s. to 8l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex	5l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.	Sussex	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine)	12l. 0s. to 13l. 13s.	Essex	6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 25.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s. Clover 2l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Jan. 25:
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,573 Calves 106
Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,260 Pigs 220

COAL MARKET, Jan. 25, 32s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 38s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 74s. Mottled, 80s. Curd, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, January 18, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	85 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	£ 45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham .	113 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	70 pm.	—
Barnsley	300 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington	170 0	5 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	300 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	115 0	6 0	East London . . .	114 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . .	—	2 10
Coventry	—	44 & bs.	Kent	—	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	36½	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London . . .	88 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex . .	77½	3 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	103 0	3 15	Albion	65 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde . .	—	27 0	Alliance	10	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	10¾	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	284 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42 0	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	5¼	0 5
Grand Western . . .	9½	—	Globe	164 0	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	27½	1 0
Huddersfield	15 0	—	Hope Life	6½	0 6 6
Kennet and Avon . .	27¼	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	112 0	5 5
Lancaster	22½	1 0	Ditto Life	10¼	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool .	430 0	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 13	0 1 6
Leicester	270 0	18 0	Provident Life . . .	0 19	1 0
Leic. and North'n . .	90 0	4 0	Rock Life	4 0 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	3000 0	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . .	645 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	240 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	43¼	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	15 0	—	Bolanos	480 0	—
Neath	350 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	82½ pm.	3 0
Oxford	665 0	32 0	British Iron	4½	—
Peak Forest	88 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	27 dis.	—
Regent's	22¼	12 6	Hibernian	3¾	—
Rochdale	85 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye . . .	23½	1 6	Real Del Monte . . .	72 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	17¾	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	795 0	39 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	55 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	41 0	1 10	Ditto, New	1 pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	190 0	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	110½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	4¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	1 1	British	—	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	25 0	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Birmingham	96 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	12 0	Birmingham & Stafford	48 pm.	6 p.ct.
Wilts and Berks . . .	5¼	0 4	Brighton	10 dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	70 0	2 10	Bristol	32 0	8 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	90½	—	Lewes	—	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	82 0	3 10 p ct.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
West India (Stock)	188 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	72½	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	105 0	4 8 6 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	22 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2¾	—	Australian (Agric ^l)	11 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	21½	—
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	24½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	24½	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97½	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	21½	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class . . .	92 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From December 26, 1829, to January 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
26	27	28	24	30, 00	snow	11	37	35	37	29, 58	snow
27	27	29	19	, 30	fair	12	32	34	43	, 85	snow
28	21	29	26	, 23	cloudy	13	31	35	26	, 85	snow
29	24	27	27	30, 30	cloudy	14	28	28	29	, 87	cloudy
30	29	31	32	, 39	cloudy	15	32	34	30	, 89	snow
31	30	32	33	, 47	fair	16	30	33	24	, 89	cloudy
J. 1	33	36	32	30, 57	cloudy	17	23	24	23	, 89	cloudy
2	31	34	36	, 47	cloudy	18	24	28	28	, 60	do. snow
3	35	36	35	, 40	cloudy	19	36	36	35	28, 50	rain
4	37	39	37	, 24	cloudy	20	35	39	38	29, 37	fair
5	38	43	34	, 20	cloudy	21	35	38	35	, 60	cloudy
6	35	36	37	, 26	cloudy	22	34	35	34	, 84	cloudy
7	40	44	35	29, 00	cloudy	23	36	39	36	, 86	fair
8	34	37	35	30, 03	fair	24	37	40	35	30, 20	fair
9	34	37	34	, 03	fair	25	33	35	35	29, 80	rain
10	33	37	36	29, 70	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1829, to January 27, 1830, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29	216	94¼	83		100⅛			19⅝		70 pm.		75 77 pm.
30	217	94¾	12½		100⅛		105⅞	19⅝		70 71 pm.		76 77 pm.
31	216	94⅝	12		100⅝		105⅝	19⅝				75 77 pm.
1 Hol.												
2	216¾	94⅝	14		100⅛		105¾	19¾		72 71 pm.		77 79 pm.
4	216¼	94¼	12½		100¼		105¾	19¾		72 73 pm.		78 79 pm.
5	217	94¼	12		100⅝		105⅝	19⅝		73 pm.		78 79 pm.
6 Hol.												
7	218	94⅝	12	93⅝	100⅝	101⅛	105¾	19¾		73 74 pm.		77 78 pm.
8		94⅝	8⅝	93⅞	100⅝	101⅛	105⅞	19¾		73 74 pm.	94⅝	78 79 pm.
9	217½	94⅝	14	93⅝	100⅝	101⅛	105¾	19¾		74 75 pm.		79 81 pm.
11	218¼	94⅝	8⅝	93⅝	100⅝	101⅛	105⅞	19¾		74 73 pm.		81 79 pm.
12	218¾	94⅝	12½	93⅝	100⅝	101⅛	105⅞	19¾		74 73 pm.		80 75 pm.
13	218½	94¾	12½	94	100⅝	101⅛	105⅞	19¾		72 73 pm.		76 77 pm.
14	218¼	94½	8⅝	93¾	100½	102 1¾	106	19¾	229¾	72 73 pm.		76 77 pm.
15	218½	94½	8⅝	93¾	100¾	101¾	105⅞	19¾				76 78 pm.
16	218¾	95	4¾	94¼	100¾	101¾	105⅞	19¾	231	73 74 pm.		77 78 pm.
18	219	94¾	8⅝	94	100¾	101¾	105¾	19¾	231½	73 74 pm.		76 78 pm.
19	218¾	94¾	12½	94	100¾	101¾	105⅞	19¾		73 74 pm.		76 77 pm.
20	218	94¾	14	93¾	100¾	101¾	105⅞	19¾		74 72 pm.	94	76 78 pm.
21	218	94¾	8⅝	93⅞	100¾	101¾	105¾	19¾	230¾	73 74 pm.		77 79 pm.
22	218¼	93¾	8⅝	93⅝	100⅝	101¾	105⅞	19¾		74 pm.	93⅝	79 77 pm.
23	218½	94	3¾	93¼	100⅝	101⅝	105½	19¾		74 pm.	93⅝	77 79 pm.
25 Hol.												
26	219	92⅞	3⅝	92¼	1⅞	99¾	105⅞	19⅝	231½	74 73 pm.		77 76 pm.
27	219½	92⅞	3¼	92⅝	1½	100	105½	19⅝		73 74 pm.		77 75 pm.

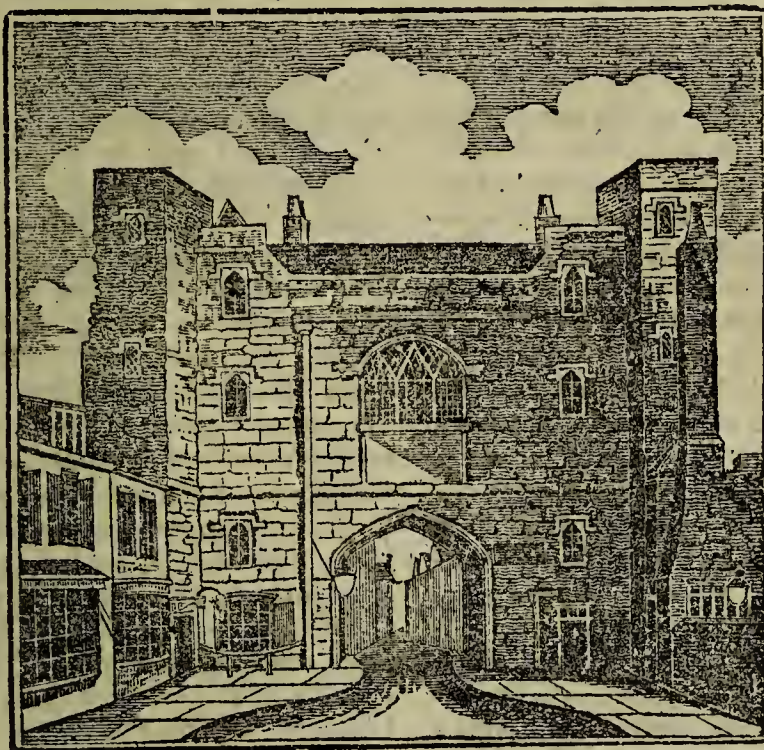
South Sea Stock, Jan. 15, 104¼.—New South Sea Ann. Jan. 16, 93⅞.

Jan. 23, 92¾.—Jan. 27, 92⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--M. Journal.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record--Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday-Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucester--Hants 3



Heref. Herts..Hull 3
Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 7
Macclesfield Maidst 2
Manchester 8. Monm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham 3..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4. Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Windsor
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FEBRUARY, 1830.

[PUBLISHED MARCH 1, 1830.]

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Embellished with a View of the CHURCH and TOWER of DUNDRY, co. Somerset;
Also with Representations of some ANCIENT RELICS in TAVISTOCK CHURCH;
CAPT. CLAPPERTON'S FUNERAL; and Specimens of AFRICAN TATTOOING.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have communicated Mr. Beard's letter to the writer of the article complained of; and his answer is as follows:—"Mr. Beard had certainly no idea of meeting with a razor in the critic, a Trinitarian Clergyman of the Church of England. The latter is bound by the canons and his ordination vow, to support the doctrine of the Church to which he belongs; and that doctrine is, that unless Christ be God as well as man, the atonement is not efficacious. The main point of Mr. B.'s letter is a denial, that the Unitarians argue *à priori* concerning Deity; but how is it possible for them to impugn the doctrine of the Trinity, without predicating, that there cannot be a Triune Deity, the possibility of which even Hume admits? As to other points of his letter, many Clergymen are of opinion (and not without reason) that Unitarianism tempts its followers to commit the sin against the Holy Ghost; and therefore is the most pernicious form of Dissent. Concerning the insults in Mr. B.'s letter, the Clergy every day meet with rampant sectaries of all kinds, and if they know their duty, only pray for the conversion of them, in common with Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics."

A. Z. A. is informed, that his MS. copy of Bishop Lake's dying Declaration, was copied from "A Defence of the Profession which the late Right Rev. John late Lord Bishop of Chichester, made upon his death-bed, concerning Passive Obedience and the new Oaths; together with an Account of some passages of his Life, by Rob. Jenkins, 1690," 4to; and that the said declaration, or "profession," is quoted by Mr. Dallaway, in his memoirs of the Bishops of Chichester, History of Sussex, vol. I. p. 91.

A CONSTANT READER asks for "some particulars relative to the pedigree, arms, &c. of the family of Barnham, of Boughton Monchency, Kent. Hasted mentions several of the family. The baronetcy became extinct some time in the latter part of the 17th, or the earlier part of the 18th century." In the Appendix to the late edition of Debrett's Baronetage, the baronetcy is stated to have lasted only from 1663 to 1685.

The following are corrections of our recent Obituaries, &c.—December, p. 559, The family name of the Marquess of Headfort is not Taylour: all the family write their name Taylor. The former mode of spelling has obtained place in the Peerages probably from confusion with the Earl of Winterton's name, Turnour. In the same article, for Kello read Kells; and for Longford, Viscountess Langford.—P. 571. The

late Archdeacon Heathcote lost his wife, the daughter of Dr. Wall, after the birth of one son; and he contracted a second marriage with Miss Beadon of Stoneham, a relation of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom he had five children; who live to deplore the loss of both parents, Mrs. Heathcote having died a short time before the Archdeacon.—Ibid. The Rev. John Strange Dandridge, was M. A. of Worcester College, Oxford, where he was formerly on the foundation. It was another clergyman of the same names (we presume his father), and who is now Rector of Rousham, Oxfordshire, and Siresham, Northamptonshire, that was of Emanuel College, Cambridge.—P. 636, for the county of Ross, read Roscommon.—P. 647. The Rev. John Wilde was son of John Wilde, esq. of Harnage, by Miss Dodd, a lady of an ancient family. Besides the third portion of Pontesbury, he held the ministry of Albrighton Chapel near Shrewsbury; where he was a forcible and energetic preacher, and had formed a Sunday School. He died on the 16th Dec. and his remains were interred in the Church of Cound.—January, p. 76, a. 19 from bottom, for Barrymount read Barrowmount; b. 11 from bottom, for Hon. John Spencer read John Spencer, esq. and for niece read cousin.—P. 77, b. the three lines, beginning "The Viscounty of Fenton," were intended to conclude the article.—P. 79, b. 37, for James Dupré, of Whilton Park, read Josias Dupré of Wilton Park.—P. 87. Mr. Goring's second wife was Miss Luxford, not Saxford; and his third wife was not his cousin, being the daughter of Dr. Ballard by another wife, a daughter of T. G. Waller, esq. of Winchester.—Ibid. Mr. Chamberlayne died at Weston Grove near Southampton; he never resided at Cranbury Park. He was not the son of the late Lady Holland, nor was she ever married to his father (into which mistake we were led by Debrett's Peerage, under Zouche): but only to Mr. Dummer and Mr. Dance (afterwards Sir Nathaniel Holland), by neither of whom had she issue. Mr. Chamberlayne the elder was solicitor to Mr. Dummer, and acquired the latter's munificent bequest from personal regard, not, it is believed, from any affinity or family connection. On occasion of King George III. visiting Winchester school in 1778, the late Mr. Chamberlayne was selected to deliver a speech to his Majesty. The last paragraph, on the erasure of the words "his mother," will be correct.—P. 93. Lady Isabella Boyle died Dec. 24. Mr. Kenyon at his death was Captain half-pay 25th foot.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW TRANSLATION OF ZECHARIAH, C. IX.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

ZECHARIAH, C. IX.

I HAVE frequently observed with pleasure the manly spirit with which you have stood forward in the cause of religion. This induces me to believe that what I have here to offer for a page of your Miscellany, will be in accord with the general tenor of it.

It is not as a poetical composition that I wish to obtrude it upon notice. One who has attempted poetry in his youth, may be allowed to dwindle into a translator in advanced life, and you will find me to be little more than a poetical commentator. With hints derived from Bishop Lowth, and some conjectures of my own, I would fain believe that I may have rendered intelligible to your serious readers a chapter of Zechariah, who yields to few of the Hebrew prophets, for the awfulness of his predictions, poetical imagery, and tender and affectionate appeals. The three events, the successes of the Maccabees, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the conflicts which the Jews may have to sustain upon their restoration to their once highly favoured city, as also the victorious result of them, and their conversion at that time, are sometimes abruptly placed in juxta-position, and expressed in terms of Pindaric force and brevity; so that it requires much attention to detach them, and discover the great richness they derive from the comparison, or contrast observable in this arrangement.

The clear understanding of these predictions becomes exceedingly interesting in the present momentous times, not merely as a matter of curiosity, but as an inducement to seriousness.

Yours, &c.

X.

The burthen of the Lord's portentous word
On Syrian Hadrach presseth heavily;
On proud Damascus too, a tardier prey,
Its weight shall rest;—the astonished hea-
then,

And Israel looking heavenward, shall expect,
Each in their turn, the advancing punish-
ment.

On either confine Hamath, just where Syria
Toucheth the district of enlightened Sidon,
(Sidon, informed, in all but heavenly wis-
dom,) [Tyre,

Hamath shall fall. Thou further distant
Tremble;—for though thy bulwarks they
be strong,

Yet not impregnable,—thy gold and silver,
Be plentiful, and scarcely more regarded
Than thy street sweepings, what shall these
avail thee? [Lord's hand,

Hurl'd from their heights thy tow'rs by the
Shall roll into the sea, thy lesser buildings
Devour'd by fire shall blaze and disappear.
How shudders Askelon, how Gaza mourns,
Ekron abashed, content to lay aside
Her high pretensions, Gaza laments her
King;

But none remain in Askelon to weep.

One of strange race henceforth shall dwell
in Ashdod: [tasted flesh

There falls Philistia's pride.—Ah! have ye
Of human sacrifice?—I'll tear away
The hateful morsel from your teeth and lips;
And if a few be spared, they shall acknow-
ledge

The mighty God: these Judah shall esteem
As her own citizens, advance to honours
In Sion or afar,—in friendly union
Shall treat them as the Jebusite of old,
Who dwelt where Sion and her temple stand:
And as the tide of war rolls on toward Egypt,
Or ebbing brings the conqueror back, my
host

Of angels shall encamp around my temple;
And Macedon's victorious king shall show
Unlook'd-for favour. Hence shall oppres-
sion cease,

With pitying eye since I regard my people.

Yet, daughter of Jerusalem, rejoice:
In course of time a more victorious King

In pomp shall pass thy walls, and enter in.
 Shout, shout aloud, Zion, behold, he comes!
 Just, and the sinner's justifier, lowly,
 Borne on an ass's foal, to thee He brings
 Salvation, and to all who own His sway.
 Jerusalem shall war no more, nor Ephraim
 Direct the horse, the chariot, or the bow.
 Messiah's voice shall hush the world to

peace,

[nion

Compose the heathen, and his vast domi-
 Shall from Euphrates reach earth's distant
 bounds;

[sea.

Truth, peace, and bliss, prevail from sea to
 And as for thee, whose sons are prisoners,
 Deep in the pit of sin, to whose parch'd lips
 The current of life's waters is denied,
 I call them forth. His blood has ransomed
 them;

With this red dye He sealed your covenant.
 Ah! turn ye, turn ye, prisoners, in hope
 And strong assurance, to that safe defence
 By Him erected.—Yea! have ye suffered
 deeply?

With double blessings I'll requite your pains.
 But tho' that time be distant, even now
 Shall Judah fill the bow of Ephraim,
 As a wing'd arrow drawn unto the head;
 Thy sons a mighty sword shall with keen
 edge

Fall on the ranks of Macedon, while flashing
 As lightning from above, the Lord's swift
 shafts

Shall hasten their discomfiture, the blast
 Of trumpet, and the southern whirlwind's
 roar

[own.

Shall mark His presence, and protect His
 By the Lord's help 'twas thus the strip-
 ling David

[vails,

Laid low his mightier foe. Their shout pre-
 The shout of heroes drunk with victory;
 For gore, not wine, shall fill their bowls,
 their foes

As victims heap'd upon the altar lie.
 Thus shall He save His flock. Thus shall
 they shine

As jewels in a crown; their radiant light
 From distant lands shall draw them prose-
 lytes.

Jehovah, good as great, His bounty sheds
 On those he favours; rich with corn and
 wine,

He blesses them. The lusty harvest man,
 And vintage maid, who cull what He bestows,
 With sparkling countenance bespeak His
 gifts,

[praise.

With joyous hearts and tongues resound his

accounts relating to a gentleman "of high clerical accomplishments," may possibly have been intended as a description of what lately occurred in the West of England, though it does not perfectly agree with all the facts.

The case was this. At the request of several churchmen and dissenters, the respectable Curate of a market-town attended a meeting in an adjacent parish, to endeavour to form a Bible Association. This parish, though inhabited by many very respectable farmers, was peculiarly destitute of the Scriptures among the poor. It had scarcely a benevolent society within its limits, and happened at that time to be undergoing a change of Ministers. The new Curate had just arrived; he had been informed of the proposed meeting, and invited to preside; and had expressed himself obliged for the invitation, but declined being present, merely on the plea of urgent business. He found time, however, to come with a gentleman farmer, and interrupted the meeting, promised that the poor should have Bibles gratis, and did as much as he could to prevent the establishment of the Association. To this day five Bibles have not been distributed. The Diocesan is known to be unfavourable to the Bible Society, and complaint was quickly dispatched to him (it is not said by whom) of this intrusion. The consequence was, a strong hint to the intruder from the learned Bishop, of the impropriety of such an interference.

In the same town, a great wrestling match had been projected to take place that very week, and large rewards were offered to the victors. The same respectable Curate, prompted by a sense of duty, exerted himself also on that occasion. His discourses were eminently calculated to discourage a spectacle so unworthy of a Christian land and a civilized age; and he had a reasonable hope that few of his hearers would attend. But what was the result? The wrestling took place, a vast deal of drunkenness and profligacy ensued; bad characters came purposely from a neighbouring sea-port; and the scene was—not indeed honoured, but—disgraced by the presence and countenance of a Clergyman from an adjoining parish, and many of his people. No remonstrance from the Diocesan followed *this* intrusion; proba-

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

A RECENT number of the Gentleman's Magazine (Nov. p. 400) contains a statement of two or three instances, in which parochial Ministers are represented to have been inconvenienced by the intrusion of other Clergymen into their parishes on behalf of the Bible Society. One of these

bly no one thought it a duty to act the part of an informer.

Now let these two cases be presented together to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, among whom, it appears, are a large number of the Clergy; and let them take a fair and unprejudiced view of the natural consequences of each. In the one case, is a populous parish, very ill supplied with the Holy Scriptures, without any efficient efforts being made to provide them; and a neighbouring Clergyman, who lends his disinterested assistance, under peculiar circumstances, to establish the means of supply, is denounced as an unpardonable intruder. Persons well affected towards the Church of England are scandalized with the attempt to frustrate such an object, and with the want of candour displayed.—In the other case, is an upright Minister doing his utmost to check the torrent of immorality among his parishioners; but the flood-gates are broken down by an union of profligate and unthinking persons, countenanced by a pastor, whose decided duty it is to exhort against “drunkenness, revellings, and such like.” This is *intrusion*, with a witness! Who can avoid applying the words of the author of the Task?—

“From such apostles, oh, ye mitred heads,
Preserve the Church! and lay not careless
hands

On skulls that cannot teach, and will not
learn!”

From the result in both instances, the cause of dissent inevitably receives additional confidence and strength; while the Ministers of the Church of England, who adopt such courses of proceeding, are assuredly, whatever they themselves may think, amongst her most formidable enemies, “the foe within her walls.”

Fairness and impartiality will doubtless procure the insertion of this in the next number of the Gentleman's Magazine, and prevent the necessity of its being introduced to public notice through another channel. A.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING participated in the enjoyment of some of those festivities which gladden the social season of Christmas, in a country village remote from the great Metropolis, and in the hospitable parsonage of a long-

valued friend, I hope it may be excusable, and not altogether unuseful, if I endeavour to spread, through the medium of your widely circulating Magazine, a portion of the satisfaction which amongst numerous instances of an appropriate use of clerical talents and clerical influence I experienced from the judicious exercise of the sacred office by a man of great worth and learning, whose lot has placed him in retirement, but whose example should be the object of general imitation amongst his more affluent and more fortunate brethren. The amiable divine who, after the cessation of intercourse of half a century, has been accidentally (or might I say providentially) brought within my view, has been a constant resident during the greater portion of that period of time amongst the woods and wilds of a district but little frequented by the traveller, and surrounded by a population perhaps as rude and unrefined as any of equal extent in this improving country. My intention is not to write a panegyric on his character, but to describe what I saw and heard; and to leave the unvarnished narrative to produce its own effect without any desire to captivate by the glare of misrepresentation, or the ostentatious display of virtues, whose mild radiance would be sullied by such an attempt.

First, then, for what I saw; which to me indeed seemed almost equally unusual and gratifying,—I saw, Mr. Urban, a neat, orderly, attentive congregation assembled in the parish church, at the regular and accustomed times of Divine Service on Sundays; and several (certainly not many) decent aged and equally orderly and attentive persons as regularly congregated in the same place on each of the Wednesdays and Fridays during my visit there; as also on an intermediate red letter day, which it is the custom of this same pastor (who perhaps may be called eccentric as well as unfashionable) to observe with the same regularity as he found it to have been, when he entered upon his living.

I saw this same old-fashioned pastor diligently attentive to the duty of visiting two or three sick persons whose condition required his personal attention at their respective habitations,—saw him equally attentive to the due superintendence of a small charity school in his village, upon which has been grafted a Sunday school of mo-

dern establishment, and for the accommodation of which (having refused that his chancel should be converted into a school room, as he likewise objects to permit the use of his church for any but ecclesiastical purposes,) his assistance has mainly contributed to supply an appropriate building. I saw the distribution of unostentatious charities, and the interposition of mild persuasive advice, to reconcile conflicting opinions, and promote harmony and good neighbourhood. I saw, too, all ranks, ages, and degrees of people in the village which I am describing, concurrent in their expressions of good will towards their minister; though entertaining extremely opposite opinions with regard to his rigid adherence to old customs and old fashioned habits, his opposition to modern alterations, dislike of dress amongst the lower classes, and severity (as it was called by some) towards those customs which the neighbouring clergy permitted or connived at without censure. Without descending to more minute particulars of what I saw, I will proceed to what I heard. And as I have related with fidelity what I saw, I will mention nothing that I heard without a voucher for its truth. I heard that after several unsuccessful efforts to establish conventicles, and set up dissenting congregations in this parish, not one had been successful. Not through the opposition of authoritative influence, or the manifestation of a persecuting spirit; but by the fair and effectual preventive of there being no room nor occasion for any such addition to the ministerial function, where at all the stated times which orthodoxy permits, but at no other than when sanctioned by such authority, the Liturgy, Sacraments, and ordinances of the Church, as by law established, were constantly, diligently, and ably performed and celebrated, without evasion, reluctance, or deviation, and by the minister lawfully appointed thereto. No corpse had been left unburied, or inconvenient time assigned for the performance of that solemn but certainly laborious part of the Clergyman's duty. No child left unbaptised because the minister was absent from home; and as a due degree of attention was paid to the spiritual comforts of the people, so their temporal wants were not neglected, and the zeal of the sectarian

found no room for the intrusion of his crude theology, nor opportunity of ingratiating himself by declaiming against the sloth, negligence, pride, or selfishness of the *Church Minister*.

"What shall we do, Sir," said a grey-headed old farmer, living upon his own estate in the parish, "with the travelling preacher that is come to preach under the tree?" (in the middle of the village). "Ask him to go home with you, and give him some bread and cheese for his trouble; if I were to hear him I should;" was the reply of this eccentric divine;—and so, after two or three harangues *under the tree*, the itinerant took his leave, and left the villagers to go to church, as their fathers had done, and as they continue to do, *without a single methodist or dissenter amongst them!* Not that the parson at all shapes his discourses to the accommodating topics which perhaps may be supposed to have had some influence in rendering him popular. By no means. He depends not upon the will and pleasure of his hearers as the lecturer or the sectarian does, for the opportunity and the right which he possesses; he exercises it with discretion, but with independent sincerity, as a true son of the Church. Rank, station, age, sex, all equally his hearers, are equally the objects of his regard in his discourses: and that I may not trespass too long, I will beg leave to give an instance of it, by adding, that in two of his sermons which I happened to hear, the discussion was in the first from a verse in Hosea, "Ye have ploughed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity, ye have eaten the fruit of lies, because thou didst trust in thy way" (ch. x. 13); and in the second, from its accompaniment, "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy, break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you." (ch. x. 12.) Now, Mr. Urban, the effect of this sort of *preaching and living* being exemplified as I have described, I cannot help thinking that as similar effects are usually found to be produced by similar causes, there would be much less pride and covetousness, and ill neighbourhood and idleness, and quarrelling and dishonesty, and infinitely less cant and fanaticism and hypocrisy amongst the people of England, if such examples as that which I have cited were more

common amongst us; and if there were fewer pluralists and non-residents, and fox-hunting, shooting, gambling, dancing, electioneering, and justice-hunting Clergy, than are frequently to be met with.

FITZ-DEACON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

ACCORDING to an account published yesterday in the *Morning Herald* and other papers, the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, youngest son of Earl Spencer, publicly renounced the principles of the Protestant Church of England, in the Catholic Chapel at Leicester on Saturday last, and embraced the tenets of the Catholic religion, into whose service it is said he is to be received as a priest. The conversion of so amiable and illustrious a nobleman in these eventful days, is in itself not a little remarkable; but what renders it more so is, that by the change he will have to forego a very large and lucrative church preferment, amounting to near three thousand a year. This fact, whatever may be thought of the change itself, is highly creditable to the honesty of him who has made so great a pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of his conscience. This is the seventh or eighth person of consequence, who has been converted within as many years; among the number may be reckoned several scholars from Cambridge.

If we credit the papers, conversion is going on at a great rate in some countries, in Germany, for instance, and in Poland. The letter published in the *Chronicle* by the Rev. Morris James of Pembridge is certainly not calculated to dissuade men from the change from Protestant to Catholic religion. And indeed there is a something in the tenor of the times, and in the course that religious politics have taken, that looks very much as if Catholicism would again increase; while the liberal sentiments entertained by all modern Catholics, and the establishment of the great principle of civil and religious liberty, by the late enactments, will guarantee the public against the bigotted encroachment of any religious faction whatever, while charity and profuse munificence towards the poor and needy will spring, as heretofore, out of the prevalence of religious feelings, and society will be benefited.

It is remarkable that the Right Rev. Dr. Weld, the owner of Lulworth

Castle, who was last month created Cardinal at Rome by his Holiness, is the first Englishman who has held that elevated post since the days of Charles I.* This gentleman also has foregone the enjoyment of a large fortune, in order to become Prelate of the Catholic Church, and a more amiable or learned man there does not exist.

I have travelled within a few years over a large portion of Europe, and I have been surprised at the manner in which the Catholic Church is beginning again to prevail; but *without* any of that *intolerance* which is said formerly to have belonged to it. I am sorry to say that Deism is also gaining ground among many superficial young men at the German Universities. These two facts put me in mind of what is said by the author of an old tract called "Body, Life, and Mind," published many years ago, viz. "That there were but two things in religion, Deism and apostolical Christianity, and that a man might just take his choyce between them." Absurd as this sentence is, I fear that piety and infidelity often produce each other by the re-action of party spirit. Be this as it may, there is no doubt, if we look at the number of new Churches and Chapels, that at present religion is gaining a great march on scepticism, as men are now beginning to see that Christianity is as necessary for happiness here as it is hereafter; it may be fairly presumed that the crimes of atheistical revolutions have been amply atoned for, and that the faith of the Cross will at length extend itself over the earth in peace.

THEODORUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

STRANGE and fearful rumours are once more afloat, that the venerable and noble edifice of St. Mary Overy's, now St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, is about to be partially destroyed, through the sapience and economy of an official knot of worthy burghers, who, though they may be very excel-

* We know not why our Correspondent omits to mention the Cardinal of York; the last of the Stuarts; who, though a foreigner by birth, it should not be forgotten, found in his distress the advantage of his descent, from English and Protestant bounty. Cardinal Erskine, also a pensioner of George the Third, was a Scotsman, of the Earl of Kellie's family. EDIT.

lent and prudent judges of matters of business behind their counters (I speak it with no disrespect for commercial pursuits), are certainly totally disqualified from their habits and occupations to direct repairs or alterations in our public edifices. I will consider (by an extension of charity) that these voluntary desecrators of our fine old Gothic fanes are actuated by no puritanical hostility, arising from the assumed superior illumination of dissent against our national Church, although, alas! constituted as parish authorities now frequently are, such a feeling, either openly or insidiously, may acquire influence and prevail. I will consider them combined merely in a committee of economy, and that their intention is but summarily to get rid of such parts of the venerable edifice, as it would require a considerable sum to repair. But will it be believed or endured, that in an age in which the architectural improvement of the British Metropolis is so much sought and pursued at a lavish expenditure, that this noble and now almost solitary remnant of ancient ecclesiastical architecture within the limits of the City of London, should be swept from the surface of the earth or disfigured, on the paltry plea of pecuniary expediency? Is it of no importance to the effect of the magnificent Bridge which is now in the course of rapid completion across the Thames, that its southern approach should be seen in combination with so splendid a monument of the piety of our forefathers?

When the destruction of the Hall of Eltham Palace was meditated, some members of the British Senate thought proper to raise a strong and effectual protest in its favour; and will they suffer St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, to fall, or be mutilated, without a single word for its protection? I do not believe it; it is only because these things are, in the first place, meditated so secretly, and consummated so suddenly, that they are effected without the interference of the members of the legislative and executive Government. I call upon them not silently to suffer this ancient and striking feature of our national architecture to be disfigured or destroyed. I call upon the Society of Antiquaries of London, as a body, once more to exert whatever influence they may possess, to arrest such a measure. Be the parish of St. Saviour's really too poor to undertake the resto-

ration of the building, surely a few thousands (whatever the state of public finance) would be cheerfully conceded by the City of London, or Parliament, for so reasonable an object. Let the building be repaired as nearly as possible on the principles of the original construction of its existing parts. A successful specimen of such an attempt is exhibited at the east end of the Church, although I think it was somewhat dearly bought by the destruction of the ancient Chapel contiguous, and the monuments which it contained.

The space cleared for the approaches to the new London Bridge most fortunately will throw the old Church completely open to view; the houses which surround it are for the greater part of an old and valueless description, and nothing could be easier to effect than a commodious square of handsome buildings surrounding the Church, which would be eagerly occupied by commercial men for their town residences. Let those whose *interests* it may concern look well to this; and let all who love the history and ancient monuments of their native land, unite in any way which may lie within their power to forward the object of this appeal.

For myself, Mr. Urban, I am an old friend and acquaintance of this conventual pile; even in my boyish days I loitered in her long-drawn aisles, contemplated her embowered roof, listened to the swell of the organ, and the chaunt of infant praise, surveyed the martial traits of the mailed templar, her benefactor, or paused at the tomb of the chaplet-crowned old English minstrel Gower. I shall still watch her fate, and if she must fall, or be dishonoured by the spirit of Vandalism, I shall do my best to ring her knell, without respect of persons, in the ears of those who are the authors of the violence.

Yours, &c.

SUTHRIENSIS.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that the transepts of the Church which have been so long in a ruinous and disgraceful state, are to be repaired, and that the principal feature of the proposed mutilation is to be the lowering of the present roof, a design which will much injure the effect of the building, and at variance with the *high-pointed* style of Gothic in which it is constructed.





Malcolm del et sc.

DUNDRY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

THE village of Dundry, in Somersetshire, is situated on a range of hills, or rather one vast hill, 790 feet above the level of the sea, which may be said to commence at Bedminster.

Its name is derived, says Collinson, from two Erse words, *Dun* and *Dreagh*, signifying "hill of oaks," of which wood, no doubt, there was plenty in former times.

The manor of Dundry was formerly united to that of Chew Magna, and held by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, for a period of five hundred years, until the time of Edward VI., when it was alienated from the Church, and given to the Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and passed through several hands, until it came from the Popham family to the Summers, who are its present possessors.

This village has been honoured with a most magnificent Tower, appended to a most insignificant Church. But the former, which was erected in the reign of Edward IV. is a land-mark for an amazing extent, and might probably have been originally intended as such by the founder or founders, rather than as necessary for so contemptible a structure as that which shrinks beneath it. A turret crowns the north-east angle, and buttresses of eight gradations support three others. Four horizontal strings separate the height into as many stories, each of which contains pointed windows, with neat mullions. The upper string, or cornice, has projecting grotesque heads of animals on every angle but the north-east, and one over each window to the cardinal points. The former support beautiful pierced flying buttresses to the four lanterns or pierced turrets; and the latter octagon columns embattled. The rich effect of the whole will be best exemplified by the annexed print. (*See Plate I.*)

The south-west, or weather-sides of this fine Tower, have recently been thoroughly and judiciously repaired, by the substitution of sound stones for those which were decayed.

From the summit of this Tower is a fine view of Bristol, with its numerous spires, contrasted with the more solid tower of the Cathedral. More to the left, are the Crescents at Clifton, almost overhanging the Hot Wells; and

below the picturesque rocks of St. Vincent are occasional views of the Avon, bounded by the hanging woods of Stoneleigh. Rather more to the west, is Sir John Smyth's elegant seat at Long Ashton, over which are seen the waters of the Severn, bounded by the Welsh coast. To the south, the eye ranges over a rich and varied country, including Alfred's Tower, and the luxuriant woods rising above Sir R. C. Hoare's seat at Stourhead; also Knoll-Hill, near Warminster, with the noble plantations at Longleat, belonging to the Marquess of Bath, and the Duke of Somerset at Maiden Bradley; beyond which are the high downs of Wilts and Dorset.

The body of Dundry Church is of more ancient date than the tower. The columns of the arches are plain and massive; and, at the west end of the nave, is a small lancet window, of the early English æra. The font is octagonal, with a large recess, and is enriched with sculpture of an early age.

In the Church is a monument to William Symes, gent. and several of his successors. There are also memorials of the families of Tibbot, Haythorne, and Baker, of Alwick Court; and one to William Jones, of Bishport, of whom it asserts, "that his natural abilities, unaided by academical education, enabled him to refute, with uncommon sagacity, the slavish systems of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind!"

In the Church-yard is a cross, with a tall shaft, having an ornamented head, nearly perfect, fixed on a high pedestal, on five rows of steps. Near it originally stood an immense stone, of about five feet cubic measure, which has been removed to the southern side of the Church. It is called the "Money Stone," and on it the poor have been paid from time immemorial. North of the Church are the mutilated remains of an ancient stone coffin; and contiguous is an antique house, built by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the residence of the officiating curate, but now converted into the parish poor-house.

Dundry contains 2,800 acres of land, 82 houses, 92 families, and 454 inhabitants. The living is a curacy annexed to Chew Magna.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Feb. 2.

AN Antiquarian Magazine, of such long and established repute as the Gentleman's, records whatever may be of general interest and utility to future generations. Nothing, within the whole scope of the uncertain science of political economy, has created so deep a sensation in the public mind, as the sufferings and distress so prevalent among manufacturers and the labouring classes of the people. Ascribed to a multiplicity of causes, this dreadful visitation of Providence, apparently, is traced to none distinctly, while it is more than probable that all of them, operating variously, contribute to produce the melancholy effect so much felt and lamented. At a recent County Meeting, a Noble Lord attributes agricultural distress (it is thought truly) to not having *lowered rents at the peace*. Manufactures yielded the prodigious profits seen during the war, because the competition, if any, was feeble and unavailing. It is now far otherwise, as our own machinery is erected and in activity against us all over Europe and America; and inferior as the produce has comparatively been, it has approximated to an equality which has lowered the value of and demand for British manufactures. Buonaparte, that eminent destroyer of the human race, and whose inordinate ambition occasioned four hundred millions of the national debt, endeavoured in the Netherlands to rival the manufactures of this country, and signally failed. The consequence was a distress among operatives, similar to what is now unfortunately experienced here. That country abounding in moors of an improvable substratum, the government judiciously resolved to employ the starving and distressed manufacturers and labourers in cultivating these spare and unproductive lands, by spade, hoe, and mattock-husbandry, under the instruction and guidance of competent persons. Sufficient habitations were erected, and government sustained all expenses, till a successful course of systematic labour and industry rendered such assistance unnecessary. The barren ground thus brought into cultivation is now among the most fertile in the Netherlands; while former distress has disappeared, with a great increase of that national wealth and prosperity, which, through manufac-

tures and commerce, are intimately connected with successful agriculture.

Emigration has frequently been proposed as an efficient means of providing for manufacturers and labourers unemployed. When such proceed to British colonies, the public welfare is benefited; but otherwise, they strengthen foreign nations to the injury of the mother country. In the present case of almost general distress, funds cannot be found for the removal of a sufficient number for rendering adequate relief. Besides, when population is diminished by this expedient, the chasm is soon filled up, and suffering rises rapidly to its original level. A permanent remedy, of constant application, is wanting; and, fortunately, it is obvious, efficient, and of easy application. The waste lands amount, at the lowest estimation, to five-and-twenty millions of acres, to which may be added about six millions of meadow-land. Without loss of time, proper farm-houses ought to be constructed on the waste lands most contiguous to the parts of the kingdom where pauperism and want of labour appear to be most prevalent. Under the management and superintendence of persons skilled in agriculture, the able-bodied objects now receiving poor-rates should be located on the prepared sites, with all requisites provided for setting them to work, in the cultivation of their respective allotments, by means of *spade-husbandry*. The females, furnished in the first instance with the raw materials, will, ere long, furnish articles of clothing for their families. Thus, in a short time, these establishments will maintain themselves, provide for the tenant, and yield a rent. Where is the expense of carrying into effect so very eligible a plan to come from? It is manifest that a fair portion of the poor-rate cannot be more advantageously employed. The sale of the waste lands has been frequently proposed, for different useful purposes. To defray the first expense of the important and indispensable plan, imperfectly sketched, here are the ready means, as these lands would be purchased with money that cannot now be employed. It is quite unnecessary to point out how highly the national interests would be promoted by the sale and cultivation of at least a due proportion of ground now comparatively useless. The clergy have the same title to tithes that the

landlord has to rent. The best interests of Christianity demand that the clergyman and tenant should not be brought in contact on the subject of tithes; and therefore, in the proposed sale, the purchaser must be bound to pay this requisite tax, to be occasionally modified by the average price of corn, throughout every seven years, as equitable to both parties.

Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti—Si non, it must be allowed that what appears to be readily practicable, and indispensably necessary, must be eligible.

JOHN MACDONALD.

ON THE PROGRESS AND DECLINE OF
WITCHCRAFT.—NO. V.

“Behold them front to front, accursed both,
Saul and the Sorceress. Her inquisitive gaze
Glar’d on him; and his eyelid gradual sank
Beneath her searching.”

SOTHEY’S “*Saul*.”

(Concluded from p. 29.)

AT the Taunton Assizes, 1811, Betty Townsend, aged 77, considered by the superstitious as a witch, was tried for obtaining money from a child under the following circumstances. The prosecutor Jacob Poole, a labouring man, had been in the habit of sending his daughter, aged thirteen, with apples in a basket to market. On Jan. 24, the old woman met with the girl, and asked to see what she had got in her basket, which having examined, she said to her, “Hast got any money?” The child said she had none. “Then get some for me,” said the old woman, “and bring it to me at the castle door, or I will kill thee.” The child terrified to an extreme at such a threat from a witch, procured two shillings, and carried it to her, when the old woman said, “’Tis a good thing thou hast got it, or else I would have made thee die by inches.” She practised this upon the child several times, obtaining in all *2l. 6s. 5d.* This was at length disclosed by the child to her mother, who accused the witch, whereupon she swore that if any one dared accuse her, she would make them die by inches. “No,” said Mrs. Poole, who considered that she knew more about witches than her daughter, “that thee shall not; I’ll hinder that;” and, taking a pin from her clothes, scratched the witch from the elbow to the wrist, in three different places, to draw her blood; a process believed to be of un-

failing efficacy as an antidote to witchcraft.

It appears, by the “Annual Register” of 1802, that five women were tried at Putna, in Hindostan, on charges of sorcery, and being found guilty, were put to death. The Governor-General, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered all the principal persons who composed the tribunals, to be apprehended and arraigned before the Circuit Court of Putna, on charges of the murder of these women; and the Court ordered them to suffer death. It appeared, however, that this custom had been preserved time immemorial. Several of the witnesses referred to numerous instances of persons having been put to death by the Brahmins for sorcery; and one of them, in particular, proved that his own mother had been tried and executed as a witch. The Governor therefore pardoned the officers; but, to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance so disgraceful to humanity, a proclamation was forthwith issued, declaring, that any one forming a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft, or aiding or encouraging in any act to deprive such persons of life, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and suffer the penalty attached to that offence.

On the 11th April, 1827, at the Monmouth Assizes, William Watkins, and three others, were indicted and found guilty of an assault upon Mary Nicolas, a decrepit old woman, upwards of ninety, which they had committed under a belief, prevalent in that neighbourhood, that she was a witch. The old woman deposed to the prisoners and others having seized her, and beaten her with thorns and briars, for the purpose of, as in days of yore, drawing blood; and they also attempted to force her into a pool, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the water ordeal.

A witness proved the prisoners having taken the old woman to a lane where three cattle had died, and charged her with being the author of their death; and then, taking her to a stable where there was a colt, made her repeat several times, “God bless the colt!” They afterwards stripped her naked, and searched her, in order to find her teat, which they declared they had found, upon their discovering a wart or wen upon her head.

This, in all probability, is the latest instance to be met with of English cre-

dulity as to the existence of this surprising art, and it may be questionable whether it will not be the last.

From what has been stated, it will be perceived that the ladies, with but very few exceptions, have possessed the honour of being the exclusive proprietors of this peculiar charm; and it may be expected that, in a treatise of this kind, the writer should attempt to give some account of this, and explain the cause to which it may be attributed. The oracles of the ancient Sybils, who were all women, have acquired such an established reputation in the world, that they will for ever do honour to the fair sex; and then they can boast of Circe,

“ Goddess and queen, to whom the powers belong

Of dreadful magic and commanding song.”

Odyssey, Book x.

Their Siren sisters

“ Celestial music warbled from their tongue,
Their song was death—they made destruction please !”

’Twas then, too, that

“ Witchcraft celebrated pale Hecate’s offering ;”

Shakspeare.

The Queen of Witches, whose power extended over heaven, and earth, and sea, and hell.

A Gipsy, or Egyptian, is a common name for a female fortune-teller to this day, which is doubtless attributable to the fact that Egypt was, as is well known, famous for the art of divination, of which we have a very early instance recorded in Exodus, where mention is made of the Sorcerers and Magicians exercising their enchantments in the presence of Moses and Pharoah; and it is singular that, amongst Gipseys as well as Witches, the preponderance on the side of those possessed of these endowments has invariably been in favour of the women. By what means the ladies, in preference to the other sex, became thus peculiarly gifted, I have not been able distinctly to ascertain. Certain, however, it is, that for many ages it was so peculiar to themselves, that they may justly claim the honour of being almost the sole possessors of it. One Richard Barnard, however, a minister of Batcombe, in Somerset, in 1627, attempted to account for this singular monopoly, in a little work entitled, “ A Guide to Grand Jurymen about the Trial of Witches.”

“ There are more women witches (says

he) than men, and it may be for these reasons :—First, Satan his setting upon these rather than on men, since his unhappie outset and prevailing with Eve. Secondly, their more credulous nature, and apt to be misled and deceived. Thirdly, for that they are commonlie more impatient and more superstitious; and, being displeased, more malicious, and so more apt to bitter cursing; and far more revengeful, according to their power, than men, and so herein more fit instruments of the devill. Fourthly, they are more tongue-ripe, and less able to hide what they know from others; and therefore, in this respect, are more ready to be teachers of witchcraft to others, and to leave it to children, servants, or to some others, than men. Fifthly and lastly, because, where they think they can command, they are more proud in their rule, and more busy in setting such on worke whom they may command, than men, and therefore the devill laboureth most to make them witches; because they, upon every light displeasure, will set him on worke, which is that which he desireth, and is sore displeased if he bee not set on worke, which women will be ready enough to doe.”

It is time now to bring this subject to a close; and, in doing so, it may not be altogether useless if we endeavour to satisfy ourselves whether or not there is any foundation for the belief, which appears to have been entertained in every age and in every country, that this extraordinary power has been possessed by our frail species. It ought readily to be allowed, that much imposture on the one hand, and much ignorant superstition on the other, have taken place as regards the practice of witchcraft; but can it be supposed that our heavenly Father would repeatedly command the rulers of his people, as we find he has done, to punish with death a crime which never had any existence? The existence, malice, and power of infernal spirits, are sufficiently declared in Scripture, and their various arts minutely detailed. There can be no doubt that they have been both able and willing thus to interpose, if permitted, and that our nature is so corrupt and vile, as knowingly to combine with them. That witchcraft may be, and that it hath been until a late period practised, seems to be abundantly capable of proof, were any collateral evidence necessary to confirm the truth of the divine testimony, a conviction of which appears to have been deeply impressed upon the mind of the celebrated commentator Scott, as well as most other pious and intelligent commentators. But, as is well observed by Scott,

“As by certain degrees of cultivation wild beasts are banished or extirpated, so, in some stages of civilisation, the practice of witchcraft is nearly excluded. The truth is, in such circumstances, it no longer so well answers Satan’s grand purposes of deception and destruction. He therefore shifts his ground, and varies his attacks; nor is he any loser by exchanging the practice of witchcraft for the prevalence of scepticism.”

The credit of matters of fact depends much upon the relaters, who, if they cannot be deceived themselves, nor supposed to be any way interested to impose upon others, ought to be credited, for upon these circumstances all human faith is grounded. The relations which have been selected, may be relied upon as genuine and authentic: the trials took place, the facts narrated, and many others which want of space required to be omitted, were actually sworn to. Indeed, I look upon it as a special instance of providence, that there ever and anon have been examples of witchcraft; for thereby a strong confirmation of the truth of the sacred volume is afforded. I confess I am not one of those who disbelieve every thing which I cannot comprehend or account for. I believe the account of the Witch of Endor for this simple reason—because I believe the record which contains it to be the inspired work of God: but still, I must confess, that the arts and practices ascribed to witches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are not more extraordinary and unaccountable. The way properly to judge of the fact is by the evidence. Matters of fact, well proved, ought not to be denied, because we cannot conceive how they can be performed, or because we never saw the like. By the same reasoning, we may infer that there never were any robberies done on Hounslow Heath, because we have travelled over there without being robbed; and the Spaniard inferred well who said there was no sun in England, because he had been three weeks here and had not seen any. What is to be said of those renowned sages of the law, such as Lords Chief Justices Coke, Hale, Holt, and others, who, with all their learning, good sense, and solid judgment, are now to be recorded as sad instances of human frailty. Sir Matthew Hale has said, that there were such creatures as witches, he made no doubt at all, for these reasons:—First, the holy Scriptures have affirmed it. Secondly, the

wisdom of all nations have provided laws against such persons, which seems to imply a confident belief in the existence of witchcraft. Can it, in short, be allowed that all the world have conspired together to cheat and juggle mankind on this subject; that every recorded instance is false; that every one of the many thousands who have suffered death, had no commerce with an evil spirit, without whose influence it cannot be believed that they could have performed these astonishing feats; that all the countless host of witnesses were, to a man, liars and perjurers; and the judges and juries of the accused fools and murderers?

Upon the whole, the safest conclusion appears to be that which was come to by the enlightened Blackstone, doubtless after much reflection upon the subject, who adopted the opinion entertained by a celebrated Essayist, in 1711. After a description of the crime of witchcraft, in the fourth volume of his “Commentaries,” p. 60, Blackstone says:

“To deny the possibility, nay actual existence of witchcraft and sorcery, is at once flatly to contradict the revealed word of God, in various passages both of the Old and New Testaments; and the thing itself is a truth to which every nation in the world has in its turn borne testimony, either by examples seemingly well attested, or by prohibitory laws, which at least suppose the possibility of a commerce with evil spirits. The civil law punishes with death not only the sorcerers themselves, but also those who consult them, imitating in the former the express law of God—‘thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.’ And our own laws, both before and since the Conquest, have been equally penal, ranking the crime in the same class with heresy, and condemning both to the flames. Wherefore (he adds) it seems to be most eligible way to come to the conclusion of an ingenious writer of our own.”

The conclusion referred to will be found in No. 117 of “The Spectator,” which, it is said, was written by the elegant and sensible Addison, and produced a great sensation in the year 1711, having materially shook the popular credulity, no one having been put to death in this country after that period, although one was hanged in 1705, and several were afterwards convicted. With the observations of this estimable man, as they entirely coincide with my own humble opinions, I close this subject:

“When I hear the relations that are made from all parts of the world, not only

from Norway and Lapland, from the East and West Indies, but from every particular nation in Europe, I cannot forbear thinking that there is such an intercourse and commerce with evil Spirits as that which we express by the name of Witchcraft. But when I consider that the ignorant and credulous parts of the world abound most in these relations, and that the persons amongst us who are supposed to engage in such an infernal commerce, are people of a weak understanding and crazed imagination, and at the same time reflect upon the many impostures and delusions of this nature that have been detected, in all ages, I endeavour to suspend my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge. In short, when I consider the question—whether there are such persons in the world as those we call witches, my mind is divided between the two opposite opinions; or rather, to speak my thoughts freely, I believe in several that there is, and has been, such a thing as witchcraft; but, at the same time, can give no credit to any particular modern instance of it.”

Yours, &c.

I. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnet, Dec. 14.*

HAVING passed my schoolboy-days at South Mims, and being here on a short visit, I made a pilgrimage to the old Church there, endeared to me by many recollections. The tower and body of it were built not later probably than the reign of Henry II. The chancel, and a part now inclosed by a screen (the latter apparently about Henry VI.'s time), were evidently built at a different period. The whole of this part of the structure is lower, both the roof and range of windows*.

South Mims Church has been very rich in stained glass, as appears by the following entry, made A. D. 1621, in the Register. This volume, which is of vellum, commences in 1558, and reaches to 1703, and is in fine preservation.

“An'o D'ni, 1621.

“A sete of certaine windowes in the Church of South Mims, taken out in the year above written, at whose cost they were made and in what yeare, as doth plainly apeare in the windows by the date of the Lord.

“The firste greate window on the north side abutting westward, was made by Richard Walter and John Boman, in the year 1526.

“The next window was made by the young men and maydes of the same p'rish, in the year of o^r Lord 1526.

“The next to that one, the north side, was made by Richard Hunt, in the year 1526.

“The fourth window one the north side was made by Thomas Franceis, in the year of o^r Lord 1526.

“The fifth window one the north side, towards the east, was made by the good women of the same p'rish, in the year of o^r Lord 1526.

“One of the windows, one the south side, was made by Edward Jones, citizen and marchant taylor of London, in the year of o^r Lord 1541.

“There is no mention made of the other of that side, neither of the west end windowes, nor the west windowes; who made them, nor when they were made.”

Four of the windows exist, in different degrees of preservation: enough remains to identify those of the Maydens, and Richard Walter's; and one inscription is perfect:

“Thys Wendow made be the good man, Thomas Francys, 1526.”

The windows remaining are all of the same design; a priest on one side kneeling at a plain table, on which is a book, praying, and a congregation of men behind. On the other side, a lady abbess, similarly occupied and attended, but the table very gaily decked with hangings and drapery.

South Mims is rich in monumental brasses. In front of the communion-table is a grave-stone, I presume about the time of Edward I. On it are four shields, each bearing a chevron between three leopards' heads, and inscribed,

“Henri Frowyk gist icy,
Dieu d' Salme eit m'cy.”

This family was of great consequence here†, as in the porch, under the tower, is another grave-stone for Thomas Frowyk, on which are the effigies of a knight (whose head lays on a helmet), and his lady. Beneath, six boys and twelve girls‡. The brass, with the names and dates of their deaths, is lost, as also the shields with the arms; but another remains, with a very curious epitaph, in these hexameter lines, written, says Weever, by John Whethamsted, Abbot of St. Alban's.

“Qui jacet hic stratus Thomas Frowyk
vocitatus,

† An account of the Frowyk family may be seen in Lysons' “Middlesex Parishes,” p. 228.—EDIT.

‡ Mr. Gough (ii. 151) says, “thirteen girls.”—EDIT.

* A view of this Church will be found in vol. LXV. p. 545.—EDIT.

Moribus, et natu, gestu, victu moderatus;
 Vir generosus erat, generosaque gesta cole-
 bat,
 Nam quod amare sole't generosi plusque fre-
 quantant;
 Aucup'm volueru' venaticumque ferarum
 Multum dilexit, Vulpes foveis spoliavit
 Ac taxos caveis; breviter quecumque pro-
 pinquis
 Intulerant dampna pro posse fugaverat ipsa:
 Inter eos etiam si litis cerneret unqu'm
 Accendi faculas, medians extinxerat ipsas,
 Fecerat et pacem; cur nunc pacis sibi pausam;
 Det Deus et requiem que semper permanet.
 Amen.

This singular epitaph on a man illustrious in his day, commemorates his love of fowling, his hunting of wild beasts, his driving away wolves and badgers, and other pests in his neighbourhood. It also commends his amiable qualities as a mediator and peace-maker. The tradition of the place is, that he killed a wild boar that infested these parts.

In 1631 all the brasses on this grave-stone were perfect, by which it appeared that Thomas Frowyk died A.D. 1448; and that a chantry was founded for the repose of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, which was alienated in the reign of Elizabeth.

In the chapel, screened off, and now serving as the vestry, is a superb monument of a knight, in full and splendid armour, his head resting on his helmet, and his feet on a lion, under a canopy supported by four columns. The workmanship can scarcely be later than Edward IV. No inscription is visible at present. It may be buried under the coats of whitewash, by which the tomb has been *beautified*; or have been on brass, that has been plundered. In front are four shields, and on each are the arms of Frowyk—a chevron between three leopards' heads. On the first and fourth shields, they impale three chevrons; on the third, three birds; and on the second quartering, a cross voided, between eight cross crosslets.

Within the communion-rails is another canopy-monument, without effigy or inscription, supported by four columns, which barbarously attempt to imitate Corinthian capitals, all the other work being Gothic, probably towards the conclusion of the reign of Henry VIII. In front are four quatrefoils:—in the first and fourth are the united roses of York and Lancaster; in the second, a lozenge and a flourished *R*; and in the third, an *R*, which

we may presume are the initials of the person resting there*.

Opposite to this is a tablet-monument, recording the death and ancestors of Thomas Marsh, Esq. of Hackney, who died A.D. 1657. His arms are—a horse's head between three crosses fitchés, impaling those of his wife, a daughter of Jacob Horsey, of Hunningham, Warwickshire—three horse's heads, bridled.

Within the communion-rails are also these inscriptions on brasses:

“Here lieth the body of Henry Ewer, of South Mims, in the county of Midds. Gent. son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenlyburie. The said Henry married Joane, daughter of Randal Marsh, of Hendon, and had issue by her one son and three daughters. He departed this life the 20th day of November, 1641.”

Arms—A wolf statant, showing his teeth; in chief, three crosses; patéeses impaling a horse's head between three fleurs de lis.

“Here lieth interred the body of Sophia Harrison, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, of South Mims, Esq. by Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax Park, in the county of Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. who departed this life the 20th day of June, in the 13th year of her age, An^o 1661.”

Arms—Three eagles displayed in fesse.

Near Henry Fowyk's is a grave-stone of equal antiquity, on which only remain two armorial brasses. One has, *Nebulée*, on a bend dexter a lion passant. On the other, a man-of-war with her anchor pendant; and in chief a lion passant. A modern inscription has been cut on this stone, of which the word “Rowley” only remains. Most likely another tenant of the old grave.

Near this is another brass, inscribed:

“Here lyeth the bodie of Roger Hodsdon; ye husband of Jone Hodsdon. He deceased ye 16 day of Octob. 1606; and ye said Jone deceased the — day of —; and thay had issue betwext them 5 sonnes and 5 daughters.”

In the north aisle is a brass, inscribed:

“Martha Ewer, daughter of Henry Ewer, Gent. and of Joane his wife. The said Henry being son of Thomas Ewer, of Shenleybury, wch Tho^s was son of Tho^s Ewer of Hunton-bridge. The said Joane was daughter of Randoll Marshe, of Hendon. This Martha

* Probably, says the “Ecclesiastical Topography,” the tomb of Robert Hill, vicar, 1538.—EDIT.

hath chosen the better part, for though her body lies here in dust with her earthly mother, yet her soul lives in reſte with her heavenly Father, and ſhe hath left her eldeſt ſiſter, Mary, only child of the ſaid Henry and Joane, to the troubles of this world. Obiit 16 Dec. 1628. Etatis 16."

There are a variety of mural monuments, but I ſhall only notice one, which appears to have been erected about the time of James I. In the centre is a death's head. Two lines are painted black on a red ground, in the ledge, immediately under the "Memento mori:"

"You ſhoulde looke on: why turn away thyne Eyne?"

This is no Strangers face: th' pyesnamy is Thyne."

Over it is the following coat:—S. three covered cups A. borne by Nowell, which name frequently occurs in the pariſh register. Yours, &c. R. S.

Ανεχου και Απεχου.

Epict. apud Aul. Gell. lib. 17.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I AM informed that, in your Magazine for laſt month, a letter is inſerted from my friend Mr. Upham, reſpecting my little treatiſe on the life and character of Mohamed. I have not read, and probably never ſhall read the article, as religious controversy WITH A FRIEND is not to my taſte. I underſtand that I am accuſed by him of having written againſt Chriſtianity. Though I decline controversy with a friend, I may, I truſt, be permitted to ſay, that I have never, in any work, written a word againſt our religion, though I may have expreſſed myſelf with warmth againſt the frauds of prieſts, or the traſh and nonſenſe with which the ſimple and ſublime religion of Jeſus Chriſt has been overlaid by various ſectaries—Jumpers, Ranters, Calviniſts,—with ſuperſtitions degrading to the character of the Deity, and ſubverſive of morality, filling our priſons with criminals, and our hospitals with lunatics. But I apprehend, an impartial reader will find in my works new and important arguments in favour of Chriſtianity. For inſtance, my obſervations on Mr. Hume's fine reaſoning on miracles, which I think (in my "Celtic Druids," ch. iv. ſect. 22,) has, for the firſt time, received its refutation. It is very remarkable, that thoſe of my friends who have written againſt my works, are very clear-ſighted in ſeeing what they are pleaſed to call, or miſcall, my attacks on religion,

though they ſeem to be perfectly blind to the paſſages which they contain in its defence, never, *I have reaſon to believe*, having noticed one of them!

It is unfortunate that many very religious perſons ſhould imagine, that they are promoting their own religions by running down the characters of the founders of thoſe of their neighbours and fellow-ſubjects. But genuine Chriſtianity requires no ſuch defences; and I am quite ſatisfied that, though Mohamed was liable to faults, like every other human being, yet that the cloſer his character is canvassed, the clearer it will appear that he was a very great man, both conſidered as a hero, a philoſopher, and a Chriſtian, the latter of which he really was, as he profeſſed to believe in the divine miſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and in the truth of the doctrines taught by him. But I can no more allow him to be reſponsible for the whole of the Koran forged by his followers, than I can permit Jeſus Chriſt to be reſponsible for what is ſaid in the (almoſt) ſcores of works, called Gospels, written reſpecting him.

With the beſt wiſhes for the proſperity of your excellent Magazine, I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

GODFREY HIGGINS.

Mr. URBAN,

Somerset Place.

MY beſt thanks are due to you for having given additional circulation to my Appeal in behalf of the Northern Libraries. I would now beg to acquaint you, that my requeſt has been ſupported by the liberal contributions of Earl Spencer, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Grenville, Sir F. B. Watſon, Archdeacon Butler, Thomas Rickman, Eſq. William Lloyd, Eſq. John Lee, Eſq. LL.D. and Joſhua Watſon, Eſq. and by other kind patrons of literature, whoſe choice ſelections of books will open a wide field of ſtudy to the induſtrious inhabitants of thoſe inclement regions. As the amount (250*l.*), which I anticipate, is, however, far from being complete, I would again invite the co-operation of thoſe who are friendly to the progreſs of knowledge; and I beg to add, that I ſhall keep the ſentiments expreſſed in my former appeal open until the beginning of the month of April, after which time the whole collection will be confiſted to the integrity and diſcretion of Profeſſor Rafn.

NICH. CARLISLE.





Drawn by Mrs Bray.

PAININGS ON PANEL FROM TAVISTOCK CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

I HAVE been favoured by Mrs. Bray, of the Vicarage House, Tavistock, whose antiquarian taste is well known by her historical romances, with the enclosed drawing of two pieces of panel, in the possession of the Rev. E. A. Bray, F.S.A. her husband, relics of the ancient decorations of Tavistock church. I beg to offer it to your Miscellany, accompanied by some notes which have been collected by myself, with a view to editing an account of Tavistock Abbey and its environs. In these notes you will have little more than a skeleton or outline of such an undertaking, and whether I may ever fill them up as I could desire, must depend upon leisure and that encouragement which is necessary to every literary undertaking, which the author does not wish ultimately to prove a mulct on his zeal and exertions. Certain it is that Tavistock and its environs afford highly beautiful objects for graphic illustration, that several characters eminent in history are connected with the place, and that the parish chest is remarkably rich in ancient deeds, and churchwarden's accounts, some of which I examined at Tavistock in the year 1827, but many more still remain, which I hope ere long to have an opportunity of perusing. In the mean time I shall be happy if the subsequent cursory memoranda may be found acceptable to your readers.

The church, monastic dwellings, and precinct of the Abbey of Tavistock in Devon, were situated within a few yards of the right bank of the river Tavy, on a narrow plain, very slightly elevated above the bed of that river, and surrounded on the north, south, and eastern sides by eminences.

The Tavy is a rapid stream, and has its course through a rocky channel; the depth of this river is very variable, depending much on the quantity of rain which descends from the high lands above mentioned. When this is considerable the Tavy becomes an object of much interest, from the efforts of its wild and roaring waters to surmount the opposition presented to their course by the numerous fragments of rock, which lie scattered in the bed of the stream.

In dry seasons the Rambler may descend into the channel worn by the

waters of the Tavy, where he will find beautifully picturesque combinations at every step. The blue waters of the river making their gurgling "music with the enamelled stones," dark foliage here and there overhanging the banks, the stillness of the scene perchance broken by the flight of the king-fisher, whose bright cerulean plumage flashes like a meteor across the sombre tints of the trees.*

It is most probable that the eminences surrounding Tavistock Abbey were, in remote times, thickly covered with wood;† this must have greatly heightened the beauty of the swelling uplands, which, as it were, flank the course of the river, and thus the site was admirably well chosen for a life of seclusion and holy contemplation. "Locus amœnus opportunitate nemorum, capturâ copiosâ piscium, ecclesiæ congruente fabricâ, fluvialibus rivis per officinas monachorum decurrentibus, qui suo impetu effusi quicquid inveniunt superfluum portant in exitum." Such is Malmesbury's account of the beauty and conveniences of the place.‡

The etymology of the name Tavistock does not appear to be of difficult solution. "The place on the Tavy" is evidently implied by the compound; but it may be observed that by early writers of the monkish age, the Tavy is called the *Tau*, and that the Taw, the Towy, the Tay, and the Taf, are common appellatives of many British rivers. The Tavy discharges itself into the Tamar, a few miles above Plymouth; of which last mentioned river it may be accounted a branch. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Tavy is an abbreviation of the British words *Tau vechan*, or the little *Tau*, thus distinguishing the tributary branch from the *Tau Mawr* (afterwards Ta-

* To obtain an idea of a Devonshire stream, in all its beauty, the traveller should visit the Walkham at Warde Bridge, about four miles from Tavistock. At this spot the stream makes its way between thickly clustering fragments of dark moss-grown rocks, and on the bank, contiguous, is an enchanting little wood, where the oaks are seen flourishing amidst huge masses of granite, covered with moss and lichens.

† The Exeter Domesday assigns a large proportion of wood to the manor of Tavistock.

‡ Malmesbury de gestis Pontif. Angl. apud Scriptores post Bedam, p. 256.

mar), the great Tau. When the Saxons established their town and monastery on the banks of the Tau vechan, they were content to affix a short adjunct from their own language to the original British words, and the abbreviated form, so much sought by common parlance, easily moulded Tau-vechan-stoke into Tavistock. The Saxon Chronicle indeed strongly countenances this opinion; in that venerable record it is called *Æteþingstoke*, which, without any distortion, may be read At-tavingstoke.*

Ordgar, Duke or Heretoch of Devon, a dignity equal to that of permanent viceroy or petty prince, founded the Abbey at this place, A.D. 961, in consequence of a remarkable vision which appeared, according to the Cartulary of Tavistock, to him and his wife. The structure was completed by his son Ordulf, about twenty years after. It was appropriated to the residence of monks of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Rumon.

Leland found a MS. Life of Rumon in Tavistock Abbey, at the time of the suppression of monasteries. He appears by this account to have been one of many saints, who emigrated from Ireland into Cornwall in the 5th or 6th century, for the purpose of enjoying the deepest seclusion, and to have erected for himself an oratory in what the author terms a Nemæan forest, formerly a most frequented haunt of wild beasts. This, according to the MS. was at Falmouth, where he died and was buried; but the fame of his sanctity still surviving, Ordulf, on completing the monastery at Tavistock, was induced to remove his bones from their resting place, and to enshrine them in the Abbey Church, where they became an object of ignorant devotion. Malmesbury seems to lament that the miracles of Rumon, in common with those of many other saints, owing to the violent hostility of subsequent times, remained unrecorded. No doubt this hiatus was amply supplied in the

volume found by Leland, and the labours of him who perhaps was really a zealous and fearless propagator of Christianity in the primitive times, were converted into a series of ascetic mortifications, degrading to reason, and worse than useless to society, while his sanctity became attested by the detail of miracles more absurd than the wildest of the Arabian tales. Of the reputed saints, however, many were really such in their day; heroic soldiers, like St. Paul, of Christ's Church militant on earth, in perils and persecution; but the purity of their doctrines becoming obscured during temporal convulsions, the monks issued from their *scriptoria* new versions of their lives, which suited their own purposes for the time, but have had the effect in these enlightened days of clouding the memory of holy men with much of doubt and incredulity.

In an account of Tavistock Abbey it is impossible to pass over the story of King Edgar's marriage with Elfrida, the daughter of Ordgar, the Heretoch of Devon. I shall be content to relate it in Malmesbury's own words.*

“There was in the time of Edgar one Athelwold, a nobleman of celebrity, and one of his confidants. The King had commissioned him to visit Elfthrida, daughter of Ordgar, Duke of Devonshire (whose charms had so fascinated the eyes of some persons that they commended her to the king), and to offer her marriage if her beauty were really equal to report. Hastening on his embassy, and finding every thing consonant to general estimation, he concealed his mission from her parents, and procured the damsel for himself. Returning to the king he told a tale which made for his own purpose, that she was a girl nothing out of the common track of beauty, and by no means worthy of such transcendent dignity. When Edgar's heart was disengaged from this affair, and employed on other amours, some tattlers acquainted him how completely Athelwold had duped him by his artifices. Paying him in his own coin, that is returning him deceit for deceit, he shewed the earl a fair countenance, and, as in a sportive manner, appointed a day when he would visit this far famed lady. Terrified almost to death with this dreadful pleasantry, he hastened before to his wife, entreating that she would administer to his safety by attiring herself as unbecomingly as possible; then first disclosing the intention of such a proceeding. But what did not this woman dare! She was hardy enough to deceive the confidence of her first lover, her husband; to call up every charm by art, and to omit nothing

* The passage in the Saxon Chronicle runs thus:

Opðulfeþ mynſter æt Æteþingſtoke
forþbæpnðon,

the apparent pleonasm, by the repetition of the preposition *æt*, does not militate against my definition, as custom had incorporated it in the compound, forming collectively the name of the place.

* *Historia Novella*, translated by Sharp, 154.

which could stimulate the desire of a young and powerful man. Nor did events happen contrary to her design, for he fell so desperately in love with her the moment he saw her, that, dissembling his indignation, he sent for the Earl into a wood at Warewelle called Harewood, under pretence of hunting, and ran him through with a javelin; and when the illegitimate son of the murdered nobleman approached with his usual familiarity, and was asked by the king how he liked that kind of sport, he is reported to have said, 'Well, my sovereign liege, I ought not to be displeased with that which gives you pleasure.' This answer so assuaged the mind of the raging monarch, that for the remainder of his life he held no one in greater estimation than this young man; mitigating the offence of his tyrannical deed against the father, by royal solicitude for the son. In expiation of this crime, a monastery, which was built on the spot* by Elfthrida, is inhabited by a large congregation of nuns."

Elfrida bore Edgar a son, Ethelred, and in order that he might be elevated to the throne, she treacherously caused Edward, his half-brother, who enjoyed the kingly office about three years and a half, to be murdered by an attendant at the gate of her castle, while he was on horseback, and taking from her hand a cup of wine, which he requested as a boon of hospitality, after the fatigues of the chase.

Elfrida became penitent, after the fashion of those days, and endeavoured to expiate the sin of blood, by a life of superstitious mortification and seclusion in the nunnery which she had founded at Wherwell. False religion rather encourages than represses crime; it sets as it were a certain price on its perpetration, and holds out the delusive idea that the deeds of hell may be bought out and exchanged at a fixed rate, for the glory and felicity of heaven.

To return to Ordgar, the founder of Tavistock Abbey, Malmesbury, whom we have above quoted, and who wrote in the time of King Stephen, tells us that the tomb of Ordgar was to be seen in his day, as also that of his son Eudulf or Ordulf, of whose remarkable bodily strength he relates an anecdote to the following effect,

Ordulf was one day in company with his kinsman King Edward; approaching the city of Exeter, the porter in charge of the gate by which they were to enter was out of the way, and had secured the gate on the outside by bars, and on the inside by bolts. Ordulf, willing to give his royal cousin "a touch of his quality," jumped off his horse, and seizing the bars with both hands, with a slight effort broke them in two. Warmed with the success of this first essay, with a single kick he burst the remaining fastenings asunder, tearing the gates off their hinges. The surrounding attendants extolled the feat with expressions of the highest admiration; but the king, calling to mind perhaps the demoniacs of scripture, who resided in the tombs, and whom no human bonds could confine, told his relative, half in joke, half in earnest, that his was the strength of no man, but of a devil incarnate! Some circumstances are added to this story, concerning Ordulf's striding across streams ten feet wide; an useful accomplishment in a country every where intersected by water courses, and in those days doubtless but ill provided with bridges.

Browne Willis tells us, that in his time the sepulchral effigies of this Saxon giant, of great length, were still preserved by lying under an arch in the north side of the cloisters of the Abbey church. This identical arch, as I apprehend, still remains,* a solitary remnant of the immediate appendages of the Abbey church. The architecture of this recess is of the time of Henry III. and as there is no example extant which can lead us to conclude that sepulchral figures were placed over tombs in the middle ages, until the twelfth century, and as it was usual to re-edify and remodel the monuments of saints and remarkable persons (of which custom the shrine of Edward the Confessor, now in Westminster Abbey, is a prominent example,) Ordulf's tomb perhaps underwent a renovation about this period, and was supplied with a sepulchral effigy. In digging the foundation of the house called the Abbey house, on the site of which the Bedford Arms Inn now stands, a remarkably rude and small sarcophagus was found, not more than

* For nuns of the Augustine order, at Wherwell in Hampshire. This sets aside the claim which has been made for Harewood in Cornwall, the seat of the Trelawny family, as the scene of the above transaction.

* A tolerably correct view of it is engraved in the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, vol. II.

three or four feet in length, containing some large bones. Two of these, each belonging to a thigh, are preserved in the parish church of Tavistock, and the larger is shewn as appertaining to the body of the founder Ordgar, the smaller to that of his wife;* the size of the stone chest not more than three or four feet in length, and the dissimilarity of the dimensions of the bones, seem indeed to countenance the idea that the perishing remains of Ordgar and his wife, as benefactors to the monastery, might have been collected by a pious care, and deposited in one common receptacle by the monks of St. Rumon. Among several interesting architectural fragments, which are preserved with the sarcophagus itself, by the good taste of the Rev. E. A. Bray, the present vicar of Tavistock, under a gothic arch in the Vicarage Garden, (of which arch more hereafter,) were two fragments of stone tablets, inscribed in a delicate Roman character; one bore the legend,

SVBIACET INTVS
..... CONDITOR

The other :

INDOLE
CONDITOR A.....
PRESTET ANIMA.....

The last inscription may perhaps be a monitory sentence to the visitor of the founder's tomb, that he should exhibit as benevolent a disposition as Ordgar towards the abbey: "*ut ille indolem sicut conditor abbatiae nostrae praestet animam.*"†

Ordgar, the founder, is said to have resided at Tavistock, and the site of his house is still traditionally pointed out. Before I dismiss the notice of the above

* They have been measured for me by Mr. James Cole, the sexton of Tavistock: the larger thigh bone is 21 inches in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference; the smaller 19 in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. If these were really the bones of Ordgar and his wife, as probably they were, it is not surprising that their son Ordulf should be tall.

† It is with regret that I record that some one has grossly abused the kindness of the worthy vicar, who grants ready access to every one wishing to view these relics, and has cut off all further examination of the inscriptions by carrying them away. He must be a pitiful antiquary indeed who can stoop to disgrace himself by thefts which cannot long enrich himself, and who abstracts from the pleasure and information of the public at large in a present and future age.

brief particulars relative to him and his son, which have reached these later days, it may be well to observe that the account of the remarkable strength of the latter need not be rejected as altogether an idle tale. Most of these magnified relations have, like the lives of the deified personages of the Greek and Roman age, some foundation in real circumstances. Modern times have afforded us indisputable instances of individuals gifted with wonderful muscular power. Ordulf might have removed in a manner surprising to the ordinary race of men, some obstacle which opposed the entrance of King Edward and his train, into the city of Exeter, and possessed of a stature beyond the usual standard, and of strength in proportion, might have excelled, in passing brooks, dykes, or other obstacles, all his competitors in the chase.

The Abbey Church being completed by Ordulf, Almer became the first Abbat. Ethelred, the grandson of the founder, who had succeeded to the English Crown by the death of Edward the Martyr, granted a charter to the Abbey‡, exempting it from all secular service, except rate for military expeditions, and the repair of bridges and castles. In the preamble to this instrument, he laments that certain persons, stained with infidelity, had been allowed, without his consent (he being, as it might be said, in an infant and powerless state, not more than twenty years of age), to drive the Monks of Tavistock from their sacred places and possessions. This stain of infidelity was, I apprehend, nothing more than a disbelief in the sanctity of monachism, and the expulsion of the Monks from Church benefices, in which they were replaced by the much more deserving and useful class of ecclesiastics, the secular Clergy. The success of the artifices of Dunstan, in favour of the monkish order, is however well known. The Charter contains the customary anathemas against all infringement, and is witnessed by Ethelred or Adélred, King of all Britain, Alfthrith or Elfrida his mother, Dunstan the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numerous prelates and magnates of the realm.

In the year 997 the Danish fleet, under Sweyn, entered the Severn, and

‡ See Charter of Inspeximus, Edw. III. Dugdale's Monasticon.

having plundered and laid waste various places on the coast of Wales, Somersetshire, and Cornwall, sailed round Penwihsteort, the Land's End, and anchoring in the mouth of the Tamar, they ravaged the country as far as Lydford, burning and slaying all before them. In this devastation the monastery of Tavistock, so lately completed by Ordulf, was plundered and consumed by fire, the Danes retiring laden with its spoils, and those of the adjacent country, to their ships*.

The Abbey thus destroyed, lay for some time in ruins, but was at length rebuilt, probably by the exertions and munificence of Living or Livingus, who was nephew to Brithwald, Bishop of St. German's in Cornwall: he was at first a Monk of Winchester, afterwards Abbat of Tavistock, and in the year 1032 was consecrated Bishop of Crediton (Kirton). He was greatly in the favour of King Canute, and accompanied him in his pilgrimage to Rome. After the death of Brithwald, his uncle, he procured the See of St. German's† to be united to his own, and held them both, with the Bishopric of Worcester, to which he was promoted, until his death. A heavy accusation was brought against him of being concerned in the death of Alfred, the eldest son of King Ethelred. He was deprived of his episcopal preferments for a season; but, having cleared himself from impeachment, was restored to them, and died in the year 1046. He was interred at Tavistock Abbey, to which he had been a munificent benefactor.

Edwy Atheling, a son of Ethelred, and great-grandson of Ordgar the founder, sought a refuge, I conjecture, in Tavistock Abbey, from the jealousy of Canute, as he died and was buried there about this time.

Aldred succeeded Living in his life time as Abbat, and at his death in the see of Worcester. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, he was elevated to the see of York, and is said to have crowned William the Conqueror. He afterwards fulminated an excommunication against the King for having broken the oath taken at his corona-

tion, to dispense indiscriminate justice and favour to his English as well as his Norman subjects; but wanting that vigour of character necessary to sustain a bold step, he fell a victim to anxiety of mind, brought on by fear of the consequences of the above measure, in the year 1069. Sithric appears to have succeeded him in his Abbacy of Tavistock, for he occurs as Abbat 1050, and died in 1082. Next came Geoffrey, who died in 1088. Wimund followed, who appears to have abused the trust reposed in him; for Henry the First, by his letters, commands the Sheriff of Devon to cause restitution to be made to his Church of Tavistock, of the manors of Rueberge (Roborough) and Cudelite (Cudlip), which Wimund had unjustly delivered up to his brother‡. Wimund was at length, in 1102, deposed for simony, and was replaced by Osbert, to whom King Henry the First granted the privilege of a weekly market, on Fridays, in the manor of Tavistock, and a fair for three days at the feast of St. Rumon. He confirmed to him and his monastery, and to Turol and their dependent monks residing in the Scilly Isles, all the Churches and their land there, as they or any other monks or hermits had held them in the time of King Edward the Confessor. Reginald Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry, afterwards corroborated this charter, and also granted the monks in Scilly all *wreck* upon those isles, excepting whales and entire ships. Osbert died in 1131, and was followed by Geoffrey, to whom succeeded Robert de Plympton, 1141. Robert Postell, ob. 1154. Walter, monk of Winchester, who died 1174, had a charter of free warren for the Abbey possessions, from King Henry II. Baldwin, ob. 1183; next Stephen, then Herbert, ob. 1200. Jordan, ob. 1220. William Kermet, ob. 1224. John Capell, ob. 1233. Alan de Cornwall, ob. 1248. Robert de Kitecnoll; a monk of the foundation, succeeded; next Thomas, and then John de Northampton, ob. 1257. Philip Trenchfield, ob. 1260. Alured, the next Abbat, was succeeded in 1262 by

* Saxon Chron. sub ann. 997.

† The Church at St. German's is well worthy the attention of the antiquary. I have little doubt of some of its architectural parts still extant are of the time of Athelstan.

‡ These misappropriations of Church property were not uncommon. See an instance, in Kempe's Historical Notices of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, of land and houses belonging to that foundation being alienated to the sons and daughters of the officiating priest. P. 57.

John Chubbe, who was deposed eight years after his election. Robert, ob. 1285. Robert Campbell, ob. 1325. Robert Bosse, deposed 1333. Then followed John de Courtenay, eldest son of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, ob. 1349. Richard de Ashe or Esse. Stephen de Langdon, elected 1362, ob. 1380. Thomas Cullen, ob. 1402. John Mey, ob. 1421. Thomas Mede held the Abbacy till 1442, when Thomas Crispin, Prior of the Monastery, was elected; he died in 1447. William Pewe, the next Abbat, died in 1450, and was followed by John Dymington or Dymyngton, who applied to the King for permission that the Abbats of Tavistock should enjoy the distinction of wearing the episcopal habiliments, which was granted in the following terms, as they may be rendered from the Latin form.

“Licence for the Abbat of Tavistoke to wear the Pontificalia.

“The King, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Be it known that we of our especial grace have granted and given permission for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to John Denynton, Abbat of the House and Church of the blessed St. Mary and St. Rumon, to solicit and have permission from the sovereign Pontiff, the present Pope, to use the mitre, amice* (almucio), sandals, and other pontifical insignia, and of blessing in the solemnity of masses, and pronouncing absolutions with the same authority, and in the same manner, as any Bishop uses.

“And that the said Abbat may likewise prosecute any other provisions concerning the above matter, and enjoy the benefit of them for himself and his successors for ever.

“And further, we of our greater favour have granted and given licence to the said Abbat, that he may receive Apostolic Letters and Bulls for the aforesaid provisions, and all and singular therein contained, execute, read, and cause to be read; and them and every of them altogether, fully and wholly, quietly, peaceably, and without harm, according to the effect of the said letters and bulls, and each of them, may use and enjoy, forbidding that the said Abbat or his Proctors, Fautors, Councillors, Helpers, or Adherents, or any other his Solicitors, Readers, or Publishers of the said Letters and Bulls, shall be by us or our

* The amice has been erroneously defined by glossarists as a cap; it was an under robe made generally of linen, covering the shoulders, and fastened by strings round the breast. See the Rev. J. Raine's interesting and learned “Account of the finding of the body and robes of St. Cuthbert.”

heirs impeded, disquieted, disturbed, molested or oppressed, the statutes for Provisors, Ordinations, Provisions, enacted to the contrary, or other things, causes, matters whatever, which on our or any other part may be said or alledged, notwithstanding.

“In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent.

“Witness the King at Westminster, the third day of February.”—(36 Hen. VI. A.D. 1457.)

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

IT is one of the many disadvantages under which Historical and Antiquarian literature labours, that the contents of some of the public repositories are but little known to the world.

The Chapter House, Westminster, contains muniments of the most valuable, but miscellaneous, nature; and in 1807 the Record Commission ordered an Inventory to be made of them. Three copies only were taken of it; and of the existence of these, very few persons are aware. Having made an abstract of the “Alphabetical Index” to the one in the British Museum, I send it for publication in the Gentleman's Magazine.

It is but an act of justice to add, that the present Keeper of the Chapter House has always manifested a disposition to afford as much facility to literary inquiries as the existing regulations of that establishment will permit, so that by making your readers acquainted with its stores, you will probably be the means of bringing to light many historical facts.

Yours, &c.

N. H. N.

General Inventory of all the Records, and other Public Documents, preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, made by order of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom. 1807. Folio, on parchment, deposited in the Library of the British Museum.

At a board of the Commissioners, held on Thursday, 30th July, 1807, it was ordered that Mr. Illingworth, as a Sub-Commissioner, together with Mr. Ellis and Mr. Richards, do proceed immediately to make a general Inventory of all the Records, and other public documents, preserved in the Chapter House, the said inventory to be in the nature of a press catalogue, describ-

ing the general contents of each apartment, press, and shelf, specifying the title and numerical marks now affixed to each Roll, Book, or Box; and that two copies be made of it on vellum, together with a Catalogue of the several existing Indexes, one of the said copies to remain in the Chapter House, "open to public inspection, and the other to be delivered to the Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower, there to remain for the use of the public." On the 31st October following, the Inventory was accordingly made; and at a board of the Commissioners held on the 16th December, 1807, it was approved. The gentlemen who prepared it were desired to authenticate the contents of the book by subscribing their initials to every page; and a third copy was commanded to be made upon vellum, and deposited in the British Museum for the use of the public. Messrs. Illingworth, Ellis; and Richards, were farther ordered to report annually, on the 1st of March in each year, the alterations or additions, if any, made to the aforesaid Catalogue; their first report to be made 1st March, 1809.

Abbeys, surveys of—temp. Hen. VIII.
 Arragon, treaties with, from the 18 Edw. I. to the reign of Henry VIII.
 Assize Rolls, chronologically arranged from the reign of Edward I. to Henry VI.
 — in counties—Henry III. to Henry IV.
 Attainers, records relating to; *vide* Cromwell, Wolsey, and Forfeited Estates.
 Augmentation, Court of, bills, answers, and depositions in, also for grants of Chancery lands—temp. Edw. VI.
 Aulæ Placita; *vide* Marshalsea.
 Benevolences and Loans, Privy Seals for—temp. Henry VII. and VIII.
 Brittany, treaties with—from the 15 John, to 7 Henry VII.
 Burgundy, treaties with—from 8 Hen. V. to 1 Ric. III.
 Butlerage, accounts of—temp. Henry VIII.
 Calais, the Treasurer's and Controller's accounts relating to, and also of the staple of—temp. Hen. VIII.
 Castile, treaties with—from the 38 Henry III. to 21 Edw. IV.
 Catherine, Queen of Hen. VIII., papers relating to her divorce.
 Chanteries and Chapels, particulars for sales of lands belonging to—temp. Edw. VI.
 Charles I. Receiver General's accounts of lands late belonging to—anno 1643.
 Chivalry, Court of, Placita Exercitus—24 Edw. I.
 Clause Rolls—anno 18 Ric. II.

Common Pleas, Court of, original and judicial writs—Edw. III. to Henry VII.
 — Original and judicial writs, with returns, bail pieces, habeas corpus cum causa, and returns, Jac. II.; jury process, records for trial, and postea, writs of execution, &c.—Hen. II. to Jac. II.
 — similar documents occur for the reigns of Ric. II., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Commonwealth, Usurpation, and Charles II.
 — Placita de Banco—from 3 Hen. III. to 24 Hen. VII.
 — pedes finium in cur' regis, and in the Common Pleas—from Ric. I. to 4 Jac. II.
 — writs of entry, summons, and seizin—from 1 Eliz. to 4 Jac. II.
 Counties, assize rolls, miscellanea, and forest proceedings, &c. relating to each county—Edw. I. to Hen. VIII.
 Coroners Rolls.
 Court Rolls of manors formerly in the possession of the Crown—various reigns.
 Cromwell, Thomas Lord, correspondence and state papers during his administration—temp. Hen. VIII.
 Crown, Pleas of the—Hen. III. to Hen. VI.
 Curia Regis; fines levied, and placita in—Hen. II. Ric. I. and John.
 Customs, Receivers' General, accounts of—various reigns.
 Dioceses, bag of divers—various reigns.
 Domesday Book.
 Escheat Terræ Normannorum, Rolls of accounts of lands escheated to the Crown—Hen. III.
 Exchequer Accounts—temp. Hen. VIII.
 Excise, receipts of Collectors for the standard measure—anno 1700.
 Exercitus Regis—*vide* Chivalry, 24 Edw. I.
 Eyre, Rolls of placita before the Justices in—Hen. III. to Edw. III.
 Fines, pedes finium in Com' Pleas, et in Cur' Regis—Ric. I. to 4 Jac. II.
 Flanders, treaties with—8 Hen. II. to 10 Hen. IV.
 Forests, placita perambulations, and forest claims in various counties—Hen. III. to Car. II.
 Forfeited Estates, Surveyor's accounts of—various reigns.
 France, treaties with—Hen. III. to Jac. I.
 Funerals, orders for several Royal and other—Hen. VIII. and Eliz.
 Gaol Deliveries—Edw. I. to Hen. VI.
 Garter, statutes of the order of the—Hen. VIII.
 Germany, treaties with—6 Edw. I. to 25 Eliz.
 Gold and Silver Mines—various reigns.
 Guernsey and Jersey Assize Rolls, Miscellaneous, &c. Edw. I. to Edw. III.
 Hanse Towns—Hen. VIII.
 Henry V.—his will.

Henry VII.—his will.

———'s Chapel—books of the foundation of.

—— VIII. divorce, letters, &c. of his ambassadors; his will and monument.

Holland, treaties with—19 Hen. VI. to 22 Jac. I.

Household, Royal, accounts of—Henry VII. and Hen. VIII.; *vide* Wardrobe.

Hundred Rolls in each County—Edw. I.

James the First's Annexation of the Imperial Crown and Jewels to the Crown.

Jersey and Guernsey Assize Rolls, miscellanea, &c. Edw. II. and Edw. III.

Jewels and Plate, indentures for the delivery of—Edw. II. and Edw. III.

Jews, Rotuli Judeorum—John and Hen. III.

Inquisitions post mortem, transcripts of, in the Court of Wards—from 38 Hen. VIII. to 21 Car. I.

Ipswich and Oxford Cardinal College, surrenders of monasteries for the endowment of, Hen. VIII.

Ireland, State Papers relating to the affairs of—various reigns.

Italy, treaties with—26 Edw. III. to 19 Hen. VIII.

Iter Rolls—Hen. III. and Edw. I.

King's Bench, Court of, original and judicial writs, mesne and jury processes, postea, &c.—various reigns, Hen. VII. to Jaq. I.

—— Placita coram Rege—4 Hen. III. to 10 Hen. V.

Langeton, Walter de, pleadings in complaints against—1 Edw. II.

Letters, Royal, to Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Cromwell, Lord Lisle, and miscellaneous—temp. Hen. VIII.

Liber Niger.

Lincoln Assize Rolls and miscellanea—Hen. III. to Rich. II. and insurrections in, temp. Hen. VIII.

—— taxation of the Clergy in the diocese of—a^o 1540.

Lisle, Lord, letters, &c. temp. Hen. VIII.

London, City of, Assize Rolls, &c.—Hen. III. and Hen. IV.

—— Roll of lands given in mortmain in—various reigns.

Manors, rentals of various, temp. Hen. VIII.

Marshalsea Court, Placita Aulæ—Edw. I. II. and III.

Mews and horses, expenses of the King's—12 Edw. I.

Michael, St. order and statutes of, sent to Henry VIII.

Mines, Tin, in Cornwall and Devon—various reigns.

—— Gold and Silver, in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire—various reigns.

Mint, Assays, indentures, &c.—Edw. III. and Car. I.

Miscellaneous Records, bags of, in each county—various reigns.

Monasteries, surveys and visitations, reports of visitors and surrenders—Hen. VIII.

—— pensions to abbots, &c. of dissolved monasteries—Hen. VIII.

Mortmain Licenses to Wolsey to endow his colleges—Hen. VIII.

Musters of men at arms, hobilers, &c. in various counties—Hen. V. VI. and VIII.

Navarre, Treaties with—1 Ric. II. to 4 Hen. VIII.

Navy and Ordinance accounts—Hen. VIII.

Normandy Ministers' accounts, — a^o 1305.

Ordinance and Navy accounts—Hen. VIII.

Oxford University, foundation and endowment of Cardinal College, temp. Hen. VIII.

Palaces, Castles, &c. accounts of expenses of, *vide* Hampton Court, Windsor, York Place—Edw. IV. to Hen. VIII.

Papal Bulls, books of enrolment thereof—Edw. I.

Parliament, petitions and pleadings in, and several rolls of—Edw. I.

Patent Rolls—John, Edw. II. and Hen. VI.

Pipe Rolls—John, Henry VIII. Philip and Mary.

Placita Aulæ—12 Edw. I.

—— de Assisis—Hen. III. to Hen. VI.

—— de Banco—3 Hen. III. to 24 Hen. VII.

—— Corone, &c. in Eyre, &c.—various reigns.

—— Exercitus—24 Edw. I.

—— Parliamentaria—Edw. I.

—— Cor' Rege—4 Hen. III. to 10 Hen. V.

Pole, Cardinal, letters and examinations of—Henry VIII.

Ponthieu, Montrieul, and Bordeaux, Treasurers' accounts of—Edw. III. Hen. V. and VIII.

Portugal, treaties with—47 Edw. III. to 6 Henry VII.

Privy Seal, Bills for patents—Henry VIII. Elizabeth and Jac. I.

—— for loans—Henry VIII.

Philippa, Queen, *vide* contents of Rageman bag—Edw. I.

Quo Warranto, rolls and abstracts—Edw. I. II. and III.

Rageman's Bag.

Rebellions in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire—Henry VIII.

Receivers', General, accounts of revenues of the estates of Charles I. anno 1643.

Rentals of manors—Henry VIII.

Requests, Court of, affidavits, minutes, and interlocutory orders, books of—divers reigns.

—— Bills, answers, depositions, &c. mixed with those of the Court of Wards—Eliz. Jac. I. and Car. I. and of various reigns.

—— Orders and Decrees—Hen. VII. to Charles I.

Richard II.'s Will.

Scotland, treaties with—1 Ric. I. to 28 Eliz.
 ——— contest and award between Bruce
 and Baliol—Edw. I.
 ——— claim of Edward I. as superior
 Lord.
 Spain, treaties with—8 Hen. VII. 3 Jaq. I.
 Stannaries, *vide* Mines.
 Star Chamber, bills, answers, and deposi-
 tions—Henry VII. to Car. I.
 Statutes, enrolments of, de illis qui debent
 poni in juratis et assisis, &c. Winchester,
 Wales, Gloucester, Westminster—the 2d
 Edw. I.
 ——— Act of Resumption—28 Hen. VI.
 Supremacy, documents relative to—Henry
 VIII.
 Testa de Nevile, transcript of, for several
 counties—Edw. I.
 Wales, bag of miscellanea relating to—
 various reigns.
 ——— Statute of—Edw. I.
 Wardrobe accounts—Edw. I. to Hen. VIII.
 from 21 to 23 Hen. VII. and 1 to 12,
 Hen. VIII.
 Wards and Liveries, Court of.
 Arreragia, books of—Eliz. to Car. I.
 Bills, answers, and depositions, mixed
 with those of the Court of Requests
 —various reigns.
 Calendar to the bills and answers—
 27 Hen. VIII. to 14 Car. I.
 Evidences of Wards estates—Hen. VII.
 to Car. I.
 Books of orders and interlocutory pro-
 ceedings—various reigns.
 Decrees—15 Eliz. 21 Car. I.
 Decrees and Patents—1 Phil. and
 Mary to 17 Jac. I.
 Dower, particulars for—9 Eliz. 9 Car. I.
 Feodaries accounts, in rolls and books
 —Hen. VIII. Jac. I. to Car. I.
 Transcripts and books—Eliz. to Car. I.
 and various reigns.
 Leases, particulars for—35 Eliz. to 21
 Jac. I.
 Fines for leases—Eliz.
 Calendar of leases—5 Hen. VIII. to
 19 Car. I.
 Entries of leases—1 Hen. VIII. to 2
 Jac. I.
 Liveries—36 Hen. VIII. to 21 Car. I.
 Special Liveries—1 to 34 Hen. VIII.
 Fines for liveries—34 Hen. III. to 4
 Edw. VI.
 Particulars for liveries—1 Hen. VIII.
 to 5 Mary.
 Transcripts of indentures—Hen. VIII.
 Edw. VI. 1 Eliz. 17 Car. I.
 Inquisitions post mortem—28 Hen.
 III. to 21 Car. I.
 Transcripts of inquisitions post mor-
 tem—2 to 30 Hen. VIII.
 Calendar to inq. post mortem—7 Eliz.
 15 Car. I.
 GENT. MAG. *February*, 1830.

Abstracts of inq. post mortem—10
 Jac. I. to 15 Car. I.
 Marriages and leases—17 Jac. I. to 14
 Car. I.
 Fines for marriages—16 to 36 Eliz.
 Rates, books of—5 and 6 Ph. and
 Mary, to 2 Jac. I.
 Receiver-general's accounts in Rolls,
 &c.—Hen. VIII. to Car. I.
 ——— in volumes—1 Edw. VI. to
 17 Car. I.
 Surveys—5 Hen. VIII. to 18 Eliz.
 Calendar to bargains and surveys—1
 Hen. VIII. to Eliz.
 Views of accounts—1 Ph. and Mar.
 to 8 Car. I.
 Wards accounts—Hen. VII.
 Sales and preferments of wards—5
 Hen. VIII. to 21 Car. I.
 Wards Committees, index of—31 Eliz.
 to 8 Jaq. I.
 Westminster, account of building York
 Place, temp. Hen. VIII.
 Westminster Abbey, endowment and foun-
 dation of Henry VII.'s Chapel.
 Wills, of Richard II. Henry V. VII. and
 VIII.
 Windsor Castle, expenses of rebuilding, and
 repairs, &c.—Edw. IV. to Hen. VIII.
 Wolsey, Cardinal, pensions to, correspond-
 ence with, accounts of his plate, jewels,
 &c. colleges founded by, &c.—Hen. VIII.
 Wood Sales.
 York Place, Westminster, accounts of build-
 ing—Henry VIII.

The greater part of these documents
 are stated to be unindexed, and many
 of them are in a confused state, and
 defective; others are marked as uncer-
 tain whether complete or not, some
 as partly or much decayed, and not a
 few as being quite perished.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CHRISTO- PHER MARLOWE.

(Continued from p. 5.)

I COME now to consider the charge
 of blasphemy, with which Mar-
 lowe's opinions have been unceremo-
 niously stigmatised. So often, indeed,
 and from so many quarters, has the
 imputation been repeated, that few
 seem disposed to question its truth, and
 the title of Atheist has by general con-
 sent become part and parcel of his
 character:

“Shame sits and grins upon his loathed
 grave,
 And howling vomits up in filthy guise,
 The blasting story of his infamies.”

Returne from Pernassus.

This tale, however, has quite as unstable a foundation as many others that have been related of him, though his biographers, kind souls! have almost universally taken the thing for granted, and dismissed poor Christopher to perdition, like his own Faustus, without troubling themselves to inquire into the justice of his sentence. Let us see, however, with whom the charge originated. The reader has already perused the substance of it, in the extract from the "Golden Grove" of W. Vaughan, whose puritanical prejudices were not calculated to render him very nice in his assertions upon any subject connected with the Drama, since he devotes one of his chapters to an inquiry "whether Stage-plays ought to be suffered in a well-governed commonwealth;" and after discussing the question with all the amiable temper and impartiality usually displayed by such writers upon such subjects, he arrives at the sage conclusion, that, "being fraught altogether with scurrilities and knavish pastimes, they are utterly intolerable." Vaughan, however, was not the first relater of the story; neither was Meres ("Wits' Treasury), as stated by the editor of Marlowe, 1826; both of them having borrowed it from a quarto work called "The Theatre of God's Judgments," 1597, written by that savage old puritan Thos. Beard, who, in his 23d chapter, treating "of epicures and atheists," gives the following more circumstantial detail of Marlowe's imputed atheistical opinions, with a description of his death, which is so outrageously *over-done*, that it refutes itself, or, if true, merely shows that he died delirious:

"Not inferior to any in atheisme and impietie, and equall to all in maner of punishment, was one of our own nation called Marlin,* by profession a scholler, brought vp from his youth in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, but by practise a play-maker and a poet of scurrilitie, who, by giuing too large a swinge to his owne wit, and suffering his lust to haue the full reines, fell (not without just desert) to that outrage and extremitie, that he denied God and his sonne Christ; and not onely in word blasphemed the Trinitie, but also (*as it is credibly reported*) wrote bookes against it, affirming our Saviour to be but a deceiuer, and Moses to be but a coniurer and seducer of the people, and the Holy Bible to be but vaine and idle stories, and all religion but a deuice of policie. But, see what a hooke the Lord

put in the nostrils of this barking dogge. It so fell out, that, as he purposed to stab one whom he ought a grudge unto, with his dagger, the other partie perceiuing, so auoided the stroke, that withall catching hold of his wrest, he stabbed his owne dagger into his owne head, in such sort, that notwithstanding all the meanes of surgerie that could be wrought, he shortly after died thereof; the manner of his death being so terrible (*for he even cursed and blasphemed to his last gaspe, and together with his breath an oath flew out of his mouth,*) that it was not onely a manifest signe of God's judgment, but also an horrible and feareful terror to all that beheld him. But herein did the justice of God most notably appeare, in that he compelled his owne hand, which had written those blasphemies, to be the instrument to punish him, and that in his brain, which had devised the same."

This is the earliest mention of Marlowe *by name* as a blasphemer; but Mr. Collier, in the "Poetical Decameron," has given an extract from a volume printed in 1594, under the title of "The French Academie," by T.B. (doubtless the Thomas Beard just quoted), in which he is evidently alluded to, though covertly, as "a blasphemous hel-hound." An edition of this book of an earlier date (1589), is in my possession, but it has not the passage in question.

Beard's account, as I before remarked, has hitherto passed unquestioned. It has been repeated by numerous writers, as derived from unquestionable authority; and though the exact coincidence of their stories, and even language, which shows that they all resorted to the same doubtful source of intelligence, ought to have excited suspicion and inquiry, the warmest admirers of Marlowe's genius have been content to believe that, in religious matters, he was a sad reprobate. Bishop Tanner styles him "a horrible and blasphemous atheist;" and Ant. Wood, who had little affection for the race of poets, has given universal currency to the relation, by contriving to introduce it in his "Athenæ," Art. "Thomas Newton," where he says, that "Marlowe denied God and his Son Christ, and not only in word blasphemed the Trinity, but also, *as it was credibly reported*, wrote divers 'DISCOURSES' against it, affirming our Saviour to be a deceiver and Moses to be a conjuror, and all religion but a device of policy. But see the end of this person, which was noted by all, ESPECIALLY THE PRECISIANS."

* In the margin the name is given properly, *Marlowe*.

I have now enumerated all the authorities from which an estimate of Marlowe's moral character has been formed; and it must be admitted that, so far as bare assertion goes, we have here a formidable body of evidence against this Tom Paine of the sixteenth century: yet who was ever before condemned upon testimony so completely unsupported by proof, and rendered so questionable by the reputation of the parties tendering it? Every one knows that the Puritans grossly vilified all those who in any way encouraged the Theatre; and it was not probable that Marlowe, who, in addition to being one of its most active and successful supporters, had severely ridiculed their manners and attire, would escape their malicious aspersions. Writers, who numbered among the deadly sins health-drinking, hair-curling, dancing, church-music, and, above all, play-writing, would scarcely fail (like many Puritans of our own day) to term the premature death of such a person a special manifestation of divine vengeance. That Marlowe's life was somewhat dissolute, cannot, I fear, be doubted; and the language employed by Greene, in a letter hereafter quoted, even warrants a belief that, in his thoughtless moments, he sometimes spoke lightly upon religious topics: but as for the stories of his dreadful and unparalleled blasphemies, let due allowance be made for the prejudices and palpable exaggerations of the parties from whom we have received them; and we must hesitate ere we assent to the probability of their truth. It should, moreover, be observed, that not one of the authors who accuse Marlowe of writing against religion, pretends to have *seen* his book, but, on the contrary, all give the story—"as it is reported." Now, had so famous a personage produced any thing of the kind, is it not very improbable, aye, impossible, that it should not have been known even to his contemporaries, and that its very name should have perished? Yet who ever met with the slightest trace of such a work, either MS. or printed, or any mention of it, save in the fanatical ravings of Beard, and the compilations of those writers who, unable or unwilling to investigate the truth of what they repeated, have suffered themselves to be influenced by him; a circumstance of itself almost sufficient to prove that it never existed. No one, I repeat, pre-

tends to more than hearsay authority upon the point; but in the "*Athenæ Britannicæ*" of Myles Davis, 1716, p. 377, there is a curious though somewhat obscure allusion to the subject, which should not be suppressed. The author, after remarking that there are now circulated "few libels of Arianizing dogmaticks," adds, "neither be there any memorials autographal of the Arian blasphemies of the stage-poet, Christopher Marlowe, now appearing since 1593*."

I have, however, a theory upon this point, to which I would not be thought to attach undue importance, but which, if allowed to possess any degree of probability, may perhaps serve to set the question at rest. I surmise, that the terrible compositions which procured for Marlowe the character of a blasphemer, were not argumentative treatises, but simply plays and poems! Wood, it will have been observed, says, in his account of him, that he "wrote divers discourses against the Trinity." Now it is very probable that these, after all, were nothing more than the two parts of "*Tamburlaine the Great*," which the bookseller's entry, in the Stationers' Register, 1590, as well as the title-pages of the first and second editions, style "*Tragicall Discourses*," and which abound with bombastic speeches, bordering upon blasphemy; insomuch that Greene, in his introduction to "*Perimides the Blacksmith*," 1588, upbraids the author for "daring God out of heaven with that atheist *Tamburlaine*." I will cite but one from among numerous similar passages, to show the freedom of tone which the language of the personages in this tragedy occasionally assumes:

"Well, soldiers, Mahomet remains in hell;
He cannot hear the voice of *Tamburlaine*.
Seek out another godhead to adore;
The God that sits in heaven,—*if any God*."
Act ii. Sc. 5.

So, in his "*Ovid*," Lib. iii. Eleg. 3:

"God is a name, no substance; fear'd in
vain;
And doth the world in fond belief detain.
Or, if there be a God, he loves fine wenches,
And all things too much in their sole power
drenches."

* It is a singular coincidence that, a century after (1690), one Marlowe published "*An Essay on the Trinity*," the title of which I met with in an old bookseller's catalogue, but have never been able to procure the work itself.

Again, Lib. iii. Eleg. 8:
 "When bad fates take good men, I am
 forbod,
 By secret thoughts, to think there is a God."

Other lines, equally objectionable, might be adduced, but these will suffice to illustrate my argument; and it is needless to swell this article with further quotations from pieces which now may readily be referred to. The bombast of the hero of "Tamburlaine" can scarcely fail to amuse; but I must confess, that expressions occasionally occur in that play, which might reasonably give offence to minds far less squeamishly constituted than those of Messrs. Beard, Vaughan, and the rest. Is it, therefore, by any means improbable, that it was this laxity of language which mainly contributed to blacken Marlowe's reputation; or that these "Two Tragicall Discourses" were transformed by puritanical zeal into set discourses against religion?

The reader, nevertheless, will judge for himself of a matter upon which perhaps, at this remote period, and with the paucity of materials we possess for forming an opinion, it is impossible to arrive at any positive conclusion. Let me not, however, be understood to assert that Marlowe was wholly free from that dangerous folly which esteems free-thinking to be a mark of spirit, and which frequently tempts men, for the sake of appearing witty, to handle sacred subjects profanely. Thus far, I fear, he must be considered guilty; but, in the total absence of satisfactory proof, let him not be branded as a cold-blooded sceptic—a deliberate, casuistical blasphemer, who not only entertained atheistical opinions himself, but aimed at shaking the faith of others by disseminating them in his works.

Before I quit the examination of this point, I must mention that, among the papers of the Lord Keeper Pickering, in the British Museum, there is preserved a most curious manuscript relating to Marlowe's imputed blasphemies, which, with those who are inclined to credit the tale, "may help to thicken other proofs, which now demonstrate thinly." So much of this remarkable document as is fit to be printed I shall transcribe; but some of the passages must be omitted, for reasons which will readily be imagined. They who are desirous to peruse the whole, may consult that somewhat rare tract, the "Observations on War-

ton's Hist. English Poetry," by Ritson, p. 40, where it is given entire.

"A Note, contayning the opinion of one Christopher Marlye, concernynge his Damnable opinions, and Judgment of Relygion, and Scorne of God's worde*.

"That the Indians, and many Authors of Antiquitei, have assuredly written of aboue 16 thowsand yeeres agone, wher Adam is proued to have leeuved wth in 6 thowsand yeers.

"He affirmeth that Moyses was but a Juggler, and that one Heriots can doo more then hee.

"That Moyses made the Jewes to travell fortie yeers in the wildernes, (w^{ch} iorny might have ben don in Lesse then one yeer,) er they came to the promised Lande, to the intente that those whoe wer privei to most of his subtileteis might perish, and so an ever lastinge suPsticion remayne in the harts of the people.

"That the firste beginnyng of Religion was only to keep men in awe.

"That it was an easye matter for Moyses, beinge brought vp in all the arts of the Egipcians, to abvse the Jewes, being a rvde and grosse people.

* * *

"That Christ was the sonne of a Carpenter; and that yf the Jewes, amonge whome he was borne, did crveifye him, thei best knew him, and whence he came.

"That Christ deserved better to die then Barahas; and that the Jewes made a good choyce, though Barabas were both a theife and a murtherer.

"That yf ther be any God or good Religion, then it is in the papists, because the service of god is P'formed wth more ceremonies, as elevac'on of the masse, Organs, singinge men, shaven crownes, &c. That all protestants are hypocritall asses.

"That yf he wer put to write a new religion, he wolde vndertake both a more excellent and more admirable method; and that all the new testament is filthely written.

* * *

"That all thei that love not tobacco and boyes, ar fooles.

"That all the Appostels wer fishermen and base fellowes, neither of witt nor worth. That Pawle only had witt. That he was a timerous fellow, in biddinge men to be subject to magistrates, against his conscience.

"That he had as good right to coyne, as the Queen of England; and that he was acquainted wth one Poole, a prisoner in Newgate, whoe hath great skill in mixture of mettals; and, haveinge learned some things

* This title is partly crossed out, and the following substituted:

"A Note, deli'u'd on whitson eve last, of the most horreble blasphemies vttered by X'pofer Marly, who w^{thin} iij dayes after came to a soden and fearfull end of his life."

of him, he ment, through help of a evnnyng stamp-maker, to coyne french crownes, pistoletts, and Englishe Shillings.

"That yf Christ had instituted the Sacraments wth more ceremonyall reverence, it wold have ben had in more admirac'on; that it wolde have ben much better, being administered in a Tobacco-pype.

* * *

"That one Richard Cholmelei hath confessed that he was p'swaded by Marloe's reason, to become an atheiste*.

"Theis things, wth many other, shall, by good and honest men, be proved to be his opinions and co'mon speeche; and that this Marloe coiueth; p'swadeth men to Atheisme, willinge them not to be afrayed of bugbeares and hobgoblins; and vtterly scornynge both God and his ministers, as I, Richard Bame will justify, both by my othe and the testimony of many honest men; and, almost all men wth whome he had conversed any tyme, will testefy the same. And, as I thinke, all men in christiantei ought to endeavor that the mouth of so dangerous a member may be stopped.

"He sayeth, moreour, that he hath coated a number of contrarieties out of the scriptures, w^{ch} he hath geeven to some great men, whoe in convenient tyme shal be named; when theis things shal be called in question, the witnesses shall be P'duced.

"RYCHARD BAME."

Who or what this Richard Bame was, it is now useless to inquire; but, according to the Editor of Marlowe's works (1826), the Stationers' Register, p. 316, shows that he was *hanged* at Tyburn on the 6th Dec. 1594. He was apparently some pitiful culprit, who strove to avert punishment from himself by becoming the accuser of others; or some canting, malignant scoundrel, whose enmity Marlowe had provoked, and who aimed at wreaking his revenge upon him by that common resource of weak minds, the blackening his adversary's character, craftily combining a charge of political delinquency with one of moral turpitude. The stroke of fate, however, interposed between his vengeance and his victim, and Marlowe perished by a less lingering doom than was intended for him by this sanctified slanderer.

Having now expressed my opinion pretty fully upon the question of Marlowe's imputed blasphemies, I have little more to offer upon this point, except to entreat that the reader, what-

* Opposite to this paragraph there is written in the margin, in a different hand, "*he is sayd for;*" which Ritson supposes to mean, that Cholmelie had been sent after to give information upon the subject.

ever he may think of my humble attempt to vindicate the poet's fame, will not form his conclusions without deliberately reperusing and comparing the evidences upon which the charge has been grounded; dispassionately weighing the probability of the several narratives; and, above all, taking into full consideration the circumstance that he who first broached the tale which others have heedlessly adopted, was a fierce and vindictive Puritan. Let him call to mind the rancorous malignity displayed by the members of that intolerant sect towards those who distinguished themselves by encouraging the arts which impart grace and elegance to society; and, above all, towards those who upheld the enormities of the Drama. Let him recollect of what extravagancies this same spirit, sometimes dormant, but never extinct, has impelled man to the commission in our times, when the conflagration of one theatre has been styled from the pulpit a national blessing, and the sudden downfall of another described (in a strain of impious buffoonery) as the triumphant issue of a contest between the Deity and the Evil Principle for the possession of its site*; when a writer, who probably would feel offended at being termed a fanatical fool, has ventured to assert, in print, that "thousands of unhappy spirits, and thousands yet to increase the number, will look back with unutterable anguish on the nights and days in which the plays of Shakspeare ministered to their guilty delights†!" Let him ask himself whether a writer capable of seriously, and perhaps conscientiously, promulgating such a sentiment as this, would hesitate to go a step further, and blacken by any means in his power the moral character of the author whose writings he so earnestly decries? Or whether he would not deem the invention of any libel, having a tendency to deter men from the perusal of them, a mere pious fraud—a piece of commendable duplicity? That Beard, with whom originated the charges against Marlowe, reasoned and acted somewhat after this fashion, is my firm conviction; but the reader, who has now before him all the accessible materials whereon to form an opinion, will dispassionately weigh the probabi-

* See "The Ground of the Theatre," by the Rev. G. Smith. 1828.

† "Eclectic Review," Vol. iii. Pt. i. p. 76.

lities, *pro* and *con*, and assent or demur to the correctness of my conclusion, as his judgment may determine.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

(*To be continued.*)

WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(*Continued from Vol. xcix. ii. p. 487.*)

THE following morning something of our listlessness remained; but, after breakfast, thanks to the town-crier, with his red coat and his drum, things seemed to brighten upon us.

Through the kindness of my friend . . . , I had received letters of introduction to Mr. Owen, one of the proprietors of the Cotton Mills at New Lanark, objects well worthy of attention, and which cannot be inspected unless by persons made known in this way to one of the managers. We found Mr. Owen at the mills, and received from him every civility. He informed us that, at the present time, between two and three thousand people were employed at the manufactory. But a very considerable share of his attention seemed to be directed to the *Schools*, forming part of the establishment, one consisting of three hundred boys, the other of the same number of girls. He did not appear to follow exactly the system of Lancaster or Dr. Bell, but rather united the two, in expectation, I suppose, of improving upon both. The Lancasterian system, however, appeared to me to be the basis; and we saw the boys go through their manœuvres, by the sound of the monitor's whistle, with much precision. Mr. Owen seemed altogether to disapprove of the system of punishment or reward. Not so the master; for, in the corner, we observed a delinquent with some ticket of disapprobation pinned to his sleeve, at which our conductor appeared considerably annoyed.

The establishment is of thirty years' standing. Formerly, the people employed were notorious for their extreme dissoluteness of manners and immorality; now, according to our informant, they are as remarkable for the opposite qualities. Many new regulations have been lately introduced. Amongst others, they have a public table, and a shop within the premises for the sale of all necessary articles of food and clothing. These innovations were at first very obnoxious, and accordingly resisted; but the people are

at length not only reconciled to them, but fully aware of their advantages.

I was given to understand that the employment amongst the cotton was not so unhealthy as generally supposed; and we saw a machine, lately invented, for removing the most injurious part of the process. The women and girls employed, with few exceptions, looked healthy and smart.

The machinery was of fir, a good deal of it foreign, and appeared in excellent order. In the lower stories are forges for iron and brass-work, some of which had an excellent polish, and was well worked. Indeed every thing appeared well regulated and most complete.

The noise of the machinery is distressingly loud, and, on the outside of the mills, resembles that of the Falls, for which it might easily be mistaken. Close to the mills a minor fall presents itself, which, in England, would be deemed very pretty, perhaps magnificent, and ornamented most carefully. Sometimes, however, there is a deficiency of water.

Mr. Owen has an excellent house in the neighbourhood of the mills, in a beautiful situation, surrounded by somewhat lofty hills, and which are planted in very good taste.

We started (walking) from our inn at Lanark at half-past two, taking the road to Hamilton. This was our first day of walking, and I still did not quite like the idea of the knapsack at my back; I therefore carried my *independent* in my hand to the end of the town. I think my companion had the magnanimity to put his in the proper place at starting. We had not proceeded far before we came within sound of the Fall of Stony Byers, on our right, a steep path leading down to it from the road. This fall is said to be only fifty-eight feet; yet it struck me as being superior in grandeur to any I had yet seen. Hitherto art had united with nature, and we had walked to Corra Lynn and Boniton through shady avenues, and on gravel walks, without a weed. Here Nature reigned supreme, and certainly appeared to greater advantage when unassisted and alone.

The afternoon was delightfully pleasant, and we lingered some time under the shade of beech and alder, while my companion sketched the Fall. We re-ascended by the steep path to the road, which still continued very pic-

turesque, winding by the banks of the Clyde, and affording a most delightful view of the hanging woods and river. About four miles on the right, we came to a neat house, belonging to Colonel Gordon; and, about the same distance onwards, to a castle of Lord Steinfort's, the latter most pleasantly situated.

We arrived at Hamilton at half-past seven, thirsty, and somewhat fatigued; and on the following morning (Sunday) proceeded through rain to the Palace, a venerable pile of building, in some degree resembling Holyrood-house.—The pictures are really superb, and it is decidedly the first collection in Scotland. We were principally struck with a painting of Daniel in the Lion's Den, by Rubens; by some inimitable Dutch paintings, and by some fine specimens of Salvator Rosa. There are also many excellent portraits, particularly one of the Earl of Denbigh.

The drawing-room, in which the chief pictures are disposed, is extremely magnificent, and a hundred and twenty feet in length. At the further end is a throne of crimson and gold, with the royal arms, which had accompanied the Duke of Hamilton when ambassador to Russia. This superb throne adds much to the magnificence of the room, which, notwithstanding its size, is, even in winter, very warm. The furniture throughout the Palace is extremely handsome, and it contains some of the most elegant cabinets I ever saw. From the windows we had a view of Chatelherault, at the distance of about two miles, built for a hunting seat, which appeared to be very pleasantly situated, and commanded, as we were informed, a most enchanting prospect. The ground and premises immediately adjoining the Palace did not appear in the best order, but the park is very fine, and contains many noble trees.

We had walked about three miles on our way from Hamilton, and it was again raining, when we were fortunately overtaken by a carriage, and arranged with the driver to convey us to Glasgow.

We soon crossed a bridge over the Clyde, where one unaccustomed to Scottish manners would have been surprised at the sight of two smart lassies, on their way to Kirk, in very handsome white gowns and yellow silk spencers, but without shoes or stockings—at least on their feet! Probably they had them in their pockets, ready

to put on clean in the Kirk-porch. We had heavy showers the whole of the way, and arrived at Glasgow about four. Both chaises and horses, on this road, appeared to be peculiarly good.

The Cathedral of Glasgow has a fine and very venerable appearance, particularly striking in Scotland, where so few of these edifices remain; but, on entering its doors, our veneration was by no means increased. The Church is now divided into two places of worship by the Presbytery, one of them lately fitted up with new deal pews and wainscoting, ill according with the other parts of the building. The smell from the new wood was very *unepiscopal*, and rather served to remind one of

“The nasal twang
Heard at *conventicle*, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the press'd nostril, spectacle be-
strid.”

The principal window is ornamented by some modern painted glass, sent from London about two years since.

Under the guidance of a friendly *bibliopole* we visited the Canal, in which were several large vessels; the Lunatic Asylum, a handsome and commodious building; and the Observatory, which is furnished with excellent instruments. We also explored the Infirmary, of three hundred beds.

The College has a very venerable and really *collegiate* appearance, in this respect differing altogether from that at Edinburgh. In the Courts at Glasgow we might fancy ourselves at Oxford or Cambridge. The building consists of two quadrangles. At the end of the second is the edifice built for Dr. Hunter's Museum. This Court is open on one side to grounds, which are neat, and ornamented by several handsome trees. The class-rooms for the students in humanity are spacious, and appeared newly fitted up. Particular benches are ticketed with the name of the class which occupies them. The academical dress consists of a red gown. The Professor's reading-room is a good-sized, handsome, and very comfortable apartment, adorned by some good portraits—one of their great benefactor Dr. Hunter. The Library is a light and elegant building; and, altogether, we were much gratified by our inspection.

In the Museum, the anatomical preparations are invaluable; the minerals beautiful, and in excellent order. In this room may be seen two autographs

letters, one from Dr. Franklin, the other from General Washington. The far-famed Medals can only be seen in the presence of three Professors; and here my letters of introduction were very serviceable.

After bidding adieu to these gentlemen, we put ourselves under the direction of Cameron, the janitor, and inspected the process for singeing muslin. The muslin is made to pass quickly over a red-hot iron cylinder, also in motion, and thus its superfluities and asperities are removed. It comes away discoloured, but is afterwards taken to the bleach-field, and there obtains its snowy whiteness.

It was now too late to think of walking to Dumbarton, yet we found it very disagreeable to spend another night in Glasgow. After a hasty repast, therefore, we made with all haste for the steam-boat, which was to sail for Greenock between five and six. We embarked on board the Princess Charlotte, and were speedily at Duglass.

Duglass is about three miles from Dumbarton, and from hence we had a very pleasant walk, as the evening was uncommonly fine, though very cool. The rocks to the right of the road are extremely fine, and the first appearance of the Castle very striking.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th, some slight showers did not prevent us from visiting the Castle. From the Church-yard the Rock has a noble appearance, but the buildings on it are but insignificant. They are by no means imposing except from their situation, which is altogether very grand, the hill, disjoined from all others, rising from an immense plain. Under the guidance of a soldier, we ascended a long and laborious flight of steps to the batteries, where the first *wonder* was a miserable *trout* in a well. This fish was nearly new to its prison-house. Its predecessor had lived in it for thirty years. We ascended still further, to the summit of the lower division. From this point there is a most extensive and varied view of the Clyde and the adjoining country. In a clear day it is possible to see Glasgow. When we visited Dumbarton it was hazy, and the view rendered much less magnificent from the absence of the tide; yet we thought we discovered Ben Lomond. Near to this spot is a small building, in which General St. Simon was some time confined.

We descended a little, in order to come at the steps leading to the higher pinnacle, where a small party of the 71st were on parade.

Our last sight was the celebrated sword of Sir William Wallace, kept in the Guard-Room, and which, like the dirk of Hudibras, might be used either for civil or warlike purposes. We here left our friend the soldier, and were down in the plain in a few seconds.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Norton-street, Portland-place.*

THE high and merited reputation which your excellent Magazine has maintained from its origin, renders it a duty in your readers to correct any mistake of which it may have been the medium. Your correspondent W. P. (in your January Number) has no doubt stated exactly what Garrick said at Hampton; but the word “establishment” admits of a doubtful meaning; and it might be inferred that Garrick was the original founder of the Theatrical Fund. Now, Sir, the real founder of the Theatrical Fund was Mr. Thomas Hull, a learned man and a respectable actor. The Theatrical Fund originated at Covent Garden Theatre, and a year or two afterwards was adopted at Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Garrick wrote and spoke an Address in support of it, which I had the pleasure of hearing, in his latter days. By desire of Mr. Richards, formerly scene-painter at Covent Garden Theatre, on the death of Mr. Hull, I wrote the following Epitaph, which is placed on his tombstone in the Church-yard of St. Margaret’s, Westminster:

EPITAPH.

“On the late THOMAS HULL, Esq. Founder of The Theatrical Fund.

“Hull, long respected in his Scenic Art,
On life’s great stage sustain’d a virtuous part;
And, some memorial of his zeal to show
For his lov’d art, and shelter age from woe,
He form’d that noble FUND, which guards his
name—

Embalm’d by Gratitude, enshrin’d by Fame.

Mr. Garrick might reasonably rejoice that he adopted, and by his great talents supported, so benevolent an Institution.

I am, Mr. Urban, your friend and admirer,

JOHN TAYLOR.

P. S. It is somewhat surprising that, at the anniversary celebrations, the name of Mr. Hull is never mentioned

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Records of Capt. Clapperton's last Expedition to Africa. By Richard Lander, his faithful Attendant, and the only surviving Member of the Expedition. With the subsequent Adventures of the Author. 2 vols. post 8vo. Colburn.

WHEN we reflect on the many gallant souls, stimulated by the daring spirit of adventure, who have perished in this inhospitable and mortiferous portion of the globe;—when we recall to mind the ill-fated destinies of Park, Belzoni, Denham, Laing, and innumerable others, whose names will be embalmed in the recollections of an admiring posterity;—and, finally, when the dauntless Clapperton and all his enterprising companions, save the author of these volumes, have shared the fate of their predecessors in the same perilous career,—we cannot but feel a deep though melancholy interest in the details connected with the above expedition. They are written in the most unassuming manner, and bear in every line the very impress of truth. Considering the subordinate capacity in which the writer was engaged, it is really a matter of surprise that he should have executed the task of producing these volumes with so much graphic ability; but it is evident that his talents were far beyond the capacity of a menial, though his enterprising spirit induced him to accept any situation, however humble, that might gratify his ardent thirst for foreign adventure and useful discovery. In confirmation of this we have only to advert to his late appointment by Government to explore the Niger, accompanied by his brother, as stated in p. 64 of our last Magazine.

In a neat “Sketch of the Author’s Life,” prefixed to these “Records,” his first introduction to and engagement with Capt. Clapperton, are thus briefly stated. It shows the zeal and dauntless ardour with which Mr. Lander entered upon so perilous an expedition, though in direct opposition to the wishes of his friends and relatives.

“Having heard that it was the intention of the British Government to send out another expedition for the purpose of exploring the yet undiscovered parts of central Africa, and of endeavouring to ascertain the source, progress, and termination, of the mysterious Niger; and the attempt coinciding exactly with my long-cherished wishes, I instantly waited upon the late Captain Clapperton, who I was told was to be placed at its head, and expressed to that brave and spirited officer the great eagerness I felt to become a party, however humble, to the novel and hazardous undertaking into which he was about to enter. The Captain listened to me with attention, and after I had answered a few interrogations, willingly engaged me to be his confidential servant. In this interview the keen, penetrating eye of the African traveller did not escape my observation; and by its fire, energy, and quickness, denoted, in my own opinion at least, the very soul of enterprise and adventure.”

In pursuance of his engagement, Mr. Lander shortly after left the Metropolis with Capt. Clapperton for Portsmouth, being then in the twenty-first year of his age. On the 27th of August, 1825, they embarked in the Brazen sloop of war, along with the other associates of the mission, consisting of Capt. Pearce, R.N.; Dr. Morrison, a Navy surgeon; Dr. Dickson, a Scotch surgeon; Columbus, a West Indian mulatto, who had accompanied Major Denham in the previous journey; and Pasko, a black native of Houssa, who was to act as interpreter. The expedition arrived at Cape Coast on the 14th of November, and sailed for Cape Castle on the 17th. After touching at Whydah, they came to an anchor in Badagry Roads on the 28th.

“The day after the arrival of the Brazen at Badagry (says Mr. Lander), the gentlemen of the mission and the officers of the ship assembled on the quarter-deck to take a final farewell of each other; and some of the latter were deeply affected, as with a faltering voice and agitated manner they breathed their hopes that success might attend the perilous undertaking to which their enterprising friends had so willingly devoted themselves. There was something so moving in the pathetic spectacle of Englishmen parting under a strong persuasion, almost amounting to a conviction, of meeting no more in *this* world,—to see the manly resolution and stubborn indifference of British

officers combating with the tenderer and more amiable feelings of human nature, that I myself could with difficulty stifle my emotion; and to dispel the gloom which hung upon my mind, I bade the officers a hasty and respectful adieu, and shaking hands with many of the honest seamen on deck, I sprang into a canoe that lay alongside the Brazen, and as two of the natives were rowing it towards the shore, I took the opportunity of playing '*Over the hills and far away*,' on a small bugle horn which I had brought with me. This elicited the admiration of the sailors of the ship, and I landed amidst the hearty cheers and acclamations of them all."

After crossing the river Formosa, about a mile in width, the travellers arrived at Badagry, where they remained till the 27th of December, being comfortably accommodated at the dwelling of Mr. Houtson, who had previously resided at this place. On quitting Badagry, they began to experience the difficulties and extreme miseries of African travelling.

"Captain Clapperton having borrowed the horse of a Badagrian chief, he and Mr. Houtson agreed to ride him in turns. We took a short route across the country, whilst Captain Pearce and Dr. Morrison proceeded to Dagnoo by a safer but more circuitous road. It was evening when we left Bookhar, and it soon becoming dark, we had to grope our way on a narrow foot path, winding through a gloomy dismal forest, and rendered almost impervious to man or beast, except on the beaten track, by reason of thick entangling underwood. To add to our misery, Captain Clapperton became so painfully galled in consequence of riding on the back of a lean horse without a saddle, that he preferred walking the remainder of the way, although wearing only slippers; these were soon lost, and he was obliged to limp a considerable distance barefooted, so that his feet were swollen, and blistered dreadfully, and before reaching Isako were literally bathed in blood." P. 57.

"The roads being rendered almost impassable, in consequence of the rains that had fallen the preceding night, it was not without experiencing considerable difficulty that we could pursue our journey. The mud and water reached, in some places, almost to the horses' shoulders; and Dawson,* who was ill with ague, was unable to retain his seat on the animal's back, and fell three or four times in the mire, till he became so much exhausted by struggling to regain his seat, that, in despair, he at last flung his arms only across the horse's back; and panting with his exertions, was in this

manner dragged to a considerable distance. At eleven o'clock we arrived at the village of Egbo; and after partaking of a slight refreshment, each of us being indisposed in a greater or less degree, we stretched ourselves at full length on our mats, in the hope of obtaining a little sleep. Dawson, however, was taken dreadfully ill, and his moanings of distress prevented me from closing my eyes. He pronounced the names of his wife and children, whom he had left in England, with a bitter emphasis, and reproached himself repeatedly with having deserted them, to perish miserably in a strange country." P. 74.

During his agonies poor Dawson swallowed a dose from a phial, by mistake, which caused his immediate dissolution. Captain Pearce and Dr. Morrison soon after fell victims to excessive fatigue and the baneful influence of the climate.

After experiencing innumerable difficulties, the remainder of the party arrived at Katunga, the capital of Yariba, on the 15th of Jan. 1826, where they remained seven weeks, the King, on various frivolous pretences, refusing to grant them permission to depart. The account which Mr. Lander gives of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, when residing there, is very amusing.

On the 6th of March the travellers left Katunga; but Mr. Houtson, on account of ill health, was left behind, and died after a few days' illness—the party being thus reduced to two Europeans only, Capt. Clapperton and Mr. Lander. On quitting the Yaribean territories, they passed through several villages which had been burnt by the Falatahs, a powerful and increasing tribe, who are, at the present time, desolating the interior of this part of Africa, by conquest and spoliation. Some of these Falatahs profess the Mahommedan faith, and some worship idols, like the natives themselves, whilst others have no outward form of religion at all. Many of them are for ever wandering from place to place, like the Bedouin Arabs, and others spend a tranquil existence in the occupations of pasturage and agriculture. Several are suspected of stirring up the minds of the people against their rulers, and treated accordingly with as much contumely and disrespect as the Jews in some countries of Europe.

The expedition passed through Wow Wow, the metropolis of a province of the same name, in the em-

* An English seaman, who had been engaged at Badagry as servant to Dr. Morrison.

pire of Borghoo, which is governed by Mohammed, a Mussulman; strongly addicted to superstition, but of mild and unassuming manners. Boussa is a province contiguous to Wow Wow, the capital of which, called also Boussa, is situated on an island in the river Niger, or more properly the Quorra, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. It is chiefly remarkable as the place where the enterprising Park and his companions experienced their melancholy fate. Our travellers took some pains to ascertain the particulars of his death, and to recover if possible his journal and papers; but it appears that they had all been destroyed, or conveyed no one knew whither; and the inhabitants were extremely reserved on the subject. The following appears to be the most authentic version of the dismal story of the deaths of Park and Martin, which Mr. Lander was able to obtain:

“The voyagers had reached Youri in safety, and were on intimate and familiar terms with its Sultan, father to the reigning prince, who intreated them to finish their journey through the country by land, instead of proceeding down the Quorra to the salt water; observing, that the people inhabiting the islands and borders of the river were ferocious in their manners, and would not suffer their canoe to proceed without having first rifled it of its contents, and exposed them to every species of indignity and insult; and that if their lives were spared, they would infallibly be detained as domestic slaves. This evil report was considered as the effect of jealousy and prejudice; and, disregarding the prudent counsel of the Sultan of Youri, the ill-fated adventurers proceeded down the Quorra as far as the island of Boussa, from whence their strange-looking canoe was observed by one or two of the inhabitants, whose shouts brought numbers of their companions, armed with bows and arrows, to the spot. At that time the usurpations of the Falatahs had begun to be the general talk of the black population of the country, so that the people of Boussa, who had only *heard* of that warlike nation, fancied Mr. Park and his associates to be some of them, coming with the intention of taking their town, and subjugating its inhabitants. Under this impression, they saluted the unfortunate Englishmen from the beach with showers of missiles and poisoned arrows, which were returned by the latter with a discharge of musketry. A small white flag had been previously waved by our countrymen, in token of their peaceable intentions; but

this symbol not being understood by the people of Boussa, they continued firing arrows, till they were joined by the whole male population of the island, when the unequal contest was renewed with greater violence than ever. In the mean time the Englishmen, with the blacks they had with them, kept firing unceasingly amongst the multitude on shore, killing many, and wounding a still greater number, till their ammunition being expended, and seeing every hope of life cut off, they threw their goods overboard; and desiring their sable assistants to swim towards the beach, locked themselves firmly in each other's arms, and springing into the water, instantly sank, and were never seen again.”

Our author relates a curious adventure which took place at the city of Wow Wow with a widow lady of Arab extraction named *Zuma*, who was immensely rich, and possessed of so much influence, that she had even aspired at the government, by attempting to depose her sovereign. This lady, who was greatly celebrated for the pinguidity of her person, and was a perfect beauty, according to African notions, became desperately enamoured of Mr. Lander; and on his rejecting her ardent suit, she made overtures to his master—a circumstance which involved the parties in some troubles with the reigning sovereign, who was extremely jealous lest such an alliance might endanger his throne! Mr. Lander's description of this sable Venus is truly amusing. “Poor widow Zuma, (he exclaims) I almost fancy I see her now, waddling into our house, a moving world of flesh, puffing and blowing like a blacksmith's bellows, and the very pink and essence of African fashion.”

On the 23d of December, after a wearisome journey from Kano of nearly a month, Lander reached Soccatoo, the celebrated capital of the Falatahs, where Capt. Clapperton had already arrived some time previous. This place has been very much enlarged by the present Sultan Bello, and appears to be the most important city in the interior of Africa. The wall that surrounds the capital of the Falatah empire, does not indeed encompass so large a portion of ground as that of Kano, but its population is treble the amount; and allowing the latter city to contain forty thousand souls, the aggregate number of inhabitants in Soccatoo will be one hundred and twenty thousand.

It was at Soccatoo that the lamented Clapperton breathed his last. The narrative of his sufferings, death, and funeral, as related by Lander, is truly affecting.

“The slaves having accomplished the task of digging the grave, the corpse was borne to the brink of the pit, and I planted the flag close to it; then, uncovering my head, and opening a prayer-book, amidst showers of tears, I read the impressive funeral service of the Church of England over the remains of my valued master—the Eug-

lish flag waving slowly and mournfully over them at the same moment. Not a single soul listened to this peculiarly distressing ceremony: for the slaves were quarrelling with each other the whole of the time it lasted. This being done, the flag was taken away, and the body slowly lowered into the earth; and I wept bitterly as I gazed, for a last time, on all that remained of my intrepid and beloved master.”

A vignette, representing the funeral ceremony, is introduced with very appropriate effect.



The author, having experienced a severe illness and much suffering, left Soccatoo on the 4th of May, and made the best of his way towards the Coast, passing through Kano, Wow Wow, and Katunga. After enduring much fatigue and sickness, and meeting with many strange adventures, he arrived at Badagry on the 21st of November, having been a month on the road from Katunga.

Owing to the base insinuations of the Portuguese residents at Badagry, the author was compelled by the native priests to swallow a liquid poison, to prove that he was innocent of all treasonable designs. By miraculous good fortune, he was saved from the fatal effects of the dreadful ordeal.

“I took the bowl in my trembling hand, and gazed for a moment on the sable countenances of my judges; but not a single look of compassion shone upon any of them; a dead silence prevailed in the gloomy sanctuary of skulls; every eye was intently fixed upon me; and seeing no possibility of escape, or of evading the piercing glance of the priests and elders, I offered up, internally, a short prayer to the

Throne of Mercy,—to the God of Christians,—and hastily swallowed the fetish, dashing the poison-chalice to the ground. A low murmur ran through the assembly; they all thought I should instantly have expired, or at least have discovered symptoms of severe agony, but detecting no such tokens, they arose simultaneously, and made way for me to leave the hut. On getting into the open air, I found my poor slaves in tears; they had come, they said, to catch a last glimpse of their master; but when they saw me alive and at liberty, they leaped and danced for joy, and prepared a path for me through the dense mass of armed people. These set up an astounding shout at my unexpected appearance, and seemed greatly pleased (if I might be allowed to judge) that I had not fallen a victim to the influence of their fearful fetish. On arriving at my dwelling, I took instant and powerful means to eject the venomous potion from my stomach, and happily succeeded in the attempt.”

Mr. Lander remained two months at Badagry, anxiously waiting the arrival of some English trader, when, on the 20th of January, he received a letter directed to “The Englishman at Badagry,” from Captain Laing, of the brig *Maria*, of London, who had pur-

posely come from Whydah, to convey him from thence. He accordingly took his immediate departure for England.

The portrait which Mr. Lander has drawn of the African character, with the exception of the horrid cruelties practised at Badagry, is extremely favourable; and, indeed, he presents his readers with a lively portraiture of the religious sects, governments, amusements, manners, &c. of the natives, from Badagry to Soccatoo.

“Nature (says he) has endowed the African with a buoyant, cheerful, happy temper; so that no calamity, however great,—no grief, however poignant,—is capable of making a deep or lasting impression on his mind. He does indeed display a lively natural feeling when his infant children are snatched forcibly from his embraces; or he himself torn from his home, and kindred, and village-tree, to gaze upon strange faces, and wander amongst foreign scenes; but this emotion is as evanescent as a flash of lightning; he knows no fixed lasting sorrow; past misfortunes are quickly swallowed up in present enjoyment, while anticipations of the future have no power to harass and perplex him, because it is painful for him to think at all, and he does *not* think.”

“The Africans have less of *sentiment* in their love affairs than Europeans; they have no stolen interviews—no rambling in verdant fields—no affectionate squeezes of the hand—no language of the eyes—no refined feeling—no moonlight reveries; all is conducted in the most unpoetical business-like way imaginable, and is considered in the light of one of their least important concerns; the lover merely saying to his intended bride, ‘Should you like to become my wife, my dear?’ To which the lady replies, ‘I have no objection.’ ‘Then come and live with me,’ retorts the man; and from that hour the couple reside together.”

We have rarely experienced more pleasure than in the perusal of these interesting volumes. The philosopher will be gratified by the fund of information they contain, and the general reader by the very amusing details with which they are interspersed.

A fine portrait of Mr. Lander by Dean is given as a frontispiece to the first volume; and the wood engravings that embellish the second are very favourable specimens of the art.

Life and Times of Francis the First, King of France. By James Bacon, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Second Edit.

IT is an amusing part of history, to observe by what means some people free themselves from the inconvenient feelings of right and wrong; and to ac-

quire a knowledge of these means, so that we may avoid or counteract them, is the instructive object of the science of history. Our Henry VIII. has been commonly thought an original genius in the means alluded to, and an accordant distinction has been conferred upon him which would not disgrace the devil himself. But contemporary history can alone explain contemporary acts; and the royal author was, in certain eminent and as supposed novel depravities, only a plagiarist.

We had scarcely opened the first volume, when we came to a “delicate investigation,” which was the archetype of Henry’s dissolution of his marriage with Catharine, and of the previous discussions (*mutatis mutandis*) concerning the quantum of intimacy which subsisted between her and Prince Arthur, her former husband. Henry found the following horse ready-saddled, and gladly mounted it.

“By the death of Charles VIII. Anne of Brittany, the object of Louis’s first passion, was again free to dispose of her hand. He resolved upon annulling his actual marriage; and, alleging that which was untrue*, solicited the Pope to grant him a divorce from his wife Jeanne [daughter of Louis XI.], and a dispensation to contract a marriage with the Queen Dowager. He alleged, that he had secretly protested, at the time of his marriage, against the duress under which he was compelled to solemnize it; that Jeanne was deformed, and of so feeble a constitution that it was impossible that she could produce an heir to the throne. Upon every principle of moral justice, it is clearly impossible to excuse such a proceeding, even if all the circumstances upon which it was grounded had been as true as some of them were notoriously false. And yet such was the public feeling of that day, that it seems to have excited little disgust; nor is it mentioned by the historians of the times as any blemish upon the character of the King. With the exception of some of the inhabitants of Paris, who entertained a respect for the memory of Louis XI. to them a benefactor, although a scourge to the rest of his people, and who did not hesitate to express their disapprobation of the unworthy treatment to which his daughter was exposed, no one seems to have censured it. Jeanne herself offered no effectual opposition to the proceeding; but her love of truth would not permit her to let the King’s depositions respecting her

* “He swore, in the face of the Church, that the marriage had never been consummated, though the princess had sworn the contrary; and published other matters not more probable.” i. p. 15, note a.

marriage pass uncontradicted. Having discharged this duty to her conscience, she assumed the monastic habit."

The people took all this patiently, and so did the English with regard to Catharine; but did they do so in the affair of the late Queen Caroline, where the question of solvent or bankrupt morality was far more deeply implicated? But in those days, "fishing in troubled waters" often ended in drowning; and now such fishers can swim; nor is it any other than real benefit to society that the people should be able to value and exhibit moral feelings, for upon these depend happiness and the well-being of families.

Wolsey's ejaculation—"If I had served my God as faithfully as I have done my king," &c. has been much admired, and is an ejaculation very just for the cat's-paw of a sovereign, who was a despot and a voluptuary, and never exercised pity but from indifference, nor practised justice but from self-interest. The Marechal de Grè had offended the Queen of Louis XI.; and upon his trial, when the Countess of Angouleme, to whose hand he had once aspired, gave rancorous evidence against him, he said to her:

"If I had always served God as I have served you, Madam, I should not have a great account to render at my death." i. 46.

People, in those days, valued most highly the sovereigns who did not tax them, and kept down the nobles. Elizabeth has had the credit of originality given to her for this policy, but we find that she was only a copyist of Louis XI.

"Louis, who, at the commencement of this expedition, had been obliged to impose some additional taxes, no sooner found that he had terminated the enterprise without costs, than he ordered the collection to cease; a proceeding which exposed him to the ridicule of some of his unthinking courtiers, but formed an additional claim to the affection of the people, who had given him the appellation of father." i. 62.

The King was ridiculed for this avarice in a farce; but he replied:

"I had rather my courtiers should laugh at my avarice, than that my people should weep at my profusion." i. 62.

The manœuvre of infantry lying down to avoid shot, is not new. At the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, a body of Spanish infantry did so; but the French brought guns to bear upon them from an elevation, and with the aid of

archery so galled them, that they rose, and could not be withheld from rushing into action. i. 84.

"Louis," says Mr. Bacon (i. 118) "set an example of dignified morality and exalted virtue, which made his court one of the purest in the whole world."

But this eminence of virtue, and its consequent public influence, could not secure him from the intrusion of "foxes who preach to poultry," and well know their advantage, when they can lay hold of a weak mind. He had married Anne of Brittany for love, and no man is a sincere lover who does not act weakly in consequence. Louis suffered much disquiet, because "the intriguing of the emissaries of the Pope induced his Queen to think that her husband had placed his soul in jeopardy by engaging in a war with the head of the church." i. 110.

Every body recollects the famous reply of the French guard at Waterloo—that they died—but never surrendered. After the battle of Marignou, certain Switzers, who were summoned to surrender, replied, "that their enemies knew that they were always prepared to die, but never surrendered." They perished to a man: but of the *vieilles moustaches* those only who could not help it; for when a man has no alternative between standing or falling, it is very natural that he should prefer running away, brave as he may be under hope.

Sham wooden cannon are exhibited in the Tower, as having been invented in stratagem. At the marriage of Lorenzo de Medici with Madeleine de Boulogne, in 1518, a wooden fort was erected. It contained artillery, consisting of large wooden cannon, iron-hooped, which discharged balls filled with wind. i. 201, 202.

James I. when at dinner, used to converse with bishops, who then attended on purpose. The same custom obtained at the court of Francis I. He never supped, dined, or took a walk, without the society of men of learning." i. 214, 215.

The *Whiteboys* in Ireland are said to have been so denominated because, wanting uniforms, they put their shirts over their clothes. It appears that a certain attack was called the *Camisade* of Rebec, because Pescara, in order to enable his soldiers to distinguish each other in the dark, had made them put their shirts over their armour. i. 449.

Bayard, just before he was killed, said, "I commend my soul to God—my life is my country's." i. 451. There is no doubt that the celebrated Sheridan borrowed from hence his famous reply of, "my life is my Prince's," connected with another phrase, which we do not precisely recollect.

It seems that, in the year 1538, the following notion obtained concerning medical men. Mr. Bacon says:

"Jews and Arabs were then the most renowned professors of medicine, and the vulgar notions had so confounded their knowledge with their religion, that unless they professed the faith of their several nations, they were not relied on. When Francis I. was suffering under a dangerous illness at Compeign, in 1538, he requested the Emperor to send him from Spain a celebrated Jewish physician. On the arrival of this medical professor, he turned out to be a converted Jew, and was so well satisfied with the change of his religion, that he boasted of it to the King. Francis was convinced that, in order to be effectually cured, he must have the aid of a real Jew, and he therefore dismissed the convert, and sent to Constantinople for an Israelite who adhered to the faith of his fathers. The Jew came and cured him, but it was by a remedy which might have been prescribed with equal effect by a Christian: he simply told the King to drink ass's milk." ii. 102.

We have not entered into narrative or incident, though many parts of the work would vindicate extracts, if we had room. The history is a political one; and, like many such, refers chiefly to attempts and failures as to making new conquests. It shows that there were, in those days, better warriors than statesmen, and fewer good men than either. The execution of the work deserves high praise.

The History of the Jews. Vols. II. and III.
16mo. Murray.

THE connection of the Hebrew history with Christianity has given it a preponderating importance over other histories, because it is, in fact, an attestation of prophecy, and is indirectly connected with the doctrine of future life. Indeed, such a history as that of the Jews, is one which all persons should read, not as a mere matter of entertainment or interest, but as a study of the highest moment, and an indispensable companion to the Bible. A cheap and well-digested work on the subject is therefore to be deemed a public benefaction.

It is difficult for an Englishman to separate the idea of Jews from pedlars, who cry "old cloaths," hawk sealing-wax, and have a peculiar physiognomical character. But whoever reads the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, and the 24th of Matthew, will see that they were persons whom Providence consigned to Christians, that they might be treated much in the same way as anatomical subjects; and that (till recently) they have been treated by the said Christians accordingly, and have no otherwise been regarded as of the human race. We are not, however, disposed to review this Work theologically; and shall therefore take other ground.

The fortifications of Jerusalem at the time of the siege, seem to throw light upon military architecture, and castrametation. Upon parts of these fortifications we shall therefore make some remarks.

"Jerusalem, at this period, was fortified by three walls in all those parts where it was not surrounded by abrupt and impassable ravines; there it had but one." ii. p. 14.

This practice of three valla, to guard accessible parts, and only one where there was a ravine, is quite common in British camps; though at Jerusalem the walls were not concentric circles, but irregular, according to the nature of the ground, or artificial defences, and intended to divide the portions of the city into four distinct towns.

The construction of the outer wall seems to explain the cause why the Cyclopean masonry was made to consist of enormous blocks.

"The stones were 35 feet long, so solid as not to be easily shaken by battering engines, or undermined. The wall was $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad." P. 16.

This proportion of 35 feet seems to have been a standard, for the towers which guarded the circuit of all their walls, were of the same cyclopean massiveness. The construction in diminishing stories, one above another, shows that the towers were of Babylonian and Egyptian fashion.

"They were 35 feet broad, and 35 high; but above this height were lofty chambers, and above those again, upper rooms and large tanks to receive the rain-water. Broad flights of steps led up to them." P. 17.

From the length of the stones, it appears that the walls were not of the

earlier Cyclopean styles, but of that later manner, which is presumed to have subsisted between the times of Epaminondas and Alexander; unless the fashions, prevalent in Egypt and India, are not comprised in the usual classification of the style alluded to.

The Palace of the Kings was plainly of Egyptian character.

“It was surrounded by a wall 35 feet high, which was adorned by towers at equal distances, and by spacious barrack rooms with 100 beds in each. It was paved with every variety of rare marble; timbers of unequalled length and workmanship supported the roofs. The chambers were countless, adorned with all kinds of figures, the richest furniture, and vessels of gold and silver. There were numerous cloisters of columns of different orders, the squares within of beautiful verdure; around were groves and avenues, with fountains and tanks, and bronze statues pouring out the water. There were likewise large houses for tame doves.” P. 19.

The cloisters and general fashion are the chief things which show that this building had especially an Egyptian character. The “all kinds of figures,” in the chambers, assimilate the hieroglyphics on the walls of edifices in that country, though the prohibition of animal representations probably caused the figures, as in coins, to be of the vegetable world; or more probably of knops, open flowers, cherubims, and palm trees, as mentioned in the Book of Kings (1 Kings, c. vi. 18, 29). Wainscoting, deal floors, and wooden ceilings, are also particularized in the same chapter; and we know that there were, in the middle ages, rooms *floored*, *wainscotted*, and *ceiled* with planks, of which one still exists at Lambeth.

The tower of Psephina was an octagon (p. 18). We do not recollect any such form in Egyptian, Indian, or Greek work. This is the earliest specimen known to us. The fashion does not appear before the Roman æra, in Fosbroke's Foreign Topography (see p. 35, 49, 88, &c.)

Our early Castles, in the frequent fashion of a square with four angular towers, had an ancient origin.

“The fortress Antonia stood alone, on a high and precipitous rock near ninety feet high, at the north-west corner of the temple. It was likewise a work of Herod. The whole face of the rock was fronted with smooth stone for ornament, and to make the ascent so slippery as to be impenetrable; round the top of the rock there was first a

low wall, rather more than five feet high. The fortress was seventy feet in height. It had every luxury and convenience of a sumptuous palace, or even of a city; spacious halls, courts, and baths. It appeared like a vast square tower, with four other towers at the corners; three of them between eighty and ninety feet high: that at the corner next to the Temple above 120.” P. 19.

Adjacent, as in the Greek Acropolis, was the Temple, and from hence, in the primary origin, arose our custom of the Church near the castle and manor-house. The larger corner tower was the archetype of our keep, and a dwarf wall round the summit appears at Launceston, a British castle.

Mr. Wilkins, in his *Magna Grecia*, assimilates, in correction of previous error, the form of the Temple of Solomon to that of a Greek one.

The plan before us, p. 20, pronounced to be most accordant with the descriptions, has a commixture of both Egyptian and Grecian forms. If the Porch, Holy Place, and Holy of Holies, resemble the *Cella* of the Greek Temple in the disposition of the interior, the sides were not lined externally, as here, with the Priest's chambers, but with columns or pseudo-columns; nor do we remember in any others than in Egyptian Temples, a division of the Hieron into so many courts and cloisters. The fashion of placing the houses of our Prebendaries or Canons around our Cathedrals, had however its evident commencement in the ancient lodgings of the Priests around the Temples.

The author (Mr. Milman) thinks it probable, that the later Jews first generally adopted their commercial habits in Asia Minor and Alexandria (p. 136); but, whenever and however they acquired these habits, to them preservation, and such well-being as unhappy circumstances permitted, have been owing; because Kings and Nobles took them upon these accounts under their protection*. Most happily does our author delineate the history of the Jews in the middle and modern ages.

“At one period, the history of the Jews is written, as it were, in their blood; they show no signs of life, but in their cries of agony; they only appear in the annals of the world, to be oppressed, robbed, persecuted, and massacred. Yet still patient and indefatigable, they pursue, under every disadvantage, the steady course of industry.

* See Ducange, v. *Judæi*. REV.

Wherever they have been allowed to dwell unmolested, or still more in honour and respect, they have added largely to the stock of national wealth, civilization, and comfort. Where, as has been more usually the case, they have been barely tolerated, where they had been considered, in public estimation, the basest of the base, the very outcasts and refuse of mankind; they have gone on accumulating those treasures, which they could not betray or enjoy; in the most barbarous periods they kept up the only traffic and communication which subsisted between distant countries; like hardy and adventurous miners, they were always at work under the surface of society, slowly winning their way to opulence. Perpetually plundered, yet always wealthy; massacred by thousands, yet springing up again from their undying stock, the Jews appear at all times and in all regions; their perpetuity, their national immortality, is at once the most curious problem to the political enquirer; to the religious man a subject of profound and awful admiration." P. 92.

This is a just and a liberal character; but philosophers are not surprised at their inflexible pertinacity. If every Jewess was allowed to marry only a Christian husband, and the issue compulsorily educated distinct from parental controul, the future generation would be unjudaized. We do not state a practicable, only a theoretical case. It does not appear that the American Indians have been amalgamated with the settlers, nor tribes of gipsies been extinguished. The acquisition of riches, and private interest, appears to have been the most successful mode of conversion hitherto known, though it has been but partial. Perhaps some extraordinary providential change of circumstances can alone make it universal.

The public are much indebted to Mr. Milman for this excellent work, because it is written upon those enlightened principles which alone will be regarded in modern times. *Au reste*, says Mr. Milman,

"The destinies of this wonderful people, as of all mankind, are in the hands of the All-wise Ruler of the Universe; his decrees will be accomplished; his truth, his goodness, and his wisdom, vindicated. This, however, we may venture to assert, that true religion will advance with the dissemination of knowledge; the more enlightened the Jew becomes, the less credible will it appear, that the Universal Father intended an exclusive religion, confined to one family among the race of man, to be permanent;

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the more evident that the faith, which embraces the whole human race within the sphere of its benevolence, is alone adapted to a more advanced and civilized age." P. 418.

Those persons, therefore, who profess to advocate the conversion of the Jews, ought, we think, to recollect that it is the tendency of knowledge to extirpate prejudices, and that it is the best *human* instrument of effecting the object desired. Yet the devotees who profess to have this object most at heart, are the *only* persons in this realm who depreciate knowledge!

For the purpose intended, the work before us is most satisfactorily executed; and we fully trust, that it will find that patronage which it so amply deserves.

Flaxman's *Lectures on Sculpture.*

(Concluded from page 48.)

WE shall now abstract Mr. Flaxman's distinctive characteristics of ancient sculpture.

Egyptian.—No anatomical details, and total deficiency in the grace of motion. He assigns the cause (far more reasonably than Winckelman) to imperfect skill in geometry. In their basso-relievos and paintings there is no perspective, and figures intended to be in violent action, are equally destitute of joints and other anatomical forms, as well as of the balance and spring of motion, the force of a blow, or the just variety of line in the turning figure.

Their historical representations are far inferior to their statues, which, though of general forms only, without particular detail, have simplicity of idea, breadth of parts, and occasional beauty of form.

The cause of these defects was want of the anatomical, mechanical, and geometrical science relating to the arts of painting and sculpture.

Greco-Egyptian.—After the Ptolemies, their sculpture was improved by Grecian animation and beauty.

Roman-Egyptian.—Entirely unlike the genuine Egyptian, as the drawing and character are Roman in Egyptian attitudes and dresses.

Persepolitan. Nothing in science, worthy study.

Indian.—Of some resemblance to the Egyptian, but inferior both in science and likeness to nature.

Grecian Sculpture.—Science must attain a certain perfection before the arts of design can be cultivated with success, and this progression is very distinctly marked in Grecian sculpture. Perspective and foreshortening were very imperfect, because optics were so; and it was not until Hippocrates, Democritus, &c. made anatomical researches, that Leontius, the contemporary of Phidias, first expressed nerves and veins. The geometrical improvements of Pythagoras, Thales, and Euclid, increased the knowledge of circular and triangular power, and relations, a knowledge indispensable to perfectly understanding the curvilinear motion of animal bodies in different directions, and to ascertain its quantity and direction in the limbs.—Poetry, philosophy, and mythology, further influenced the art. When the figures of deities were ordinary and barbarous, symbols or wings (to show that they were not men) distinguished them. Homer's verses caused Jupiter and Neptune to be represented with beards; and as the arts improved, the distinguishing personal characteristics were added. Mercury obtained a youthful figure, from his patronage of gymnastic exercises, and Hercules his extraordinary muscular strength, probably from the descriptions of the Greek tragedians. The winged genii on the painted vases were introduced from the Pythagorean philosophy, and female divinities became lovely and gracious in the time of Plato.

Dædalus is the earliest sculptor mentioned, at least of any note. He measured the proportions of the Egyptian statues (which are seven heads and one third high), and in the British Museum are small bronzes, supposed, with great reason, to be copies of the naked Hercules of Dædalus. They have the high shoulders, stiff attitudes, and slim forms of the Egyptian style. There is reason to think that improvement in painting preceded that in sculpture, because oblique views of objects, and the veins of the body and limbs, seem not to have been attempted in sculpture before the time of Phidias, eight hundred years after that of Dædalus.

We shall now make an extract from the book, in detail, to show certain gradations or processes, by which the Greeks attained such wonderful excellence:

“Pamphilus, the Macedonian painter,

under whom Apelles studied ten years, was learned in all literature, particularly arithmetic and geometry, without which he declared art could not be perfected.

“How geometry and arithmetic were applied to the study of the human figure, Vitruvius informs us, from the writings of the Greek artists, perhaps from those of Pamphilus himself. A man (says he) may be so placed with his arms and legs extended, that his navel being made the centre, a circle can be drawn round touching the extremities of his fingers and toes.

“In the like manner a man standing upright, with his arms extended, is inclosed in a square, the extreme extent of his arms being equal to his height.

“How well the ancients understood the nature of balance, is proved by the two books of Archimedes on that subject; besides, it is impossible to see the numerous figures springing, jumping, dancing, and falling, in the Herculaneum paintings, on the painted vases, and the antique basso relievos, without being assured that the painters and sculptors must have employed geometrical figures to determine the degrees of curvature in the body, and angular or rectilinear extent of the limbs, and to fix the centre of gravity.” pp. 125, 126.

We shall not copy Mr. Flaxman's rules in p. 126, for determining the centre of gravity or gravitation of the human figure, in standing, motion, &c. nor his technical delineations, though to professionals eminently useful. Taste is not an intuitive acquisition. No barbarian could devise a superior thing to the Parthenon or Belvedere Apollo. But a master of all the processes of an art has nothing mechanical further to learn, and improvement grows out of practice, and taste out of improvement. Grandeur of sentiment may grow out of heroism, heroism out of situation; and the former out of imagination in a poet, but he is obliged first to invent difficult situation. But imagination, where the exhibition of it is dependent upon artificial skill, is only the conception of an oration in the mind of a dumb man. In music, painting, and sculpture, practice is the process of gestation necessary to the birth of genius; and if an all-perfect offspring ensue, it reduces all future professors to the humble rank of imitators only: e. g. it is said by Hume, that Sir Isaac Newton has stopped all further advancement in mathematics. The same may be said of Greek sculpture. It cannot be improved, and “*l'ennui du beau*” only brings on “*le gout de singulier*.” But

sculpture cannot fortunately indulge in the fantastic, without, as in the Dutch taste, elevating execution above design, skill above genius, the mason above the architect. Of modern sculpture, as having no originality, Mr. Flaxman accordingly says little. He lays his stress upon the mechanism, the practical part, and leaves attitude, gesture, and composition, to supply the desideratum of soul in the physiological and personal expression. Much is to be said in extenuation. Nudity gave the Greeks advantage, in throwing character and expression into the whole figure, but the unfortunate moderns have only face and posture in their power, and what would be the Farnesian Hercules without nudity? The grand organ of expression is the eye, but to that neither sculpture or painting can give the force of nature. There are only very limited forms of the visage, which can supply its place; and violent excitement may produce distortion. The desideratum is to characterize soul by portrait, to make the features, whatever they may be, denote the mind of the man as well as the person. Hogarth was here especially eminent. He painted ethically and biographically; and had he possessed or valued dignity of sentiment, he would have excelled in expression, beyond past or future rivalry. But nothing could elevate him above vulgarity. Other moderns seem to have risen no higher than tame intelligence. No head of Christ has ever equalled that of the Belvidere Apollo; and the apostles of Raphael in the cartoons are sun-burnt Turks. The Last Judgment of Michael Angelo is a combat of gladiators, fighting naked, and mere dramatic attitude. In the antique, nature is not outraged, and yet the expression is purely of an intellectual character. Nobody studies the details of a Grecian bust or figure, because no deformity or bad execution draws the eye to it; but the attention is entirely absorbed in the general character. In this pre-eminent characteristic, physiological expression, we do think modern sculpture deficient. Further apologies may be made. No genius could make a god or a hero out of the features of a Mandarin, perhaps not out of any round face, pug nose, or small eyes whatever; and portrait is often a cruel necessity imposed upon sculptors. Nevertheless the *beau idéal*

may be indulged in allegorical figures. But here is another failure. Nearly all we know are lanky thin girls, with insipid oval countenances, or brawny porters. The Greek contour, round without obesity, seems to us in the former to be utterly lost; and in the latter, muscle ought to be accompanied with colossal stature. At the same time, we beg to be considered as speaking from honest feelings only, from actual impression, and we wish that others as ourselves also spoke as they felt. For instance, in the famous metopes of the Parthenon, the centaurs in combat seem to exhibit no more feeling, than men at dinner, not in combat. They seem also to be round-faced fellows, either in or beyond middle age. Thus have we spoken, dangerously we admit for our reputation; but we are not among those who confound execution with genius, mechanism with soul, or automata with living beings, shadows with substances, and actors with the real persons.

We cannot take our leave of Mr. Flaxman without noticing his palliation of the bad taste which disgraced the Greeks, viz. painted sculpture. The practice was intended, as he says, to enforce superstition, or, as we suppose, to give an idea that the figure represented was alive, or was better characterized as living, mere colourless stone not being so perfect a resemblance. Our author says,

“We have all been struck by the resemblance of figures in coloured wax-work to persons in life, and therefore such a representation is particularly proper for the similitude of persons in fits, or the deceased; but the Olympian Jupiter and Athenian Minerva were intended to represent those who were superior to death and disease. They were believed immortal, and therefore the stillness of these statues having the colouring of life during the time the spectator viewed them, would appear divinity in awful abstraction of repose. Their stupendous size alone was supernatural; and the colours of life, without motion, increased the sublimity of the statue, and the terror of the pious beholder.” P. 226.

Now let any man place the Farnesian Hercules in full size beside one of the giants at Guildhall; or paint the eyes, eyebrows, hair, &c. of the former. Perhaps he will see in the first experiment, that the effect is deteriorated; in the second, that the colour-

ing annihilates the effect of the sculpture; that it is a rivalry which places Punch in competition with Garrick.

In conclusion, we have only to observe, that Michael Angelo does not appear to us to have improved the art of sculpture, and yet to have been the founder of the modern school. We mean that he has substituted attitude for expression, and given to his figures the character of tumblers. The essence of *his* art seems to consist in sprawling and stretching, and his grouping in a mob fight. The execution we do not include in this stricture.

Flaxman was a justly eminent man; and the ideas of proficient artists are in every art instructive. Much elementary instruction may be gained from this work, and of course it is addressed rather to tyros than professors. Perhaps we are not fair critics, because we think sincerely that the taste in modern sculpture wants improvement; but by so saying, we mean to derogate nothing from the high merit of Flaxman, or the value of his excellent work.



Poems, chiefly historical. By the Rev. John Graham, M.A. Rector of Tamlaght-ard, in the Diocese of Derry. 8vo. pp. 358.

THE Wild Song of Erin has been long proverbial; and her minstrelsy is coeval with her earliest history. Her bards and her lyric poets have lived in traditional story, while history itself has failed to transmit to posterity the names of many of her ancient and illustrious heroes. The most honourable deeds, or the most important national transactions, connected with her early annals, had probably sunk into eternal oblivion, if the child of song had not embodied them in immortal verse. "Songs (observes Lord Kames) are more operative than statutes, and it matters little who are the legislators of a country, compared with the writers of its popular ballads."

The name of the author of this collection of poems is familiar to our readers, his productions having frequently appeared in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He has been long celebrated as a lyric poet in the Sister isle, and the assistance of his pen has often been invoked, on many political occasions of great local importance. His effusions, as connected with the politics of the day, have usually been directed against the dogmas or buffooneries of Popery and their abet-

tors, which, as a matter of course, has raised against him numerous enemies, both religious and political. "In a country distracted as Ireland has been by the acerbity of party feelings (says the '*Londonderry Journal*'), where politics have been used as a stalking-horse to conceal the ulterior designs of fanatical and ambitious ecclesiastics, it is next to impossible for the man who devotes himself to maintain the integrity of the glorious principles which have been transmitted to us by Reformers and Martyrs, always to confine himself to the weapons which the first promulgators of Christianity used against its enemies: if he would be found faithful, he must stand upon the tower of observation, and, watching every movement of an insidious foe, give the alarm the instant he sees an attack directed against any of the bulwarks of his beloved citadel. Thus precisely has Mr. Graham acted, and we are bold to affirm, that, with the exception of his statistical labours for the improvement of his country, and a very few of his lyrical pieces, of a most innocent and useful description; the labours of his pen have been all directed to subserve the interests of the Reformed Faith."

Some of the poems in this collection have already appeared in our pages; and, in particular, we notice the opening one of "The Wolves and the Sheep," (see VOL. xcvi. ii. p. 356) and the concluding one, entitled "The Popish Petition for 1829." (See VOL. xcvi. ii. p. 2.) Both of these, as satirical productions, possess much humour and talent. "The lyrical pieces in this volume (says Mr. Graham) are the author's own favourites, and many of them have been for some years popular in Ireland. During the intervals of graver studies, they served to recreate his mind, and contributed to keep him and those around him cheerful, at times when some little causes existed for their being otherwise."

We copy the following little effusion, as a specimen of Mr. Graham's satirical talents:

AURICULAR CONFESSION ANALYSED.

"A wily Priest in Erin's West,
With heavy, shrieving care oppress,
Resolved to ease his work distressing,
By thus arranging those confessing:—
On Monday, aided by his Friars,
He purposed hearing all the liars;

On Tuesday, done with truth-despisers,
 He summoned all the sordid misers ;
 On Wednesday, those who dealt in slander—
 Thursday for libertine and pander ;
 Friday for youths of bad repute,
 And Saturday for prostitute.
 Whilst all this prudent plan commended,
 He gained his point—for NONE ATTENDED !”

But Mr. Graham's effusions are not confined to mere impromptus or satirical productions. He is evidently endowed with that versatility of poetic tact, for which so many of his countrymen have been distinguished. The following stanzas are replete with poetic feeling, expressed in truly melodious language :

AN ADIEU.

“ Farewell, frail world, I've proved thee well,
 And ever found thee vain ;
 Of all thy magic, not a spell
 Remains to give me pain.
 I've been in camps, and glanced at Courts,
 Sought honour, wealth, and fame ;
 But, as the wisest man reports,
 I found thee still the same.

The soldier's joy, the victor's pride,
 Are transient as the gale,
 That blows their pliant plumes aside,
 While passing hill or dale.
 The thrill of pleasure, when the foe
 Begins in fear to yield,
 Subsides, before the victors go,
 From trench or tented field.

The Statesman's smile, meant to beguile
 The unsuspecting heart,
 I've seen, like sunbeam, shine awhile,
 And suddenly depart.
 The same devotedness to self,
 Beneath a cover frail,
 The same sly scramble for vile pelf,
 I've ever seen prevail.

I've heard the praise, that vainly sought
 A word to cause a fall—
 I've seen the courtly smile full fraught
 With bitterness and gall.
 I've seen the Lord of rank and land,
 A victim to despair ;
 And those, who thousands could command,
 ‘ A golden sorrow wear.’

I felt the prompt, yet heartless hand,
 Grasp mine, and heard the vow
 The giver made, yet saw the brand
 Marked on his brazen brow.
 I've seen the Politician's eye,
 In well-feigned frenzy roll—
 Heard how for friends the man could die,
 And thought he had a soul ;

And yet, when tried, that eye I've seen
 To sympathy quite dead—
 That heart, which once so hot had been,
 As cold as frozen lead.

So taught, at last, perhaps too late,
 On wings of haste I fly
 To this fair valley's deep retreat—
 Unknown to live and die.
 Here, in the Bible's holy page,
 Some balm I hope to find ;
 While calm and happy thoughts engage
 A renovated mind.
 In scenes all pastoral around,
 As ancient Eden fair ;
 Here on my post may I be found,
 To give the flock my care.
 To the rich pasturage of Grace,
 With haste the hungry bring,
 And lead the thirsty sheep apace,
 To drink at Sion's spring.
 May we, refreshed by food Divine,
 Sink to our beds of clay ;
 And rise again, like stars to shine,
 In realms of endless day.”

The following pleasing and sportive lines, with which we shall close our notices, were penned in imitation of a poem written by the celebrated James Graham, Marquess of Montrose :

“ Unhappy is the man,
 Whose income is confined
 Within a narrow scope
 Unsuit to his mind ;
 Who loves to live,
 To take and give,
 As other people do ;
 With open door,
 To friend or poor,
 To each engagement true ;
 Yet still must bear,
 Distress and care,
 The rich fool's vulgar scorn,
 And every day,
 Find cause to say,
 He grieves e'er he was born.
 Thrice happy is the man
 Who in himself can find,
 In every place,
 The cheering grace
 Of a contented mind ;
 Who looks above,
 In fear and love,
 For happiness in store,
 And reckons health
 As greater wealth
 Than banks of golden ore ;
 With thoughts like these
 He blessings sees
 In every object round ;—
 With heart at rest,
 He hopes the best
 Of blessings will abound.

The Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Allan Cunningham. Vol. II. Murray. 1830.

THIS volume forms the Tenth Number of “ The Family Library,”

and the second on the subject on which it treats. It contains the lives of West, Barry, Blake, Opie, Morland, Bird, and Fuseli, written in that lively and agreeable style in which Mr. Cunningham excels. With a fine feeling for art, and with a moral sense in its healthiest exercise, the author, with admirable tact, steers clear of those apologies for the degrading aberrations of men of genius and talent, by which pure biography has been so much disfigured. He knows how to separate the artist from the man; and while, as in Morland, he praises the painter with the nicest discrimination of his great and unrivalled beauties, he shows, by inferences drawn from the profligate habits of the drunkard and debauchee, how the loftiest talents are debased and neutralized by the folly and grossness of his life.

The life of *West*, which commences the volume, is undisturbed by any of those associations of which we have spoken. He rose gradually, and with much of royal patronage, and an even course of quiet and not undignified conduct and demeanour, to the high station of President of the Royal Academy. We fully coincide with Mr. Cunningham in his estimate of West's talents as a painter. His criticism is as sound as it is beautifully expressed:

"His figures seemed distended over the canvass by line and measure, like trees in a plantation. He wanted fire and imagination to be the true restorer of that grand style which bewildered Barry, and was talked of by Reynolds. Most of his works, cold, formal, bloodless, and passionless, may remind the spectator of the sublime vision of the Valley of dry Bones, where the flesh and skin had come upon the skeletons, and before the breath of God had informed them with life and feeling."

The following anecdote is a curious account of West's first school of painting:

"When he was some eight years old, a party of roaming Indians paid their summer visit to Springfield, and were much pleased with the rude sketches which the boy had made of birds, and fruits, and flowers, for in such drawings many of the wild Americans have both taste and skill. They showed him some of their own workmanship, and taught him how to prepare the red and yellow colours with which they stained their weapons; to these his mother added indigo, and thus he was possessed of the three primary colours. The Indians, unwilling to

leave such a boy in ignorance of their other acquirements, taught him archery, in which he became expert enough to shoot refractory birds, which refused to come on milder terms for their likenesses. The future President of the British Academy, taking lessons in painting and in archery, from a tribe of Cherokees, might be a subject worthy of the pencil."

The life of *Barry* is pregnant with materials for sad and solemn meditation. With a fondness for his art but faintly expressed by the word enthusiasm, the infirmity of his temper defeated his highest aspirations; and he who, but with common prudence and a manly compliance with established customs, might have done more for himself and his art than almost any other painter of the last century, lived in sullen penury, and is now almost forgotten. Mr. Cunningham has selected with much judgment from the previous biographers of this intemperate man, and has arranged his materials with skill.

Of *Blake*, the visionary, we hardly know how to speak: he appears to have been an amiable enthusiast, on the wrong side of the line of demarcation as it respected his sanity. "His fancy overmastered him," says Mr. C. until he at length confounded "the mind's eye" with the corporeal organ, and dreamed himself out of the sympathies of actual life. The following absurdity is recorded of him; and his friend, Mr. Varley, has authenticated the story by giving an engraving of the "*Spiritualization*," in his equally absurd volume on "*Astrological Physiognomy*."

"He closed the book, and taking out a small panel from a private drawer, said, 'this is the last which I shall show you: but it is the greatest curiosity of all. Only look at the splendour of the colouring and the original character of the thing!' 'I see,' said I, 'a naked figure with a strong body and a short neck; with burning eyes which long for moisture, and a face worthy of a murderer, holding a bloody cup in its clawed hands, out of which it seems eager to drink. I never saw any shape so strange, nor did I ever see any colouring so curiously splendid—a kind of glistening green and dusky gold, beautifully varnished. But what in the world is it?' 'It is a ghost, Sir—the ghost of a flea—a spiritualization of the thing!' 'He saw this in a vision, then,' I said. 'I'll tell you all about it, Sir. I called on him one evening, and found Blake more than usually excited. He told me had seen a wonderful thing—the ghost of a flea.' 'And

did you make a drawing of him?' I inquired. 'No, indeed,' said he; 'I wish I had; but I shall if he appears again!' He looked earnestly into a corner of the room, and then said 'Here he is—reach me my things—I shall keep my eye on him. There he comes! his eager tongue whisking out of his mouth, a cup in his hand to hold blood, and covered with a scaly skin of gold and green!' As he described him so he drew him."

The Life of *Opie* is well compiled. The anecdotes of his early life are familiar to all our readers. Against that in which *Opie* is represented, when a boy, as kindling the indignation of his father that he might paint him with "eyes lighted up," the moral sense which we have praised in Mr. Cunningham recoils, and he rebukes the offender in a fine tone of calm expostulation.

Mr. C. sums up the character of *Opie* as a painter, in the following passage, and it is just.

"He is not a leader, perhaps, but neither is he the servile follower of any man, or any school. His original deficiency of imagination, no labour could strengthen, and no study raise. His model mastered him, and he seemed to want the power of elevating what is mean, and of substituting the elegant for the vulgar. *Opie* saw the common but not the poetic nature of his subjects: he had no visions of the grand and heroic. His pencil could strike out a rough and manly *Cromwell*, but was unfit to cope with the dark subtle spirit of a *Vane*, or the princely eye and bearing of a *Falkland* or *Montrose*. His strength lay in boldness of effect, simplicity of composition in artless attitudes, and in the vivid portraiture of individual nature."

"The annals of genius record not a more deplorable story than *Morland's*." It is a sickening detail of gifts and talents, which might have raised their possessor to companionship with the magnates of the land, employed but as the ministers of folly the most egregious, and vice the most detestable. Mr. Cunningham has recorded the following anecdote, we are sure as an apology for the artist seeking occasions for his pencil in the lowest grades of society; it is evident that the man's taste lay in this road, and out of such associations he extracted materials for the exercise of his art.

"A friend once found him at Freshwater-gate, in a low public-house called *The Cabin*. Sailors, rustics, and fishermen, were seated round him in a kind of ring, the roof-tree rung with laughter and song; and *Morland*,

with manifest reluctance, left their company for the conversation of his friend. 'George,' said his monitor, 'you must have reasons for keeping such company.' 'Reasons, and good ones,' said the artist laughing, 'see—where could I find such a picture of life as that, unless among the originals of *The Cabin*?' He held up his sketch-book and showed a correct delineation of the very scene in which he had so lately been the presiding spirit. One of his best pictures contains this fac-simile of the tap-room, with its guests and furniture."

Bird is best known by his pathetic picture of "*Chevy Chace*." We remember to have seen it at the British Institution, and many bright eyes, as they rested on the mournful story, gave the best proof of the triumph of the painter; it is a picture over which the eye can scarcely "wander dry." *Bird* was a Bristol man; he was misled by evil admirers, and deserting the path of his early success, he followed "the will o' the wisp of pageant painting, which led to the slough of despond, to despair, and the grave."

The last in the volume is the life of *Fuseli*, and contains more of original matter than either of the former. *Fuseli* had more learning than any artist of our country, and what is not always a concurring quality, he had more imagination. He was not displeased to be termed "Painter in ordinary to the Devil." "The wings of his fancy," says Mr. Cunningham, "were sometimes a little too strong for his judgment, and brought upon him the reproach of extravagance, an error so rare in British art, that it almost becomes a virtue."

Fuseli had a sovereign contempt for portrait painting and connoisseurs; he had imbibed too deeply that spirit which had shadowed the startling productions of *Michael Angelo*; his imagination was too fervid for the age in which he lived, and while the painters of the realities of life were reaping the harvest, the conceptions of *Fuseli* remained on his hands not altogether without admirers, but the purchasers were few and far between.

The life of *Fuseli* has been carefully written, and contains many passages of great and striking beauty.

We recommend the volume as one of great interest to the general reader, and as a manual to be studied by the artist, not less for his moral improvement than for his advantage in the pursuit he has chosen.

Memoirs of the Tower of London, comprising historical and descriptive Accounts of that national Fortress and Palace; Anecdotes of State Prisoners, of the Armouries, Jewels, Regalias, Records, Menagerie, &c. By John Britton, and E. W. Brayley, FF.A.S. Embellished with Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo, pp. 375.

THREE years have expired since we passed over the decapitating quarter of London;—visions of headless trunks flitted before our eyes, and we instinctively put our hands to our chins, to feel if all was safe. The fortress, too—once it was the man in armour in Lord Mayor's show—once with its unencumbered circuit of walls and towers, and noble keep, it had the aspect of a real castle*, as grand as Caernarvon or Conway, as superb and picturesque an ornament to the eastern end of the metropolis, as the Abbey is to the western. So it might have remained without impairing its utility, had there been a tasteful and consistent disposition of the interior. Oh! that another Sampson would arise, and carry off all the modern incongruities on his shoulders, like the gates of Gaza, provided he first put the records in his pocket.

We have gone amply into the subject of this memorable fortress, in our notices of Mr. Bayley's original History, and Messrs. Allen and Brayley's respective accounts of London. We continue to believe, that it was originally a British fortress of succeeding Roman occupation, and retained by the subsequent Sovereigns of this realm, as a citadel, to which they might fly for refuge, and by which they might overawe the intractable Londoners. It is true that there is an *hiatus* in part of the historical evidence of these facts during a certain period; but it is a rule in evidence, that where written documents do not exist, usage is to be received; and as Fitz Stephen, in the time of Henry II. calls it—"Arx Palatina," so we would not affirm that there had *not* been a Roman castle here, like that of Colchester; for besides the ingot of Honorius discovered, and the adjacent Roman wall, it is known that *Cold-harbour* is a term indicative of Roman stations. Now there was a place called *Col-herborowe*, near the White Tower (p. 322). And on the south side of the latter, have been

excavated old foundations of stone three yards wide.

"The non-existence of such a structure (say our authors), after the extinction of the imperial power in Britain, may be presumed from the silence of the writer of the Saxon Chronicle, and other early annalists, who, although they make frequent allusion to the City, Port, and Walls of London, during the wars of the Danes and Saxons, do not mention the Tower, or any fortress in that situation, previous to the time of the Norman Invasion." P. 3.

Now this cannot be admitted; for the Saxon Chronicle says, that in the year 886, *geŕette Ælfræd cyning Londen-burh*, i. e. King Alfred restored Lundenburg; and fixed a garrison there. Castles, among the Anglo-Saxons, were called *burhs*, not castles or towers. Whoever consults the Chronicle, will find that between the years 912, and 915, nine *castles* are mentioned, and that they are *all* called *burhs* or *burhs*. Indeed, the Latinism *castle* was not used by them; at least, not in the *æras* alluded to. If it be said that *burgh* or *burh*, merely implied a walled town, we reply, that we never heard of any such town without a castle; and that here the Roman wall joined on to the Tower, which completed the communication with the river. Our authors seem to have understood the word *burgh*, in its modern sense of borough, that is, a corporate town, not in that of the Anglo-Saxons. We now give a curious instance of their distinction of *Lundenburgh*, from Lunden (without *burgh*), though the same town.

Lundenbyrig or *Lundenburgh*, occurs under the years 457, 851, 872, 886, 894, 896, 912, 992, 994, in connection with military matters, almost exclusively, but there are one or two instances of a civil application.

In the year 1012, a parliament is said to have been holden at *Lundenbyrig*, after which Lunden only appears to have been used.

Lunden, down to the years 839, is limited to Ecclesiastical concerns; but in that year, and 883, and 1013, there are exceptions connected with the military history; nevertheless, the ecclesiastical application occurs again in the years 898, 957, and 961.

In the year 1009, *pa buph Lunden* appears.

In short, we think that the Tower was included with the walls of the

* See Aggas's View of London, temp. Eliz.

City, under the generic term *burgh*; for the silence of ancient historians, as to any specific distinction, amounts to nothing, because they never used any such discriminating term as *castle*; and as to omissions, Simeon of Durham mentions conflagrations of the City, under the years 798, 801, 982, which the Saxon Chronicle does not notice.

Histories of the Tower, of course, consist of accounts of the different buildings; of the officers and prisoners; of events connected with the National history; and of its present state as an arsenal and garrison. In all these matters, the book before us is most satisfactorily written.

Three events are matters of controversy, namely, the murders (if they were such) of Henry VI., the Duke of Clarence, and Edward V. and his brother.

The first is supposed, upon reasonable grounds, to have died a natural death, his constitution being sickly. The singularity of the drowning story has awakened suspicion concerning Clarence; and writers of suitable qualifications have presumed that Perkin Warbeck was actually Edward the Fifth. Great difficulties attend the latter story. The fullest and most accordant evidence concerning the secret assassination, is collected by our industrious authors; but this is again counterbalanced by the reception which Perkin met with, especially his marriage with the daughter of a powerful nobleman. James III. who made the match, according to every rational presumption, would not thus have patronized an impostor, because such a measure implied more than political feeling, was unnecessary, and an unprovoked insult to a noble relative. Nothing therefore is certain, but that the story is still involved in apparently irretrievable perplexity.—Of the murder story further *postea*.

It seems from p. 327, that the Devereux Tower was, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, called “Robin the Devyl’s Tower,” of the origin of which epithets no account has been given. Robert the Devil (a Duke of Normandy) was a favourite metrical romance in the days of Henry the Seventh, but he lived before the Conquest, and was an immediate ancestor of William the First and Second.

GENT. MAG. February, 1830.

Under the article “Bloody Tower,” we have this paragraph:

“Not the least credit is due to the legend which represents this tower as the scene of the murder of Edward the Fifth and the Duke of York; nor yet to the tale of the bones of those ill-fated youths having been found in Charles the Second’s reign, beneath the little stair-case that leads to the gloomy chambers of the superstructure. That bones were found is true; yet the discovery was not made here, but at the depth of several feet below the stairs leading to the Chapel in the *White Tower*. The propriety of assigning those remains to the young Princes, was in the highest degree questionable.” P. 347.

Now so far from this appropriation deserving so severe a remark, it is the only circumstantial evidence which supports the murder-story, and was very fairly used. Sir Thomas More, who wrote *about two hundred years before the bones were found*, says,

“They [the assassins] laid the bodies out upon the bed, and fetched James Terril to see them, which when he saw them perfectly dead, he caused the murtherers to burye them at *the stayre foote, metely deepe in the grounde, under a great heape of stones*.

“Tyrrel, having performed his task, rode to the King, and showed him all the manner of the murther, who gave him great thankes, and as men saye, there made hym Knighte, but he allowed not their buriall in so vile a corner, saying that he would have them buried in a better place, because they were a Kynges sonnes. Whereupon a priest of Sir Robert Brakenburies *toke them up and buried them in such a place secretly*, as by the occasion of his death (which was very shortly after) the very trueth could never yet be very well and perfightly knowen.” Pp. 44, 45.

Now Sir Robert Brakenbury being Constable of the Tower, and this Priest in his service, what improbability is there (under admission of the fact) that the staircase leading to the Chapel was *not* the place to which the priest removed the bones, especially as interment at the feet of stairs seems to have been deemed an unsuspected place, and therefore more secret.

We have before spoken of the character of this work. The book is elegantly got up, and the wood-cuts are numerous and interesting; but in that of the trial of the Seven Bishops there is an anachronism. They appear in modern wigs. Among the portraits at Lambeth, Archbishop Tillotson is the

first who appears in a wig. It resembles his natural hair, and is without powder.



Letters and Journals of Lord Byron, with notices of his Life. By Thomas Moore. 2 vols. 4to. Murray.

SUCH is the modest title given to these volumes, accompanied by a preface in the same spirit; and indeed, throughout the work, there is a careful and an almost overstudious design of keeping down the biographer, and elevating the subject. The book is an entertaining one, abounding in anecdote, and for the first time the noble bard is fairly arraigned at the bar of public opinion. When we say *fairly*, we would not be understood as speaking of the impartiality of the advocate, for there is neither vice nor failing which Mr. Moore does not refer to some extenuating circumstance, but out of his own mouth, as it were, the character of Lord Byron may now be estimated, and we can now speak of him from "his own showing."

It is not our intention to add another to the many dissertations that have been written on the moral and poetical character of this celebrated man. Well has it been said,

"that all the pious duties which we owe
Our parents, friends, our country, and our
God,

The seeds of every virtue here below
From discipline alone, and early culture
grow."

This moral discipline, this early culture, Lord Byron never knew. His first years were without that firm yet gentle guidance which might but have restrained his sullen and passionate temper, a temper indulged until it became his master—and, borrowing a phrase from his classical recollections, he is perpetually complaining of "eating his own heart." His warfare was against established customs and opinions; there was nothing too sacred for the exercise of his sarcasm; morals and religion, man's honour, and woman's delicacy, were perpetually the butt of his wit or his humour. His splendid talents were prostituted to the worst purposes, and the most demoralizing opinions were supported by the worst example. If tried by the standard of reason or religion, his career must be pronounced to have been one reckless profligacy; and the

greater his sins against decency and decorum, the more pointed were his attempts to make decorum and decency ridiculous.

The "*root of the matter was within*"—he hated Religion because she denounced his vices—he was an infidel, but it was the "unbelief of an evil heart," not of an inquiring mind. His poetry, with all its beauty, might well be spared, if we could so remove the mischief it has effected, and we are now unhappily to lament another offence to morals, by this elaborate exposure of his most irreligious life. We will not shrink from this avowal of our honest and deliberate opinion. With all the kindheartedness which Mr. Moore has brought to his labour, and with all that cunning web of sophistry by which he has sought to hide Lord Byron's vices, still the author of *Childe Harold*'s own handwriting is against him. Many of his letters are the records of opinions and pursuits derogatory alike to his birth, his station, and his talents. It is worse than idle—it is wicked to cry "peace where there is no peace." The charity for which Mr. Moore contends, ought never to be employed in making the "worse appear the better." Our hope is, that the God whom he denied, and the religion he despised, may have reached his heart before he exchanged time for eternity. This is our charity, and if our hope were realized, then would this volume be an offence to his memory, and nothing but a mercenary feeling could have induced its publication, at least in this shape. Yet out of the jarring elements of which it is composed, there is much to excite our interest and our admiration. As the poet said of his own Corsair, "all is not evil"—and after delivering our general opinion, in which we feel ourselves borne out by the contents of the volume, we will not return to this part of our subject, but content ourselves with passages which may be extracted without offence, and commented on without pain.

Respecting the childhood of Lord Byron, Mr. Moore has been more than sufficiently minute in his researches. The anecdotes recorded of him during his probation in Scotland, are no otherwise interesting than as partaking in a degree of that mixture of wilfulness and generosity which characterised his after-life. The title descended to him

in his tenth year; and we agree with his biographer in thinking that, had he been left to struggle on for ten years longer as plain George Byron, he would have been the better for it. Soon after his arrival from Scotland, he was placed under the care of Dr. Glennie, a schoolmaster of Dulwich; and from thence he was removed to Harrow, in his 14th year. Of his studies and employments at a public school, he has himself afforded some very lively sketches. He does not represent himself as having been popular, nor were the friendships he formed there of a very permanent character.

Of that romantic attachment which in his own opinion sank so deep as to give a colour to his future life, Mr. Moore has given a very pleasing account. The age of the lady was eighteen, Lord Byron was two years younger; that he drank deeply of the fascination, there can be no doubt; but an "idolatrous fancy" had great share in the homage paid to the divinity—she was the subject of many a poetical dream, and what imagination has thus sanctified, he believed to have been influential beyond its real power.

At seventeen he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. His feelings towards his Alma Mater do not appear to have been very affectionate. There are some of his letters published about this time also, in which his natural parent is treated with much coarseness. She was, to be sure, a woman of violent temper, and their disputes attained a height which could only find an appropriate similitude in the "tempest" and the "hurricane."

"It is told as a curious proof of each other's violence," says Mr. Moore, "that after parting one evening in a tempest of this kind, they were known each to go that night privately to the apothecary's, inquiring anxiously whether the other had been to purchase poison, and cautioning the vender of drugs not to attend to such an application, if made."

The idea of printing his poems, is stated to have first occurred to him thus:

"Miss Pigot, who was not before aware of his turn for versifying, had been reading aloud the poems of Burns, when young Byron said, 'that he too was a Poet sometimes, and would write down for her some verses of his own which he remembered. He then with a pencil wrote three lines, beginning, 'In thee I fondly hoped to clasp,'

which were printed in his first unpublished volume, but are not contained in the editions that followed. He also repeated to her the verses 'When in the hall my father's voice,' so remarkable for the anticipations of his future fame, that glimmer through them. From this moment the desire of appearing in print took entire possession of him, though for the present his ambition did not extend its views beyond a small volume for private circulation."

The notices of Lord Byron at this period are animated and interesting, but are more so perhaps when read with reference to what he afterwards became, than as varying (with the exception of his poetry) from the life of any other man of fashion. He affected an indifference to his volume, which he did not feel—and he evidently and naturally relished the encomiums which private friendship and professional criticism bestowed upon his poetry.

We have expressed our intention of abstaining from any further allusion to that gloomy scepticism which took such early root in the mind of Lord Byron; but we mention it now, to state that the subject is noticed by Mr. Moore in a very affecting way, honourable alike to his own principles, and to that friendship for Lord Byron which refers with a true feeling of sorrow this melancholy temperament to the absence of that controul which his passions and his pride most required at this period of his life. The passage is somewhat long, but we will give it, in justice to all parties, entire:

"It is but rarely that infidelity or scepticism finds an entrance into youthful minds. That readiness to take the future upon trust, which is the charm of this period of life, would naturally, indeed, make it the season of belief as well as of hope. There are also then, still fresh in the mind, the impressions of early religious culture, which, even in those who begin soonest to question their faith, give way but slowly to the encroachments of doubt, and, in the mean time, extend the benefit of their moral restraint over a portion of life when it is acknowledged such restraints are most necessary. If exemption from the checks of religion be, as infidels themselves allow, a state of freedom from responsibility dangerous at all times, it must be peculiarly so in that season of temptation, youth, when the passions are sufficiently disposed to usurp a latitude for themselves, without taking a licence also from infidelity to enlarge their range. It is, therefore, fortunate that, for the causes just stated, the inroads of scepticism and disbe-

lief should be seldom felt in the mind till a period of life, when the character, already formed, is out of the reach of their disturbing influence,—when, being the result, however erroneous, of thought and reasoning, they are likely to partake of the sobriety of the process by which they were acquired, and, being considered but as matters of pure speculation, to have as little share in determining the mind towards evil as, too often, the most orthodox creed has, at the same age, in influencing towards good.

“While, in this manner, the moral qualities of the unbeliever himself are guarded from some of the mischiefs that might, at an earlier age, attend such doctrines, the danger also of his communicating the infection to others is, for reasons of a similar nature, considerably diminished. The same vanity or daring which may have prompted the youthful sceptic's opinions, will lead him likewise, it is probable, rashly and irreverently to avow them, without regard either to the effect of his example on those around him, or the odium which, by such an avowal, he entails irreparably on himself. But, at a riper age, these consequences are, in general, more cautiously weighed. The infidel, if at all considerate of the happiness of others, will naturally pause before he chases from their hearts a hope of which his own feels the want so desolately. If regardful only of himself, he will no less naturally shrink from the promulgation of opinions which, in no age, have men uttered with impunity. In either case there is a tolerably good security for his silence,—for, should benevolence not restrain him from making converts of others, prudence may, at least, prevent him from making a martyr of himself.

“Unfortunately, Lord Byron was an exception to the usual course of such lapses. With him, the canker showed itself ‘in the morn and dew of youth,’ when the effect of such ‘blastments’ is, for every reason, most fatal,—and, in addition to the real misfortune of being an unbeliever at any age, he exhibited the rare and melancholy spectacle of an unbelieving schoolboy. The same prematurity of developement which brought his passions and genius so early into action, enabled him also to anticipate this worst, dreariest result of reason; and at the very time of life when a spirit and temperament like his most required controul, those checks, which religious prepossessions best supply, were almost wholly wanting.

“We have seen, in those two addresses to the Deity which I have selected from among his unpublished Poems, and still more strongly in a passage of the Catalogue of his studies, at what a boyish age the authority of all systems and sects was avowedly shaken off by his inquiring spirit. Yet, even in these, there is a fervour of adoration mingled with his defiance of creeds, through

which the piety implanted in his nature (as it is deeply in all poetic natures) unequivocally shows itself; and had he then fallen within the reach of such guidance and example as would have seconded and fostered these natural dispositions, the licence of opinion, into which he afterwards broke loose, might have been averted. His scepticism, if not wholly removed, might have been softened down into that humble doubt which, so far from being inconsistent with a religious spirit, is perhaps its best guard against presumption and uncharitableness; and, at all events, even if his own views of religion had not been brightened or elevated, he would have learned not wantonly to cloud or disturb those of others. But there was no such monitor near him. After his departure from Southwell, he had not a single friend or relative to whom he could look up with respect; but was thrown alone on the world, with his passion and his pride, to revel in the fatal discovery which he imagined himself to have made of the nothingness of the future, and the all-paramount claims of the present. By singular ill-fortune, too, the individual who, among all his college friends, had taken the strongest hold on his admiration and affection, and whose loss he afterwards lamented with brotherly tenderness, was to the same extent as himself, if not more strongly, a sceptic.”

In spite of all this, beautiful as it is in language, we doubt whether Lord Byron had at this time settled principles of *any* kind; his passions were his masters, he had generous impulses and benevolent feelings; but of *any* thing that could regulate or restrain, whether it be called philosophy or religion, he was destitute. He was the creature “of the minute;” and any statement of his creed, by himself at least, is no more to be depended on than are those exaggerated pictures of his vices with which his letters and poems abound. The well-meaning but injudicious friends who attempted his reformation, he loved to “mystify” and to confound, and so tenaciously did this spirit cling to him, that when, in Greece, he had those conversations with Dr. Kennedy on the subject of religion which are announced for publication, there was hardly a person acquainted with him there who did not insinuate that he was amusing himself at the doctor's expence.

So much has been already said on the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which it has been contended awakened the poetical energies of the subject of it, that we will dismiss it with this observation, that we agree with Mr.

Moore that it was rather the contemptuous tone in which it was written, than any mistake in the critic's estimate of Lord B.'s poems, that deserves our reprehension; for, as Mr. Moore elegantly says,

"The early verses of Lord Byron, however distinguished by tenderness and grace, give but little promise of those dazzling miracles of poesy with which he afterwards enchanted the world; and, if his youthful verses have now a peculiar charm in our eyes, it is because we read them as it were by the light of his subsequent glory."

The article was speedily followed by the satire, a proof at once of his genius and of the ferocious spirit by which it was influenced; it is evident indeed that the foundation of this poem was laid long before the appearance of the offensive review. There is scarcely a philippic in that satire which either his after-position in society, or his own generous nature, did not induce him to retract; he used his best efforts to suppress what his ill-humour had urged him to publish, and there is no severity that can be pronounced on the recklessness of this attack that can equal the sentence pronounced on it by himself.

In a state of mind over which Mr. Moore throws the protecting shield of his generous compassion, and which in his usual elegant exculpatory style, he refers to the accidental circumstances of a disappointed life, Lord Byron now proceeded on his pilgrimage. His letters during his absence from England are excellent specimens of epistolary descriptions; they give a very interesting account of his travels, and are written in an agreeable, lively style, with scarcely any traces of that moody temper in which he had left his country. His return is announced in the following characteristic letter:

"To Mr. Henry Drury.

"Volage frigate, off Ushant, July 17, 1811.

"My dear Drury,—After two years' absence (on the 2d) and some odd days, I am approaching your country. The day of our arrival you will see by the outside date of my letter. At present, we are becalmed comfortably, close to Brest harbour;—I have never been so near it since I left Duck Puddle.

"We left Malta thirty-four days ago, and have had a tedious passage of it. You will either see or hear from or of me, soon after the receipt of this, as I pass through

town to repair my irreparable affairs; and thence I want to go to Notts, and raise rents, and to Lancs. and sell collieries, and back to London, and pay debts,—for it seems I shall neither have coals or comfort till I go down to Rochdale in person. I have brought home some marbles for Hobhouse;—for myself, four ancient Athenian skulls, dug out of Sarcophagi,—a phial of attic hemlock,—four live tortoises,—a greyhound (died on the passage),—two live Greek servants, one an Athenian, t'other a Yaniote, who can speak nothing but Romaic and Italian,—and myself, as Moses in the Vicar of Wakefield says, silyly, and I may say it too, for I have as little cause to boast of my expedition as he had of his to the fair.

"I wrote to you from the Cyanean Rocks, to tell you I had swam from Sestos to Abydos—have you received my letter?

"Hodgson, I suppose, is four deep by this time. What would he have given to have seen, like me, the real Parnassus, where I robbed the Bishop of Chrissæ of a book of geography;—but this I only call plagiarism, as it was done within an hour's ride of Delphi."

His avowed intention of leaving the "whole Castalian State" was as speedily abandoned as most of his resolutions. He returned to England with two long poems, the one a satire, in imitation of Horace; the other, the two first cantos of *Childe Harold*; the former appears to have been his favourite.

"In tracing the fortunes of men," says Mr. Moore, "it is not a little curious to observe how often the course of a whole life has depended on a single step. Had Lord Byron now persisted in his original purpose of giving this poem to the press, it is more than probable that he would have been lost as a great poet to the world."

But we cannot thus track the footsteps of Lord Byron; the most prominent features of his life are well known to our readers, for there are few men whose minutest acts have been so blazoned.

His letter to Lord Holland (whom he had abused in his satire), on presenting him with his new poem of *Childe Harold*, exhibits much good feeling and candour.

"My Lord,
*St. James's-street,
March 5, 1812.*

"May I request your Lordship to accept a copy of the thing which accompanies this note? You have already so fully proved the truth of the first line of Pope's couplet,

'Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,'

that I long for an opportunity to give the lie to the verse that follows. If I were not perfectly convinced that any thing I may have formerly uttered in the boyish rashness of my misplaced resentment had made as little impression as it deserved to make, I should hardly have the confidence—perhaps your Lordship may give it a stronger and more appropriate appellation—to send you a quarto of the same scribbler. But your Lordship, I am sorry to observe to-day, is troubled with the gout: if my book can produce a laugh against itself or the author, it will be of some service. If it can set you to sleep, the benefit will be yet greater; and as some facetious personage observed half a century ago, that ‘poetry is a mere drug,’ I offer you mine as an humble assistant to the ‘*eau médicinale*.’ I trust you will forgive this and all my other buffooneries, and believe me to be, with great respect, your Lordship’s obliged and sincere servant,

BYRON.”

The public adulation which followed this poem did not tend to improve his character; he was proud and reserved; he had drawn his poetical portrait as that of one of melancholy and sadness, and he appears to have worn such an appearance in vindication of his consistency. To those behind the scenes, his manners, on the contrary, are represented as frank, social, and engaging. There was too much of this masquerading for a strong or honourable mind to have practised; it was a species of hypocrisy too that flattered his pride, and amused his vanity. During the three following years, his poetry was poured out in rich profusion of talent;—but we have no space to particularize.

His marriage and the unfortunate circumstances that succeeded, are treated by Mr. Moore with great delicacy, and in a way which scarcely any other pen could have managed so well.

In a letter to Mr. Moore, Lord Byron thus expresses himself on the subject of his separation, an avowal honourable to his candour and to the character of Lady Byron:

“I must set you right in one point, however; the fault was not, no, nor even the misfortune in my choice, unless in choosing at all; for I do not believe, and I must say it in the very dregs of all this bitter business, that there ever was a better or even a brighter, a kinder, or a more amiable and agreeable being than Lady B. I never had nor can have any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame it belongs to myself, and if I cannot redeem, I must bear it.”

A parting word, and we have done. We should deem it little less than blasphemy to be told, that if Lord Byron had been a better man, he would have been a worse poet. What he might have been, had he drank of that living fountain which would have healed his sorrows and purified his intellect, it were now in vain to inquire. The following thought of a writer less known than he deserves to be, tells us in language as elegant as the sentiment is just, how a taste for the beauties of the natural world with which the poetry of Lord Byron is rife, is quickened, improved, and elevated by religious feeling:

“The sun may beautify the face of nature, the planets may roll in majestic order through the immensity of space, spring may spread her blossoms, summer may ripen her fruits, autumn may call to the banquet, the senses are regaled; but in the heart that is not purified by religious sentiments, there is no perception of spiritual beauty, no movement of spiritual delight, no reference to that Hand which is scattering around the means of enjoyment, and the incentives to praise. But let the heart be touched with that ethereal spark which is elicited by the Word of God and the promises of his Son; let the sinful affections be removed, and the influence of a devout spirit be cherished; let *intellect and reflection become the handmaids of Piety*; then we shall see God in all that is great and beautiful in creation, and feel him in all that is cheerful and happy in our own minds.”

The volume before us brings the life of Lord Byron down to the period of his final departure from England. We cannot help thinking that something too much has been afforded; and we cannot conceal our apprehensions that, as the poetry of Lord Byron produced a generation of sceptical misanthropes, so the details of his fashionable excesses may provoke a spirit of imitation in the thoughtless, the giddy, and the young.

Remarks on the Civil Disabilities of British Jews. By Francis Henry Goldsmid. Colburn and Bentley.

THE argument of Mr. Goldsmid, for the emancipation of the British Jews, is founded on an investigation of the Statutes. He first disposes of the objection that they are aliens, by citing very competent authorities against that doctrine, and then proceeds to an examination of the various Acts

of Parliament by which their civil liberty is invaded. It appears to us that the case of the Jews was not originally anticipated by the framers of the laws of England, because they were considered a strange people dwelling amongst us, by permission or by sufferance; even now, when we speak to a Jew of those of his own faith, we term them *those of his nation*. The case may have been altered by subsequent Statutes. The Jews, however, have not been disqualified by particular enactments directed against them; but they have been involved in the various sacramental and other tests, for the exclusion of dissenters; and the annual Bill of Indemnity absolved them from the penalties that might have been incurred, equally with the Unitarians and others. But the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts has rendered the situation of the Jew worse than before. A Declaration has been framed, to which he cannot possibly subscribe, and he is now without any other remedy than the direct interference of the Legislature.

England was certainly meant, at the time of the Reformation, to be a Christian Protestant country. The multiplication of sects in Cromwell's time did not alter this character of the Constitution. Our modern liberals have violated its integrity; it has ceased to be Protestant. Therefore, Mr. Goldsmid's arguments are, in our opinion, fair; and Jews have as just a claim to sit in Parliament as Papists, and so have Mahometans.

It remains to be seen whether our nobles and country gentlemen, who are of pure English blood but are poor, will allow the landed estates of this country to be bought up by the Jews, who are rich and equal to the purchase.

In a religious view, the settlement of the Jews in freehold estates in England would impede their return when Messiah shall call them home; but this is a consideration for them. In the same way many settled at Babylon, and would not return after the publication of the edict for rebuilding the Temple. With all this we Christians have nothing to do. We only wish that their learned men would turn from the legends of the Talmud, and consult their Bibles.

If there be any thing galling to Englishmen who love their country and its institutions, in the prospect of a

mongrel Parliament, to be composed of "Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics," let them answer for it who framed the Trinity and Popish Emancipation Bills.

Mr. Goldsmid's pamphlet is written in a tone of moderation, which must insure it a respectful attention, and his arguments display the sincerity of his intentions, and the acuteness of his research.

—◆—

A Sketch of the History of Carnarvon Castle.
By James Hews Bransby. Poole and Harding, Carnarvon.

THIS volume has more merit than many larger publications. As a pleasing *Cicerone* to transient visitors to Carnarvon, Mr. Bransby must henceforth be a *sine qua non*; because his book will tell of things which cannot otherwise be known, except by an immense labour of consulting many others.

The author modestly denominates his book a Sketch of History, that "aims at no pomp of language, or brilliancy of colouring. He has studied simplicity, and left objects and circumstances to make their own impression." In this aim he has completely succeeded. Witness the following picture of Llewellyn's heroism, on Edward's proceeding into Wales, with a determination to exterminate that Prince's power:

"The royal banners were once more unfurled upon the mountains, the trumpet called to battle, and Llewellyn, around whom his countrymen always flocked at the sound of war, prepared to defend himself against the invaders. While the tide rolled on with continually increasing impetuosity, though he must have had his anxious doubts and fears, he took care to betray no want of the most deliberate and tranquil self-possession; and many a combatant of distinction fell before his vigorous arm. But that arm was soon to be unnerved. The hour approached when his heart was to yield its expiring sigh, and his glory to be shrouded in impenetrable darkness. On the 11th of December, 1282, he was slain at Llandwyr in Radnorshire, not far from Bualth, having received his death-wound from the spear of one Stephen de Frankton, a common soldier. It was not till he had been some time weltering in his blood that he was known; for he had entered the field without armour and on foot, and on that fatal day there was no peculiarity in his dress or appearance to indicate his rank. The moment his pale and ghastly but still noble features were discern-

ed, a shout of surprise and joy burst from the English troops, and the conflict was over !”

The fate of Llewellyn's brother is tragical indeed, and pathetically narrated. Passing from that event to the incorporation of Wales with England, Mr. Bransby (as an Englishman, who seems to have adopted Wales as his chosen residence,) manages the delicate subject with peculiar address, and by no means at the expence of truth.

“To vindicate the motives which led to this important conquest, and the means by which it was achieved,—to prove that it was founded in justice or in necessity, would perhaps be a difficult as well as an invidious and unprofitable task; yet who can doubt that great good was accomplished by it? who will deny that the result has proved eminently beneficial? An end was put to the sanguinary disputes in which the two nations had been so constantly embroiled, the olive of peace was planted on the mountain side, and both the victors and the vanquished saw that it was their interest no less than their duty to cherish a pacific and friendly disposition towards each other. They became one people; enjoyed, in after years, the protection of the same laws; and have now the unspeakable privilege of calling their own the same political institutions—institutions not surpassed in grandeur, in beauty, or in usefulness, even by those which adorn the fabled realms of Utopia and Atlantis.”*

But as conquest over such a people as those whom Edward had subjugated,—a people accustomed to difficulties, and fearless of dangers,—could not be achieved without leaving a latent, untamed spirit, ready to burst forth and cast off the yoke, unless

* “Though every one must honour the feeling which leads the well-educated Welshman to look with affectionate pride upon his native language, and to be anxious for its preservation, yet many advantages would arise from its ceasing to be a *spoken* language. It presents a serious obstacle to the intellectual and moral improvement of the lower classes. They have not the means of keeping pace with their fellow subjects, or of being emancipated from the prejudices and superstitious inseparable from ignorance, which impress upon them the characteristics of a distinct and separate tribe. Who that has a heart in his bosom but would rejoice to see them universally and fully participating in the blessings which the improved forms of education and the diffusion of science are conferring upon the other inhabitants of this favoured land?”

watched and overawed,—the “ruthless king,” as Gray terms him, built, for the twofold purpose of intimidation and safety, the castles of Carnarvon, Conway, and Rhuddlan. Of these, Mr. Bransby justly observes,

“Carnarvon Castle has a claim to pre-eminence, on account both of its original grandeur and of the place which it occupies in the page of the historian. Its sun, formerly so glorious, is set—the pride of its strength is gone; but, even now, amidst the devastations of time, it is impressively majestic.—So beautiful a ruin must strike even the idle and listless spectator, while no man of genuine taste can approach it without being deeply interested. There is spread over it a certain tranquil gloom which is favourable to meditation;—a solemnity which appeals to the heart, suggesting pure and elevated thoughts, and teaching the most salutary lessons.—Most of our princely and baronial structures, now crumbling into dust, are composed of different portions, which exhibit specimens of the architecture of different ages. But such is not the case with the huge pile at Carnarvon; it was begun and rendered complete by Edward, and has received no additions from any of its subsequent possessors.”

Many of the notes are extremely curious, and demonstrate Mr. Bransby to have a discriminating mind and a kind heart.

To the reasons, specified by Mr. B. in a note, pp. 8, 9, for planting yew-trees, &c. in church-yards, and interdicting their prostration, might he not have added the *martial* uses to which the wood of the yew-tree was applied,—that of bows, before the invention of fire-arms, about the year 1460? When invasion or sudden attack was apprehended,—to the church-yard might simultaneously resort the inhabitants of every parish, and there speedily supply themselves with weapons, as from a common armoury.* The lopping of branches for such a purpose would not come within the interdict, “*Ne Rector arbores in cimiterio prosternat;*” because no tree, perhaps, sustains so little injury by lopping, as the yew. Lopped, moreover, under such patriotic circumstances, the severing of some of its branches would be done by the na-

* Mr. Ritson says, “it may be questioned whether a body of expert archers would not, even at this day, be superior to an equal number armed with muskets.”—Note, page 55.

tives with care, and even with veneration; considering it almost as a sacred beneficent guardian, that was at every future crisis to yield them and their children a further supply.

The Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. Author of "The Topography of Leeds," 1677—1724. Now first published from the Original Manuscript, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. Four vols. 8vo. Colburn and Bentley.

ANOTHER diary of a life devoted to literature has escaped the accidents to which all writings of this kind are exposed, and some peculiar dangers of its own, and after the lapse of more than a century is now offered to the public. We rejoice to see remains of this kind brought from their hiding places; they are most valuable depositories of authentic information, to be used hereafter in histories of the literature and science of England, and in the biographies of the distinguished men who have raised so high the character of our nation. Many a fact before unknown has come forth in the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, and a glance at the minute index which is added to those volumes, will show that we have here a work which in these respects is not behind former diaries. They present also faithful, and often very agreeable pictures of the manners of life, the habits and studies of the person who makes the record of his life. And there are no writings which equally with these carry us into times long passed away, and give us a distinct impress of the "manners living" as they were.

The name of Thoresby has been long familiar to the public ear. His *Ducatus Leodiensis*, or *Topography of Leeds*, has always been a book prized and popular. It is distinguished from all books of topography which preceded it, and from most of those which have followed it, by having the dryness of its antiquarian details relieved by an occasional intermixture of moral sentiment, or rather of those details having received an impress from the amiable and devotional spirit of the writer. The name of Thoresby is found in the writings of many of his antiquarian contemporaries, for he was ever ready to assist in every attempt at illustrating the minute points in the history of the country. But perhaps he is best known,

and now most frequently mentioned, as the possessor of a very extensive and curious Museum, in which were deposited rarities both of nature and art; fossils and shells; books, manuscripts, prints, coins, and autographs. A descriptive catalogue is annexed to the *Ducatus*. We see in this Diary how a private person, in a country town, and with a small fortune, was able to amass a treasure which may excite the envy of the more opulent but less fortunate collector of these times.

Thoresby was pre-eminently a collector. He was one of the fathers of that still increasing and flourishing family. Like some of his successors, he had stored up some things as valuable rarities, which better judgment and superior knowledge would have led him to reject. But compare his Catalogue with that of the Tradescants, and how superior was his Museum to theirs! There was in it very little to be despised, and a great deal to be coveted.

Thoresby was a man of insatiable curiosity. As we read his Diary, and observe the topics of his correspondence, it strikes us that this was the most distinguishing feature of his mind. The subjects on which his knowledge was profound are few; but there are few subjects which interest mankind, to which his was not at some time or other directed. The natural bias of his disposition was to antiquarian and historical inquiry. This seems to have been given him in his youth. He tells us that his mind was directed to one particular subject of antiquarian inquiry, by a Sermon which he heard in the Church of Leeds when he was a boy; and perhaps the general bias of his mind to antiquarian pursuits, he might owe to a cabinet of coins, part of the furniture of his father's house, which his father had purchased of the family of Fairfax.

But he was no less assiduous in recording than he was in inquiring. We have heard of an eminent antiquary of the present day, who said that he did not think the man deserving the name of an antiquary who did not every night minute down what he did, what he heard, and whom he conversed with. Thoresby's pretensions would bear being submitted to this test. We see in what is printed how he descended to matters the most minute in his personal

chronicle. We may guess from what is published how much the editor has found it necessary to omit.

Indeed, to say the truth, valuing as we do records such as these, we can well dispense with much that must of necessity find a place in a book which is to contain an account of what any man did every day of his life. It is also evident that it is due to the dead, and in many cases due to the living, that every thing which may be inserted in Diaries such as these, should not go forth to the world to minister matter for reproach, or for the comments of ill nature. But it is evident that he who sets out upon the principle of recording every day what he did and saw, must live in very unfavourable circumstances indeed, if he do not leave behind him a work from which much may be expected that will amuse, instruct, and inform.

In many respects the situation of Thoresby was favourable. His home was, it is true, in a provincial town, but it was then, as it is now, a town of great resort, and the fame of his museum attracted to his house the persons of distinction who visited the place, and especially Artists, Naturalists, and Antiquaries. But Thoresby was fond of travelling. His Diary contains more instructive notices than any book with which we are acquainted, of the facilities and means for moving from place to place which our ancestors possessed, at a time when steam-carriages and mail-coaches were alike unknown; and when on these journeys, he often admits us to the acquaintance of persons more eminent than those whom he saw in his native town. He frequently visited London; and, while sojourning there, his whole time was passed among the Philosophers, the Antiquaries, and the more eminent divines of the time. He was for ever at the libraries and museums. He omitted no opportunity of attending the meetings of his brethren of the Royal Society at Gresham College. And he sometimes, as when he relates the conversation which he held with the antiquarian Earl of Pembroke in that nobleman's cabinet of medals, preserves remarks on scientific subjects, which are useful and important.

There is scarcely an Antiquary, or a distinguished Naturalist of the time, with whom Thoresby was not more or less acquainted; and there was no

one with whom he was acquainted whose name does not appear in his Diary. With many he was upon terms of close intimacy. Not inferior in interest or in value to the Diary, are the letters which accompany it. Among the naturalists whom Thoresby had the honour to reckon among his friends, and whose letters are found in the correspondence, were Lister, Evelyn, Ray, Woodward, and Sloane. But the band of Antiquaries of the time whom Thoresby numbered among his friends, and whose letters grace this collection of original correspondence, consists of the distinguished names of Nicolson, Gibson, the Gales, Smith, Lhwyd, Hickes, Strype, Hearne, and Baker.

The attention of Thoresby was not so dissipated over the wide field which his curiosity induced him to explore, as not to be brought to settle on any particular point. In fact, there were two subjects to which his attention seems to have been more particularly directed, and which served as points about which to wind the information which he collected in his reading, in his journies, and by the conversation and correspondence of his friends. A taunt of the Romanists that the English Protestants had not encouraged virtue, piety, and charity as their forefathers had done, early roused a spirit of inquiry into the justice of the charge, and he exulted in the numerous list of Protestant benefactors he was able to collect: he was ever in the pursuit of them, and wherever he found them, he not only held them in high esteem, but he transferred to his paper the record of their liberal deeds. The history of his native town, Leeds and the district surrounding it, the Loidis and the Elmete of Bede, was another point. The Ducatus contains the results, but it is in this Diary that we learn how he collected the information which that volume contains. We see some of his topographical theories in their rudiments, and persons interested in these inquiries may have the same gratification from these volumes which is afforded by the sight of the earlier efforts of the artist before he produces a finished engraving.

This subject, however, led directly to another. The field of his topographical inquiries became extended beyond its original limits. The whole of the great county lay before him then

wholly undescribed. It does not appear that he ever meditated a work upon the history of the county at large; but his collections had a bearing upon that object, and particularly his biographical collections, for it is evident that it was enough that a man was *Eboracensis*, to be entitled to more than the ordinary curiosity and the devotion of Thoresby.

We should think that this work must possess very peculiar claims upon the attention of the inhabitants of the county of York; but we are sure the people of Leeds and its neighbourhood will find it a work of very surpassing interest, exhibiting as it does in such minute detail the studies, the habits, and the pursuits of their own antiquary, whom we here find to have been also a useful townsman, taking an active part in all the affairs of the borough, interesting himself in every thing which tended to advance the welfare of the place, and sympathizing in all the private sorrows of his neighbours.

The peculiarities of Thoresby's own situation and character afford in these pages an agreeable subject of contemplation. His father was a merchant, and he was trained to merchandize. In the early part of his life he was sent to Holland to complete his mercantile education; but he never made, as he says of himself, a merchant worth a farthing, nor got back in profit the money which it cost him to become free of one of the commercial companies of the time. He sustained in this character great losses, and it was not till he was free from trade, and had retired upon a small, very small, independence, that he was free from many harassing anxieties, and had much enjoyment of life. We see him also embarrassed still more in his religious profession. There is no more prominent feature in his character than a deep and earnest feeling of religion. It sometimes appears in the *Diary* expressed in language which is almost eloquent. It had been wrought into his mind by his pious father, who was one of the Puritan branches of the great Protestant family, and who had borne arms in the Parliament service. The family of his wife, whom he married early, were also zealous Parliamentarians and Puritans. Her grandfather had sat in judgment on the King, and suffered death. Thores-

by was entering life when the great struggle was making against the consolidation of a nonconforming interest by the remains of the Puritan party. He and his father were among the principal persons at Leeds who concurred in the creation of a plan set apart for Nonconforming worship, as soon as the efforts of the Court were a little relaxed in 1672, and to the Nonconformists for many years he adhered. But time passed on, and new views entered the mind of Thoresby; and perhaps, as far as what relates to himself, the most interesting parts of this *Diary* are those in which the struggles are exhibited of a very devout and conscientious mind, and the arguments are here exhibited, preparatory to his return to the bosom of the Church, in which he remained to the conclusion of his life.

Thoresby was eminently the religious character. His devotional exercises are so piquant as to excite surprise in such an age as this. His devotion lost none of its fervour when he became a conformist. In the concerns of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he was deeply interested. Those who do not peruse these volumes for the value of the curious information they contain respecting the more eminent literary characters, or the manners of the time, may be edified by their piety, while they follow the reflections of Thoresby's own mind, accompany him in his recollections of religious discourses to which he had attended, or peruse the letters of men distinguished among the pious of an age gone by, Heywood, Henry, and Boyse; or the prelates, Sharp and Burnet.

We cannot close this notice without observing that we have no where seen accounts equally minute of the proceedings of a community of Dissenters in the most interesting period of their history, with those which are here exhibited of the Nonconformists of Leeds.

We have a good portrait of the worthy man whose life is here so plainly mapped out before us; and there are a few useful notes by the very able Editor, who has sometimes introduced original notices of persons, chiefly the Yorkshire antiquaries, who are less known to the reader, and who formed the literary

circle in which, when at home, Thoresby was often to be found.



Fitz of Fitz-Ford, a Legend of Devon. By Mrs. Bray, Author of *De Foix*, *The White-hoods*, *Protestant*, &c. &c. Dedicated by permission to his Grace the Duke of Bedford. 3 vols. post 8vo. Smith and Elder. 1830.

IT has been somewhere, and we think with great truth, observed, that if a man would become a poet he should take up his residence in a mountain-country; and as we do not mean to quote this remark as if restricted to writers in *metre* only, we may assert that "*Fitz of Fitz-Ford*" will form a striking example of its truth. This is now the fourth Romance, from the pen of Mrs. Bray, which has been noticed in these pages. Characteristic and instructive as the others are, to this, for the reason above assigned, depending on the circumstances under which it has been written, we are disposed to give the palm. Mrs. Bray is evidently a keen observer of nature, whether in the varied personages, of all degrees, "who strut and fret their hour on the stage of human life," or in the scenery of that magnificent theatre in which they act,

"—— the forms eternal of created things,
The radiant Sun, the Moon's nocturnal lamp,
The mountains, woods, and streams, the
rolling globe,

—— the green earth, the wild resounding
waves,

With light and shade alternate, warmth and
cold,

And clear autumnal skies, and vernal showers,
And all the fair variety."

Placed in a situation where these beautiful features are continually before the eye, the most callous and insensible heart must, in some degree, acknowledge their influence. What, then, must be their effect on a pure and polished imagination, in which, as by nature's mirror, the glassy lake, each surrounding object is reflected, if in a new position, still with the strictest truth—a truth which the writer studious of nature will find acknowledged by that universal responsive feeling which her great Author has implanted in the human breast, accordant with his works.

The scene of Mrs. Bray's Romance, as she tells us in the Introduction, is laid in the immediate neighbourhood of her own residence, Tavistock. The

traditions of the place have afforded her, it appears, some slight groundwork for her story; one of which says, that Judge Glanville, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, condemned his own daughter to death. And Prince has told us, that Sir John Fitz, counsellor-at-law and sheriff of Devon, in the above-mentioned æra, was much addicted to the study of judicial astrology, and that casting the nativity of his child, even at the moment of its taking place, found by "these arts inhibited and out of warrant" that he would come to an unlucky end. It fell out indeed as the astrologer had predicted: this son having attained to manhood, killed his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Slanning, in a duel, and subsequently ended his days by suicide.

We should infringe on the usual limits appropriated in these columns to a review, if we should particularly detail the plot which Mrs. Bray has constructed on the above hints, or should attempt to describe all the characters introduced into her Romance. Her intimate acquaintance with history, and ancient manners in general, and her local experience in Devon, has afforded her great advantages in the formation of her tale. Thus we have bold and masterly sketches of cavern scenes, in which the bands of outlawed miners, who infested Dartmoor in the time of Elizabeth, are the actors. Levi, a Jew, an agent for the illegal traffic of these men, is a particularly well-conceived and finely-sustained character.

The scene in which Mrs. Alice *Physic* (a proper name, by the bye, of frequent occurrence among the Devonian commonalty) details to Master Barnabas, the instructor of the Latin boys in the Schola Regia Tavistockensis, Mike of the Mount, the Minstrel, &c. seated round the kitchen-fire of the knightly mansion of Fitz-Ford, the tale of Judge Glanville condemning, in his legal office, his own daughter to death, is such, as we conceive, may be fairly paralleled with Corporal Trim's relation of his young master's death to the inmates of the kitchen, in the pages of that great master of the cords of human sympathy, Sterne. (See vol. i. p. 229 *et seq.*) We extract a portion of the death-bed scene of Sir Hugh Fitz (Mrs. Bray seems to have taken the liberty of designating him Hugh instead of John, his real name, for the sake of distinguishing him from his ill-

fated son), as we think this passage fairly illustrative of her talent for the pathetic, and as it turns on the final melancholy catastrophe of the tale.

“ Sir Hugh now lay extended on his bed, his head and arms propped up by pillows, drawing his breath with pain, and now and then raising those eyes to heaven, in which the watery rheum of dissolution had already settled, rendering dim every remaining spark of light and animation. The damps of death hung on his brow, as these, with pious care, were from time to time wiped off by the hand of that beloved son who now stood fixed, with a countenance all sorrow, by his side.

“ His wife was not present; for Lady Fitz was one of those persons whose refinement of feeling, anxious to spare itself, but less careful of the feelings of the dying, could not bear the sight of death. She had therefore shunned the partner of years, of weal, and woe, whilst the vital spark yet glimmered ere it expired; and, but for the filial love of Sir John Fitz, the death-bed of the old man would have been left to the attendance of menials and that of Savegrace, a puritanical minister, who, during the latter years of Sir Hugh's life, had managed to find considerable favour in his sight.”

“ John Fitz supported Sir Hugh in his arms, and the old man's head rested on the bosom of his son. ‘ John,’ said he, ‘ my dear boy, whilst I lived, I feared to tell you what I would now reveal in my last moments; for it must not go down a secret with me to the grave.—At thy birth there was an evil influence of the heavens, that foretold a fearful end to thee, and that by *violent means*.—You have a hot temper, apt to stir at strife.—Promise me, before I die, that you will shun to draw your sword on occasions of quarrel—promise it, and I shall die in peace.’ Sir Hugh spoke these words with so much effort, and in such a low tone, that it was only by the rivetted attention with which John Fitz listened, that he could understand their import. He did so however, and replied in a voice full of emotion, ‘ I will promise this, my dear father; you shall be obeyed.’

“ The father caught these expressions of obedience to his last counsel with eager joy; for an instant his eye brightened, and life seemed to revive like the flame of a lamp which is seen to leap up but the moment before its total extinction. He pronounced the words, ‘ God bless you, my son!’ in a distinct voice; but, in another moment, the transient animation of his countenance was gone, and the rigidity of death showed itself in every feature. He sunk back in a swoon, from which he never recovered.”

In closing these brief notices we would observe, that we think the censure of Mrs. Bray on the love of family

pedigree (vol. i. p. 89), however keenly pointed, somewhat hard upon us as antiquaries: a respect for a long line of distinguished and honourable ancestors is, or ought to be, some incentive to virtuous conduct. It may be also remarked, that notes, whether personal or illustrative, which have a tendency to bring the reader from the illusion to which he has willingly submitted his imagination, back to the present time, had much better be incorporated in the introduction, or at least be placed at the end of a work of fiction. It is in our opinion, and we care not what authority may sanction a contrary practice, very erroneous judgment to let the reader too frequently behind the scenes. We conclude with expressing our hearty approbation of “ *Fitz of Fitz-Ford*,” whether for the sound principles of religion and morality which it every where incidentally inculcates, its lively delineations of character, its faithful pictures of ancient manners and Devonian scenery, or the simplicity of style with which it is penned. Indeed the last is a point which we think worthy of peculiar commendation; there is nothing of pedantry and affectation in the diction of this tale; none of the Hellenism and Latinity which learning is often tempted to engraft on the English tongue. We suspect that Mrs. Bray, while composing these volumes, has kept her eye fixedly on our own great Shakspeare, and on Cervantes, as he appears in the excellent translation of his *Don Quixote* by Jarvis; and we will venture to predict that her reward will be a permanent name among the first class of the writers of amusing and instructive fiction; and that when the numerous works, depicting the intrigues, the follies, and the habits of fashionable life, in the present age, shall sleep in undisturbed repose and oblivion with the real characters which they pretend to delineate, Mrs. Bray's Romances will survive, an example of the permanence secured by an adherence to the simplicity of nature.

These volumes are interspersed with several pleasing pieces of poetry from the pen of the Rev. E. A. Bray, to one of which, a ballad on the superstitious custom of looking through the key-hole of the church-door on Midsummer eve, we have given a place in our “ *Poet's-Corner*.”

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Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass, written by himself.

Sir Ralph Esher, or Memoirs of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles II.

Personal Memoirs of Pryce Gordon, Esq.

The Private Correspondence of John Pinkerton, Esq. Edited by DAWSON TURNER, Esq.

The Correspondence of Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

Musical Memoirs, or an Account of the State of Music in England, from the first Commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, in 1784, to 1822, with Anecdotes of the Professors. By W. T. PARKE.

The Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence. By T. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The Life of Titian. By JAMES NORTH-COTE, Esq.

The Life of Henry Fuseli, R. A. By JOHN KNOWLES, Esq.

Personal Memoirs of Capt. COOKE. Written by himself.

Life of Sir Joseph Banks, with Selections from his Correspondence. By a Member of the Royal Society.

The Life of John Hampden. By Lord NUGENT.

History of Modern Greece. By JAMES EMERSON, Esq.

Private History of the French Cabinet, during the period of the Directory, the Consulate, and the Reign of Napoleon. By M. BOURRIENNE, Private Secretary to the Emperor.

An Account of the Subversion of the Constitution in Portugal by Don Miguel. By Lord PORCHESTER.

Commentaries of the Life and Reign of Charles I. Vols. 3 and 4. By I. D'ISRAELI, Esq.

A Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait. By Capt. F. W. BEECHEY, R. N. in which Pitcairn's Ireland, Tahiti, Kamts-

chatka, Loo Choo, and other places in the Pacific, were visited.

Travels among the Bedouins and Wahabees. By the late JOHN LEWIS BURKHARDT, Esq.

Travels in various Parts of Peru; comprising a Year's Residence at Potosi. By EDMUND TEMPLE.

Travels in Poland and the Crimea, and various Parts of the Turkish Empire. By the late JAMES WEBSTER, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Letters from Nova Scotia; or, Sketches of a Young Country. By Capt. W. MOORSOM.

Notes on Hayti, made during a Residence in that Republic. By CHARLES MACKENZIE, Esq., late Consul-General at Hayti.

Four Years Residence in the West Indies. By F. W. H. BAYLEY.

A New Novel, from the pen of Mr. HORACE SMITH, entitled "Walter Colyton," a Tale of the Court of James II.

The Barony, a Romance. By Miss A. M. PORTER.

The Verb of the English Language Explained.

Preparing for Publication.

Letters on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor Blumenbach. By the late J. A. De Luc, F.R.S. Professor of Philosophy and Geology at Gottingen. Translated from the French.

Notices of Brazil in 1828-9. By the Rev. R. WALSH, LL.D. &c.

The three Histories: the History of an Enthusiast; the History of an Enervè; the History of a Misanthrope. By MARIA JANE JEWSEBURY.

Essay on Superstition; being an Inquiry into the Effects of Physical Influence on the Mind, in the Production of Dreams, Visions, Ghosts, and other supernatural Appearances. By W. NEWNHAM, Esq. Author of A Tribute of Sympathy, &c.

Oxford English Prize Essays, now first collected.

Dr. LARDNER intends to devote eight volumes of his Cyclopædia to the Lives of the most illustrious literary and scientific Characters, since the Revival of Letters in Europe to the present day. Mr. T. MOORE is engaged in writing a Life of Petrarch. Lives of the most illustrious Naval Characters are to be written by Mr. SOUTHEY, and the Military ones by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG. The Bishop of Cloyne contributes to the scientific department.

A familiar Treatise on Life Assurances and Annuities. By ROBERT RANKIN, Secretary to the Bristol Union Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A descriptive Road-Book for the Use of Travellers in Germany. By E. A. DOMEIER.

Chronicles of a School-Room; or, Characters in Youth and Age. By Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Arcana of Science and Register of the useful Arts, for 1830.

The Living Temple, in which Man is considered in his true relation to the ordinary Occupations and Pursuits of Life. By the Author of "The Morning and Evening Sacrifice," &c.

Discourses on the Millennium, the Doctrine of Election, Justification by Faith, the Assurance of Faith, and the Freeness of the Gospel, &c. By the Rev. MICHAEL RUSSEL, LL.D. Author of "A Connection of Sacred and Profane History," &c.

A Second Series of Stories from the History of Scotland. By the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART.

A complete History of the Jews, in Ancient and Modern Times. By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 5.

Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each to the two best proficient in mathematical and natural philosophy, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Steventon, of Corpus Christi College, and Mr. Heaviside, of Sydney Sussex College, the third and second Wranglers.

The Norrisian prize for the year 1829 was on Monday last adjudged to Wm. Selwyn, Esq. B.A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Essay on the following subject:—"The Doctrine of Types, and its influence on the Interpretation of the New Testament."

LORD BYRON, MR. MURRAY, AND MR. COLBURN.

At a Trade Sale, Feb. 19, at the Albion, amongst other things submitted to the hammer, were the copy-rights of 65 of Lord Byron's minor poems. Mr. Hanson, one of Lord Byron's executors, and the two great publishers, Messrs. Murray and Colburn, were present. Upon the lot being put up, Mr. Murray was the first bidder at 500 pounds: the bidding went on till it amounted to the enormous sum of 3,700 guineas, when it was knocked down to Mr. Murray. At this moment Mr. Colburn claimed the purchase, and much altercation ensued, when the room became in a state of complete confusion, the Company contending on the one hand that it was Mr. Murray's, and Mr. Colburn on the other that it was his. It was a very considerable time before Mr. Colburn could get a hearing, when he submitted the case to the company: he stated that he had given the auctioneer unlimited authority to go on bidding till he desired him to stop, which the auctioneer did not deny. Finally, Mr. Colburn very handsomely gave the purchase up to Mr. Murray, which information was

received by the company in terms of acclamation; when, after an hour's altercation, the business of the day went on.

The following is a list of the poems, most if not all of which have been already published:

On leaving Newstead Abbey—Epitaph on a Friend—A Fragment—The Tear—An Occasional Prologue—On the Death of Mr. Fox—Stanzas to a Lady with the Poems of Camoens—To M.—To Woman—To M. S. G.—Song—To —.—To Mary, on receiving her Picture—Damætas—To Marion—Oscar of Alva—To the Duke of D.—Adrian's Address to his Soul when dying—Translation—Translations, from Catullus,—of the Epitaph on Virgil and Tibullus—from Catullus—Imitated from Catullus—Translations from Anacreon. To his Lyre; Ode III.—Fragments of School Exercises—Episode of Nisus and Euryalus—Translation from the Media of Euripides—Thoughts suggested by a College Examination—To the Earl of —.—Granta, a Medley—Lachin y Gair—To Romance—Elegy on Newstead Abbey—The Death of Calmar and Orla—To E. N. L., Esq.—To —.—Stanzas—Lines, written beneath an Elm in Harrow Church-yard—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers—Notes to English Bards and Scotch Reviewers—Waltz: an Apostrophic Hymn—Farewell to England—To my Daughter, on the Morning of her Birth—To Jessy—Song to Inez—Lines to T. Moore, Esq.—Ode—Curse of Minerva—Lord Byron to his Lady—Lines found in the Traveller's Book at Chamouni—Childish Recollections—To a Lady—"On this Day I complete my Thirty-sixth Year."—Lord Byron's Reply to Lines written by Mr. Fitzgerald—Windsor Poetics—Werner—Heaven and Earth—Vision of Judgment—The Island—Age of Bronze—Deformed Transformed—Mortgante Maggiore—Parliamentary Speeches—Eight Poems printed in Mr. Hobhouse's Miscellanies.

The copyright of eleven cantos of Don Juan, (V. to XVI.) was the next lot sold, which was bought in by the executors of Lord Byron for 310 guineas.

FRENCH DRAMA.

Notice of Gustavus Adolphus, a Tragedy in Five Acts, by Lucien Arnault.

Historians, poets, orators, *et hoc genus omne*, have made Gustavus Adolphus the subject of their lucubrations; we are not, therefore, astonished, that the event which terminated his career has been introduced at the Theatre Français. The Rev. Walter Harte, about seventy years since, wrote the history of his life; in which, if he had devoted as much attention to style and composition, as he has to profound research, he would have produced a master-piece: he has, however, fulfilled the more important branch of his duty as a biographer, and has,

in consequence, considerable claims upon the public gratitude; at any rate he has the approbation of those who can duly appreciate laborious inquiry, although unaccompanied with the graces of rhetoric, or the tinsel of fiction, that essential to the popularity of a modern work. Mr. Hart's account of the death of Gustavus may be summed up as follows:—

On the 29th Oct. 1632, Gustavus took leave of his queen, at Erfurt, and set out for Naumburg: his rapid advance from Bavaria was unexpected by Walstein, the Imperialist general, who had then detached a division under Pappenheim, to take possession of Halle. Gustavus having intercepted a letter to an Imperialist officer, ordering him to hasten to Halle, and come on with Pappenheim to join the main body, he immediately decided on attacking Walstein while his forces were scattered. The 5th Nov. was occupied in advancing; and by the evening of that day, the armies were in presence on the plain of Lutzen, separated only by the high road from Leipsic, on each side of which was a deep ditch. Gustavus passed the night in his coach. His intention was to attack the enemy before dawn, but a thick mist prevented him. He had divine service performed early; and at nine o'clock he rode through the lines, and harangued his troops; he then put himself at the head of the right wing, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, several aids-de-camp, and a few of his household. When the action had commenced, he observed that some of the brigades did not advance, like the others, to pass the ditch; he rode up and called out to them, to stand firm at least, and see their master die. The king's address had the desired effect; he advanced against the enemy, and soon received a mortal wound. Pappenheim arrived during the engagement, but with only a part of his division; he took his favourite post, (that opposed to Gustavus,) but while giving some orders, he was struck by a falconet ball, which caused his death. Piccolomini remained on the field till the last; he received several wounds, but would not retire; he even attempted to carry off the dead body of Gustavus.

Lauenburg is accused of being concerned in the king's death. A story is related of a personal affront he received from Gustavus, and which excited his resentment: this anecdote may suit a romance, and is thought to have had its origin south of the Alps; *se nen è vero, è ben trovato*. Riccio (*de bellis Germanicis*) declares it *anilem fabellam, muliercularem deliramentum*. As all who were near Gustavus perished, except Lauenburg, who immediately rode out of the battle, without communicating the circumstance to Duke Bernard of Weimar, or the Swedish general Kniphausen, the Swedes to this day believe that he gave some signal, and was thus accessory to the event; but

whether his motives be founded on a private injury, or in fanaticism for the Imperial cause, cannot at this distance of time be determined.

To confine a dramatist to historical fact would be unreasonable, for some latitude is necessary for the play of imagination; but in the present case, the uncertainty which attaches to the king's death, justifies the introduction of even doubtful circumstances. Mr. Arnault represents Lauenburg as smarting with a recollection of the injury he has received from Gustavus, who generously apologises to him. This magnanimity places the duke in a dilemma, as he has been ordered by a secret tribunal (a sort of *Vehm*), to kill the king. While in a state of suspense, he is reminded of his duty by Frederic, a fanatical student, who fearing the duke's irresolution, decides on committing the act himself; he advances to the tent where Gustavus is asleep, and fires at him, but without effect; he is then arrested, tried, and condemned. On the trial it appears, that the pistol he had used belonged to Lauenburg, then presiding; but the young enthusiast, in order to serve his cause, finds an excuse, and congratulates himself, that he leaves behind him one who is bound to attempt the same deed. While Frederic is awaiting the order for his execution, the king enters and gives him a free pardon; which act makes him as enthusiastic in his favour, as he was before in the cause of his enemies.

The next incident which Mr. Arnault has invented, is the arrival of a deputation from Sweden, exhorting Gustavus to put an end to the war. He declares his intention rather to abdicate; which so moves the deputies that they cease to oppose his views: the young Christina is publicly declared his successor, and the crown is solemnly placed on her head by her father. Public prayer is then made; the signal for engagement is given; and Gustavus is soon after brought in mortally wounded, Lauenburg having given the concerted signal to the enemy. The king continues to give orders, lives to hear the shout of victory, and dies in the embraces of his wife and daughter. After his death Piccolomini is introduced, and surrenders his sword to the royal corpse; this anecdote is borrowed from Dugueschin, but though quite unfounded respecting Gustavus, is perfectly consistent with the personal respect entertained for him by many of his enemies.

The play is decidedly of the classical school, excepting of course the substitution of a *pistol* for a *dagger*. Without a single change of scene, the whole tragedy is represented in a large tent, decorated with the Swedish arms. It is true, that by occasionally drawing a curtain in the tent, a camp is rendered visible; but with that exception, we find the conversations and interviews of Gustavus, the consultations of

conspirators, the trial of a criminal, preparation for his death, public prayers, and finally the death of Gustavus, all taking place in the said tent. The language is dignified and harmonious; many fine sentiments are embodied; and it is something in favour of the piece, that we meet with none of those tedious speeches in *rhymed prose*, which so frequently annoy us in French plays. However the principal beauties of this tragedy bear so much resemblance to approved parts of successful dramas, particularly *Epicharis* and *Marino Faleiro*, (the *French* pieces so named are alluded to,) that without precisely incurring the charge of plagiarism, the author can scarcely claim the merit of originality. It was well received at the first representation (Jan. 23), but the French critics are divided in their opinions respecting its merit. W. S. B.

AFRICAN TATTOOING.

(Extracted from *Lander's Records of Africa*; reviewed in p. 129.)

The operation of tattooing, by which the different races in Africa are distinguished from each other much more easily than by any natural peculiarity in the colour of the skin, or their general appearance, is performed by a sharp iron instrument, somewhat larger than, but certainly not unlike the blade of a common English pen-knife; and children generally, at the age of six or seven years, undergo this painful process, which indeed cannot be effected without putting the poor creatures to excruciating torture. I saw two girls tattooed at Katunga, in the following manner: The hands and feet of each being first bound, the head was held by the father, and the operator began his work by making five incisions on the forehead with the instrument above described; the little sufferer uttering the most piercing screams, till from hoarseness she was unable longer to cry aloud, or speak

as to be understood. This being done, the man cut eight other deep gashes on the left cheek; and the only means by which one could then judge of the child's distress was by observing a large pool of mingled blood and tears on the ground, fed by a copious stream flowing from the face of the little innocent.

The patients are invariably left to bleed till they become insensible; and death frequently occurs in weakly cases. After some days, when their strength is in a measure restored, they are privileged to beg in the streets till their wounds completely heal; and this does not take place oftentimes for four or five months after the operation, the children, during that long period, carry slender branches of trees in their hands, in order to scare away flies, which, on alighting upon the lacerated face, cause considerable pain, and occasion it to swell prodigiously. This imparts to the countenance an unsightly appearance; one than which nothing can be more truly disgusting; and many of these pitiable objects we observed in the deepest misery, wandering through the streets of Katunga, and other cities, and almost starving for want of food.

When a Yaribean perpetrates ever so trivial a crime, the tattoo mark of his nation is so crossed by other incisions, inflicted upon him by the ministers of justice, that it becomes utterly undistinguishable, and the impression of another people is substituted on the other side of the face in its stead. With this brand, which can never be erased, he quits his native country, in which he was looked upon as

“——— A mark for Scorn

To point his slow unmoving finger at,” and dies in a foreign land, unpitied and unknown.

The subjoined are the tattoo marks of the natives of the most considerable countries in Western and Central Africa.



ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 28. Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The statement of George Constantine (noticed in our last report, p. 66,) was read to the meeting. It relates the particulars of a journey he took from Bristol by the Aust passage to Chepstow, and so into Wales; and details very fully the political discourse he had with his clerical companions, the Dean of Westbury and his brother, disclosing several particulars of historical importance relative to the period, which is that when Henry the Eighth was contemplating his marriage with Anna of Cleve.

Feb. 4 and 11. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

An elaborate essay by the Prince of Canino (Lucien Buonaparte), was received through the Earl of Aberdeen, the President of the Society, to whom it had been transmitted (in the form of an English translation) by Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart (who is son-in-law to the Prince); and its perusal entirely occupied these two meetings. It is descriptive of some hypogea of Etruscan vases, unexampled in extent, which have been recently discovered on the Prince's estate at Canino. The first excavations were made in 1828; they were continued during last year for four months, and at one time a hundred labourers were employed. Within the space of a rubeo of land no less than 2000 vases were exhumed, of which about 200 have inscriptions. The general execution of the paintings is of admirable beauty; and is considered by the Prince to assert the constant superiority of Italian over Greek art. It appears that the site is that of Vitulonia, "the seat of Italian grandeur" before the foundation of Rome, and which the Prince appears to consider had no longer any existence after the foundation of that city. Upon this presumption he rests his computation, that the deposits must have been made before that epoch, which, he proceeds to observe, was 400 years previous to the æra of the perfection of the arts in Greece. To maintain the hypothesis of this greatly anterior superiority of Italian art, a long series of ingenious arguments is employed; whilst, to reconcile this opinion (which has been entertained only by Buonaroti and one or two others) with Winckelman and a host of conflicting authors, it is remarked that, as a colony of the Pelasgi, the Etruscans may by some have been termed Greeks, without any intention of confounding them with the Helleni. It appeared, however, to be the general opinion of the Members of the Society present at the reading, that

the Prince of Canino has assigned too early a date for the formation of these hypogea; in consequence, as it seems, of having disregarded the probability that the town to which they belonged, whether known as Vitulonia or under some other name, may have existed for a considerable period posterior to that at which its extinction has been dated. Among the inscribed vases, only one alludes to the name Vitulonia; the city is represented upon it as a matron, assisting at a sacrifice to Bacchus. A member of the Society showed to his friends a letter he had received from Italy, containing copies of some of the inscriptions (none of which, we believe, have yet been received from Lord Dudley Stuart); part of them consist entirely of Etruscan characters, (of which alphabets may be seen in the "Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, esq.") but others, of Greek letters, of very perfect and apparently modern formation.

On the 11th, Samuel Prout, Esq. of Brixton, (the eminent landscape draughtsman,) and William Hoskings, Esq. of Furnival's Inn, architect, were elected Fellows; and to the foreign list was added the name of "M. Louis Francois Petit Radet, Member of the Royal Institute of France, in the class of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; a gentleman well versed in the history and antiquities of various parts of Europe, and who has particularly distinguished himself by his researches into the early history and antiquities of Greece and Italy."

Feb. 18. Wm. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

Edward Orme, Esq. of Fitzroy-square, and Austin Cooper, Esq. of Dublin, were elected Fellows.

Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, F. S. A. sent an account of some Norman tiles in the church of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire.

Crofton Croker, Esq. F. S. A. communicated three interesting letters by Mr. James Murphy, architect, (author of Travels in Portugal, &c. see vol. lxx. p. 848), addressed to his patron, the Right Hon. Wm. Burton Conyngham, whilst employed in Portugal in 1789, in making his elaborate drawings of the church and royal monastery of Batalha, which have lately (see our last Magazine) been presented to the Society by Mr. Crofton Croker.

Mr. Ellis then read (from the Cottonian collection,) a memorial of the Levant merchants to King James the First, detailing some curious particulars relative to the intercourse maintained at that period between this country and Turkey.

SELECT POETRY.

MIDSUMMER EVE:

A BALLAD. BY THE REV. E. A. BRAY,
*Of Tavistock; from Mrs. Bray's Romance of
 Fitz of Fitz-Ford.*

SCARCE sheds the Moon, through rolling
 clouds,

A faint and flickering light;
 Long has the wearied villager
 Shared the "deep sleep" of night.

Slow o'er the church-yard's lonely path
 Young Edward bends his way,
 Where bodies, from life's cares and toils,
 Rest till the judgment day.

Yews, drear as death, in lengthening rows
 Spread a chill gloom around;
 Beneath the verdant vault, his steps
 In startling echoes sound.

The bat in circles o'er his head
 On leathern pinion flits,
 What time, 'tis said, the wailing ghost
 His narrow mansion quits.

With heart undaunted he proceeds
 To where, amid the skies,
 The spire uplifts his haughty head,
 And wind and storm defies.

He enters now the frowning porch
 That guards the hallowed door;
 And, seated on its smooth-worn bench,
 Thus cons his purpose o'er.

"Here, till the hour of midnight sound,
 With patient heed I stay:
 Such is my Emma's fond command,
 And gladly I obey.

"Long though so coy, the yielding maid
 Has smiled on my request;
 To-morrow quits a mother's care,
 And seeks a husband's breast.

"What joys were mine, when thus she cried,
 'I know my Edward's true:
 My mother and my home I'll leave
 To live and die with you!

"By arts, which now I blush to own,
 I oft your love have tried;
 And, if your courage be as strong,
 Yourself shall now decide.

"Midsummer's awful eve is near,
 When they whose hearts are bold
 May, at the great church-door, 'tis said,
 The train of death behold!

"There, through the key-hole (such the
 tale),
 At midnight hour, the eye
 Sees those slow pacing through the aisle
 Who in the year shall die.

"Learn whether, then, the virgin train
 (If you the sight can brave)
 Shall lead me to the nuptial bower,
 Or bear me to the grave.

"For why, short joy to either heart,
 Should wedlock join our hands;
 If death, to pierce each heart the more,
 So soon shall break the bands?"

Now through the sacred pile resounds
 The long, last hour of night;
 To the broad keyhole bends the youth,
 And through it darts his sight.

Bright through the windows bursts the
 Moon
 And pours her beams around;
 He hears, re-echoing through the aisles,
 Slow footsteps tread the ground.

Instant he sees a numerous train
 Approach in solemn pace;
 A sable shroud surrounds each limb
 And pale is every face.

He watch'd; and, ere to ailes remote
 The spectres slow withdrew,
 Most, if not all the ghostly train,
 The youth with horror knew!

Some, doom'd in manhood's prime to fall;
 Some in the pride of charms;
 And mothers, with their new-born babes
 Reposing in their arms!

The feeble forms of hoary age
 Pass on with tott'ring knees:
 A cold sweat bathes his shudd'ring limbs
 When, last, himself he sees!

Another Edward meets his eye,
 And ends the horrid train!
 His breath is stopp'd, his eyes are fixed,
 His bosom throbs with pain.

His locks are stiffen'd with affright,
 His breath distends with sighs,
 Scarce can his limbs support him home—
 He enters—falls—and dies!

*Written for a Lady's Album, under an
 Autograph of the Duke of Wellington.*

WHEN Freedom, half vanquished, was
 yielding to Fate,
 Whose power, interposing, dark Destiny
 braved?

The darker the tempest, more firm and elate
 Rose Wellington's spirit — and Europe
 was saved!

London, Feb. 15.

H. F.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

The fourth Session of the present Parliament was this day opened by Royal Commission; when the *Lord Chancellor* delivered the following Speech:—

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. His Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion. The efforts of his Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, have been unremitted. His Majesty having recently concerted with his Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which his Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions. His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza. His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish, upon their ancient footing, his Majesty’s diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Portugal. But the numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of these relations increase his Majesty’s desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that his Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable Reduction in the amount of the Public Expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our Naval or Military Establishments. We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that although the National Income, during the last year, has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ His Majesty commands us to acquaint you that his attention has been of late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the administration of the law. His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted

for your deliberation, of which some are calculated, in the opinion of his Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of Justice in different parts of the United Kingdom, and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts. We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well-being of his people. His Majesty commands us to inform you that the Export in the last year of British Produce and Manufactures has exceeded that of any former year. His Majesty laments, that, notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the Agricultural and Manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom. It would be most gratifying to the paternal feelings of his Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration, measures calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people. It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that his Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution in reference to this important subject. His Majesty feels assured, that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavourable seasons, and to the operation of other causes, which are beyond the reach of Legislative controul or remedy. Above all, his Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested, to maintain inviolate the Public Credit, and thus to uphold the high Character and the permanent Welfare of the Country.”

The *Duke of Buccleugh* moved, and *Lord Saltoun* seconded, the usual Address to his Majesty, for his gracious Speech.—*Earl Stanhope* expressed himself dissatisfied with the Speech. He would ask if it contained a real and true representation of the state of the country? If it was any other speech than that of his Majesty, he would say that a more inapt speech, or one more full of misrepresentation, had never been written. The Noble Earl, in conclusion, moved as an amendment—“That this House sees with the deepest sorrow and anxiety the severe distress which prevails in the country, and will immediately proceed to examine its causes with a view to a remedy.”—The *Duke of Richmond* could not support the Address. The Noble Duke dilated at some

length upon the dreadfully distressed condition of the wool growers.—*Earl Carnarvon* never heard such cold-blooded allusions to the distresses of a kingdom as those contained in the speech that day delivered. The Ministers of his Majesty had said that the distresses were but partial. That he denied—they were general.—The *Duke of Wellington* said, that the speech which had been delivered recommended that the distresses should be inquired into. No man could possibly feel more than he did upon the subject. Those distresses he contended were owing principally to the badness of the seasons, which occasioned an enormous additional expense to the agriculturist in particular. The Noble Duke then remarked that the great introduction of machinery and of steam would necessarily tend to lessen labour, and to that circumstance it was to which his Majesty's speech alluded. He was told by Noble Lords that there was a deficiency in the circulation. Now, upon looking over the returns, he found that there had been an increase. After some further discussion the House divided, when the numbers were, for the original motion,—Contents, 71; Non-contents, 9; Majority for the Address, 62.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Earl of Darlington* moved the Address to his Majesty, which was seconded by Mr. Ward.—*Sir E. Knatchbull* expressed his dissatisfaction at the speech, on many accounts; but particularly with that part in which the national distress was adverted to. The Hon. Bart. concluded by moving as an amendment, “That the distress was general throughout the country, that it extended in some parts to a frightful extent, and that the House should adopt immediate measures to alleviate it.”—The *Marquis of Blandford*, Mr. *Western*, Mr. *Protheroe*, Mr. *O'Connell*, Mr. *Huskisson*, and Mr. *Brougham*, supported the Amendment. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* assured the House that Ministers felt as acutely as men could, the distress which prevailed, but they were not bound to exaggerate. He believed some parts of the country were labouring under great difficulty, but there were other parts of it in which no such distress existed.—Mr. *Peel* thought it would be more wise to wait until it was known what measure was intended to be proposed by Government, than for Gentlemen to pledge themselves to inquiry, the extent of which they could not control. Ministers were determined through good and bad report to pursue what they considered the interests of the country. On a division there appeared,—For the Address, 158—For the Amendment, 105—Majority, 53.

Feb. 5. On Lord *Darlington* bringing up the report to the Address, a long discussion ensued on the distresses of the country.

The *Marquis of Blandford* moved an amendment to the effect, that the lower classes of the country had been plunged into absolute misery in consequence of the pressure of taxation and the burden of the poor-rates, and that the House, as then constructed, was not in a proper situation to act. On a division there appeared, for the amendment, 11; against it, 96.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 8.

The *Duke of Montrose* brought up the answer of his Majesty to the Address of the House, which was as follows:—“I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and I rely with just confidence on your zealous co-operation in all measures calculated to improve the condition of my subjects, and to maintain the honor and high character of the country.”

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Peel* communicated the answer of his Majesty to the Address of the House, which gave rise to a very lengthened discussion on the causes of the national distress.

Mr. *Greene* moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable Rectors and Vicars in England and Wales to enter into a composition for tithes. The present Bill went to authorise the appointment of Commissioners at once, instead of requiring a private Act in every instance. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time.

Feb. 9. Mr. *Peel* moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the affairs of India, and the trade between Great Britain, India, and China. He proposed a Committee, not for the purpose of ratifying any engagement previously entered into between this Government and the East Indies, but that the financial and commercial affairs of India might be revised, according to the result of their investigations.—*Sir J. Macdonald* was glad to hear from a Minister of the Crown, that the welfare of the millions under our rule in India was not to be lost sight of in the inquiry.—After some discussion, the question was put and carried without opposition.

Mr. *Ald. Waithman* moved for accounts of the exports and imports of British and Colonial produce from 1793 to 1830, specifying the official and real value, and the increase and decrease in each year. He stated, that from 1798 to 1814 the real value of the exports had always exceeded the official value, and the gross amount of the excess in those years amounted to the enormous sum of 240,000,000*l.* From 1814 to 1819, the real value began to fall below the official, but still the official value was continued. From 1819 to 1828, the official value rose above the real, from 36,000,000*l.* to 52,000,000*l.* The excess of the official above the real, in those years, amounted to

80,000,000*l.* being a difference of 8,000,000*l.* per annum. Under the operation of the present system, our export trade had been falling off, and it was now less by eight millions and a half than formerly.—After some remarks from different members, the question was agreed to.

Feb. 11. The question relative to the disfranchisement of East Retford was introduced by Mr. *N. Calvert*, and Mr. *Tennyson*, and after some discussion the proposition of the former was negatived by a majority of 154 to 55.—A division also took place on an amendment by Lord *Howick*, who proposed a number of resolutions against bribery generally; it was lost by a majority of 27.

The *Solicitor General*, after an able speech on the necessity of effecting various legal reforms, obtained leave to bring in the following bills:—a bill to facilitate the payment of Debts out of real estates; a bill to amend the law relating to the property of Infants, Females covert, and Lunatics; a bill for amending the law relating to Lunatic and Infant Trustees and Mortgagees; and a bill for amending the law relating to Process of Contempt and Commitments for Contempt of the Courts of Equity.

On the motion that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, The *Marquis of Blandford* declared that he would not consent to vote one shilling of the public money until the question of public distress had been considered, and the grievances of the country redressed. It was of little moment to him whether he was called a factious person. He should do his duty.—The House divided, when there appeared,—For going into a Committee, 109—Against it, 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 12.*

Lord *Holland* rose to propose the following resolution respecting the affairs of Greece, —That there should be no pacification or settlement of Greece, which would not give that country an extent of territory sufficient to enable her to preserve her independence by land and by sea; and that no government should be imposed on her which was not consistent with the wishes of the people.—The *Earl of Aberdeen* entreated the House to negative the resolution of the noble Lord, as contrary to any proceeding which had ever taken place on such subjects.—The *Duke of Wellington* never heard any thing more unparliamentary than the course proposed by the noble Lord; the object of it was to manifest a want of confidence in his Majesty's Ministers.—Resolution withdrawn.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir *James Graham*, after expatiating on the national distresses, and the depreciated value of all commodities, moved the following resolution:—"That whereas the salaries of public officers had been augmented, in con-

sequence of the depreciation of the currency, it was expedient, now that the standard was restored, to reduce the salaries of officers to what they had been in 1797."—By way of amendment, a resolution, "That every saving ought to be made without the violation of existing engagements, and without detriment to the public service," was moved by Mr. *Dawson*. After several members had spoken, the amendment was carried by consent.

Feb. 15. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* moved as an amendment, "That the House will forthwith proceed to the repeal and modification of taxes to the largest possible extent that the civil, military, and naval establishments of the country will admit, as the means of affording general relief to the country."—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied; and after some observations by Mr. *Maberly*, Mr. *Western*, Lord *Althorp*, Mr. *C. Wood*, Mr. *C. Grant*, Lord *Howick*, Mr. *Peel*, and Mr. *Wodehouse*, the House divided—For the motion, 69; against it, 184.

Feb. 17. After several petitions had been presented, Mr. *Peel* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish all fees heretofore payable by persons on their acquittal, or other discharge from any criminal charge.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and the following resolutions were agreed to without discussion:—That a sum not exceeding 2,500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty to discharge the like amount of supplies granted in the years 1823, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9:—A sum not exceeding 25,438,800*l.*, to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills issued in 1829 and 1830:—A sum not exceeding 168,800*l.* to pay off Exchequer Bills issued on account of advances for carrying on Public Works and Building New Churches.

Feb. 18. Mr. *Peel* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the appropriation of fees payable to officers in the Courts of Common Law.

The *Marquis of Blandford*, in a speech of great length, brought forward a motion for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. The *Marquis* recommended the going back to the old mode of paying our representatives for their labours and loss of time. The representatives of cities and boroughs to have 2*l.* per day, and county members 4*l.* He also recommended a reduction of electioneering expenses, and proposed a complete change in the right of voting, excluding non-residents. The motion, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to restore the Constitutional influence of the Commons in the Parliament of England," was eventually lost by a majority of 103.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SHERIFFS FOR 1830.

- Bedfordsh.*—J. T. Dawson, of Clapham, esq.
Berks.—John Walter, of Bear-wood, esq.
Bucks.—R. W. H. H. Vyse, Stoke-place, esq.
Camb. & Hunt.—J. G. Scott, Somersham, esq.
Cheshire—G. Walmsley, Bolesworth-ca. esq.
Cumberland.—C. Parker, Petterill-gr., esq.
Cornwall.—Edw. Collins, of Truthan, esq.
Derbyshire.—R. L. Newton, Bow-bridge, esq.
Devon.—J. B. Swete, Oxton house, esq.
Dorset.—John Bond, of Grange, esq.
Esser.—Capel Cure, of Blakehall, esq.
Glouces.—D. Ricardo, Gatcombe-park, esq.
Hereford.—R. Blakemore, of the Leys, esq.
Herts.—W. Hale, King's Walden, esq.
Kent.—Edw. Rice, Dane-court, esq.
Lancaster.—P. Hesketh, Rofall-hall, esq.
Leicestershire.—Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, of
 Coleorton-hall, bart.
Lincolnsh.—W. A. Johnson, Wytham, esq.
Monmouth.—W. Jones, of Clytha, esq.
Norfolk—Hon. G. J. Milles, North Elmham.
Northamptonshire.—R. Pack, of Floore, esq.
Northumb.—Sir J. Trevelyan, Wallington, bt.
Nottingham.—J. Coke, of Mansfield Wood-
 house, esq.
Oxford.—R. Weyland, Woodeaton, esq.
Rutland—J. Eagleton, South Luffenham, esq.
Shropshire.—R. Hunt, Boreatton-park, esq.
Somerset.—J. A. Gordon, Portbury, esq.
Stafford.—T. Twemlow, Peatswood, esq.
Southampton.—G. P. Jervoise, of Herriard-
 house, esq.
Suffolk—J. W. Sheppard, Campsey Ashe, esq.
Surrey.—Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton Joliffe, of
 Merstham, bart.
Sussex.—Thos. Sanctuary, of Rusper, esq.
Warwick.—E. B. King, Umberslade, esq.
Wilts.—E. W. L. Popham, of Littlecote-
 park, esq.
Worcester.—John Scott, Stourbridge, esq.
Yorkshire.—Hon. E. Petre, Stapleton-park.

SOUTH WALES.

- Cardiganshire.*—T. H. Jones, Noyadd, esq.
Pembrokesh.—A. A. Gower, Kilderweon, esq.
Carmarthen.—R. G. Thomas, Llanon, esq.
Radnor.—R. B. Price, Downfield, esq.
Brecon.—Wm. L. Hopkins, Aberanell, esq.
Glamorgan.—W. Williams, Aberpergwm, esq.

NORTH WALES.

- Anglesey.*—T. Williams, of Glenrafon, esq.
Carnarvon.—J. Williams, of Bryntirion, esq.
Merioneth.—J. Panton, of Llwyngwern, esq.
Montgomery.—H. A. Proctor, Aberhafesp-
 hall, esq.
Denbigh.—W. Hanmer, of Bodnod, esq.
Flintshire.—Sir H. Brown, Bronwhwylla, kt.

A discovery has been made recently, in the neighbourhood of *Worcester*, which has excited a great sensation in that county. A murder was committed so far back as June, 1806, at the village of Oddingley, in *Worcestershire*. The victim was the Rev. Mr. Parker, Rector of the parish. The reported perpetrator of the deed was a man named Heming, but at the time he was considered only an instrument in the hands of others, who formed a combination, in order to take away the life of the reverend gentleman, he being on bad terms with some of his parishioners. In the afternoon of the 24th June, in that year, his assassin was seen in the act of shooting him by two butchers who happened to be on the road, one of whom pursued the murderer, while the other went to the assistance of the dying man.—The butcher had nearly overtaken the assassin, when the villain threatened to shoot his pursuer if he followed him a step further; the butcher, although he relinquished the pursuit, had sufficient view of the man to believe him to be a person named Heming, a carpenter, of Oddingley. The inquest had returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person unknown, when the sudden disappearance of Heming strengthened the suspicion against him, and large rewards were offered for his apprehension, but in vain. Years rolled on, and the subject comparatively died away. But, contrary to all anticipation, after the lapse of upwards of three and twenty years, the body of the murderer has been discovered. A man who was employed to take down a barn at North-erwood, in the parish of Oddingley, found, in a corner of the barn which was not flagged, a skeleton, on one side of which was a carpenter's rule; and the shoes, tolerably entire, with some remains of dress, were also found. The man who found the skeleton was Heming's brother-in-law, and that the skeleton was his, both the brother-in-law and Heming's widow agreed. That the wretched murderer had been murdered, there could be no doubt; on the left side of his forehead, and in other parts, the skull was fractured; the blows must have been violent, as the skull was broken into more than twenty fragments. An inquest was held upon the body, at the Talbot Inn, near Worcester, when a number of witnesses were examined. In order that all the circumstances should undergo the strictest investigation, the inquest was adjourned; when, in consequence of certain facts which were elicited, Francis Clewes, of Netherwood Farm, was taken into custody. Clewes afterwards made a confession, which implicated himself, Capt.

Evans, Mr. George Banks, Mr. Barnett, and a farrier named Taylor, who resided at Droitwich, but is now dead, with the murder both of the Rev. Mr. Parker and of Heming. The latter was murdered by them the day after he had perpetrated the deed they had employed him to commit, and buried in the barn, where he had concealed himself. Clewes, however, denied that he was the actual perpetrator of the murder, although present at the time. Captain Evans died in May last, aged 95, and was for many years a magistrate at Droitwich. He had retired from the 89th foot on half-pay.—Barnett is a farmer of Oddingley. The three prisoners have been committed for trial.

Jan. 22. This morning, Hinchinbrook House, near Huntingdon, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, was destroyed by fire.—The mansion was left in charge of a few servants; they happily succeeded in saving nearly the whole of the family paintings, valuable library, articles of taste and vertu, (many of them but recently brought from Italy by the Countess of Sandwich,) and a considerable part of the furniture; but the family writings, title deeds, and other valuable papers, fell a prey to the flames. The damage is estimated at about 10,000*l.*, and the house and furniture were insured in the Sun Fire Office. The Earl of Sandwich, who is yet a minor, was in London. The Countess, his Lordship's mother, and her daughter, Lady Caroline Montagu, are in Italy.—Hinchinbrook House was built on the site of an old priory founded by William the Conqueror, which in 1537 was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, whose son Sir Henry, styled the Golden Knight, erected the family mansion here, and in which he had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth, after her visit to the University of Cambridge, in 1564.

Feb. 2. This night a fire broke out in the conservatory of Rendlesham House, Suffolk, by which this splendid mansion was entirely destroyed. The conservatory is warmed by flues, which pass under the suite of rooms, and to this circumstance the sad catastrophe is to be attributed. Lord and Lady Rendlesham and family were at Paris, and the steward and three female servants were the only persons in the house. The damage is computed at 100,000*l.*, no part of which was insured.

Feb. 3. This morning, the engine boiler at United Hills Mine, in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, burst with a tremendous explosion. Nine men, a boy, and a girl, were in the boiler house at the time, and one man in the engine house. Nine were so dreadfully injured by the concussion of steam, scalding water, and blows from the stone and bricks, which were scattered in every direction, that they died within a few hours.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 10. Judgment was given to the following effect, in the Court of King's Bench, against Alexander, Marsden, and Isaacson, for a series of libels in the Morning Journal, (see Dec. Mag. p. 556).—That upon each of the three indictments, Mr. Alexander be imprisoned in Newgate for four calendar months; and pay a fine of 300*l.*, and give security for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Isaacson to pay a fine of 100*l.*—Mr. Marsden to give security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each. Mr. Gutch had been previously discharged on his own recognizances.

Mons. Chabert, the "Fire King," is at length discovered to be an impostor. Mr. Wakley, the editor of the Lancet, had challenged him to take prussic acid, to be administered by Mr. W. himself, which challenge he accepted; but when put to the test he positively refused to take it. So enraged were the company, that the dethroned "Fire King" was obliged to run down an area for protection, and hide himself.

Feb. 12. The Argyll Rooms, Regent-street, were wholly consumed by fire. The accident is attributed by some to the heating of the Fire-King's oven, and by others to preparations for a concert by heating the rooms.

Feb. 15. In the Court of Delegates, the suit of *Free v. Burgoyne*, which has so often been before the public, came on in the shape of an appeal, and the judgment of the Arches' Court, which directed that Dr. Free should be deprived of his living at Sutton, in Bedfordshire, forthwith, was confirmed.

Feb. 16. Between one and two o'clock this morning, an alarming fire broke out in the English Opera-house, in the Strand.—So rapid was its progress, that, in a very short time, the whole body of the theatre was on fire. One after another the houses in Exeter-street seemed to be embraced by the flames, until nearly the whole side of that street became a burning mass. At about a quarter before four, the roof of the theatre, together with the heavy beams, fell in with a loud crash. Mr. Arnold estimates the building itself, with its fittings and properties, to be worth 80,000*l.* The front of the English Opera-house, and the Courier office adjoining, in the Strand, escaped with little injury.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

Feb. 13. This house opened for the season, with *Semiramide* and the *Carnival of Venice*. The new prima donna, Mademoiselle Blasis, sustained the part of Semiramis with spirit and propriety.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 4. A new opera, from the pen of Mr. Planché, entitled *The National Guard*, or, *Pride and No Pride*, was produced, and met with decided success. The music and scenery were delightful.

Feb. 23. A new after-piece, founded on the French Revolution, and adapted from the French by Mr. Poole, entitled, *Past and Present*, or, *The Hidden Treasure*, was produced. It was perfectly successful, and announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 1. A translation of the French melo-drame of "*L'Anneau de la Fiancée*," was brought forward, under the name of *Robert the Devil*. It was a miserable production, and unanimously condemned.

Feb. 8. A piece translated from the French of "*Pierre le Couvreur*," alliteratively entitled *Teddy the Tiler*, was acted with unbounded success. It was replete with drollery and genuine humour.

Feb. 11. The opera of *La Gazza Ladra*, adapted to the English stage, was successfully produced.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 26. Cha. Goddard, of Clapton, co. Middlesex, esq. to take the surname of Reeve.

Feb. 1. 49th Foot, Capt. H. Smith Ormond, to be Major.—Brevet, Col. R. Houston, E. I. C. to be Col. in the army.

Feb. 2. The Right Hon. J. C. Herries, to be President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Feb. 15. The Hon. Cecil Forester, to be one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-chamber; *vice* Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. King.

Feb. 17. The Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis, to be Treasurer of the Navy.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Calne.—Tho. Babington Macaulay, esq. *vice* the Right Hon. James Abercrombie.

Harwich.—The Right Hon. J. C. Herries.

Knaresborough.—Henry Brougham, esq. *vice* Right Hon. Geo. Tierney, dec.

Leominster.—John Ward, of Holwood, esq. *vice* Rowland Stephenson, esq.

Limerick, Co.—Lieut.-Col. Standish O'Grady of Cahirguillimore, *vice* Tho. Lloyd, esq. dec.

West Looe.—Cha. Buller, the younger, of Polvellan, esq. *vice* Cha. Buller, esq.

Winchelsea.—John Williams, esq. of Grosvenor-square, *vice* Henry Brougham, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Carey, Bp. of Exeter, to be Bp. of St. Asaph's.

Rev. J. Walker, to be a Bishop of the Episcopal Ch. of Scotland, *vice* Bp. Sandford.

Rev. Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester.

Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Preb. in Winchester Cath.

Rev. J. Jackson, Preb. in Brecon Coll. Church.

Rev. Dr. J. Bull, Canon of Christ Ch. Oxford, *vice* Pett.

Rev. R. W. Jelf, (Preceptor to Prince Geo. of Cumberland) Canon of Christ Ch. Oxf.

Rev. J. Barlow, Little Bowden R. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. S. De Brett, Broughton R. near Brigg, co. Lincoln.

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Rev. Jas. Edwards, Newington R. Oxfordsh.
Rev. W. Farwell, St. Martin's R. near Looe, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Guthrie, Church of Arbirlot, co. Forfar.

Rev. A. B. Haden, Brewood V. Staffordsh.

Rev. W. Y. C. Hunt, D.D. Tamerton Folliott R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Heath, Wigmore V. co. Hereford.

Rev. A. R. Irvine, Ch. at Foss, co. Perth.

Rev. C. James, Evenlade R. co. Worcester.

Rev. J. James, Eyton P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. J. M'Donald, Ch. of Rannock, Perth.

Rev. H. Moule, Box V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Natt, St. Sepulchre's V. London.

Rev. Ld. C. Paulet, Walton Deivil R. and Wellesbourne and Walton VV. co. Warw.

Rev. D. Pitcairn, Ch. of N. Ronaldshay, in presbytery of North Isles.

Rev. H. J. Rose, Hadleigh R. Suffolk.

Rev. S. P. J. Trist, Vervan V. Cornwall.

Rev. R. Walpole, Beechamwell St. John, and Beechamwell St. Mary RR. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Waugh, Ch. of Deerness, in presbytery of Kirkwall.

Rev. J. Williams, Llanfaes and Penman P. C. Wales.

Rev. E. Baines, Chaplain to Earl of Buchan.

Rev. G. W. Straton, Chap. to the Dowager Countess of Massereene.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Hon. James Abercrombie, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Scotland.

J. Wm. Jeffcott, M.A. Barrister at Law, to be Chief Justice at Sierra Leone.

C. K. Murray, esq. to be Secretary to the new Ecclesiastical Committee.

Adey Ogle, M.D. F.R.S. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Clinical Professor.

David Wilkie, esq. to be principal painter in ordinary to his Majesty.

M. A. Shree, esq. to be President of the Royal Academy; and Mr. Eastlake R.A.

Rev. W. Cape, to be Head Mast. of Peterborough Free Gram. School.

Rev. E. Churton, Head Mas. of Hackney Church of England School.

B I R T H S.

Dec. 15. At Wortham Hall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Tho. D'Eye Betts, a son and heir.

Jan. 28. At Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Pretymann, Preb. of Winchester Cath. a son.—30. At Westhorpe, the lady of Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. M.P. a son and heir.

Lately. At Holderness-house, Park-lane, the Marchioness of Londonderry, a dau.—In St. James's-square, the Baroness de Rutzen, a son.—In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the wife of Geo. Hume Macartney, esq.

of Lissanoure Castle, co. Antrim, a son and heir.

Feb. 3. In Great Surrey-st. the wife of John Donkin, esq. of twin daus.—6. At Paris, Lady Oakeley, widow of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. a dau.—7. At Bath, the Lady Georgiana G. Ryder, a son.—13. At Whitton-park, the seat of her father Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart. the Countess Ranghiasi Brancalone, a dau.—18. In John-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the Hon. G. Talbot, a son and heir.

M A R R I A G E S.

Jan. 5. J. G. Welch, esq. of Broadway, co. Worc. to Anne, dau. of Edw. Bloxsome, esq. of Dursley.—James Quilter, esq. of Hadley, Midd. and Gray's-inn, to Amelia Cowell, dau. of G. C. Julius, esq. of Richmond.—5. Rev. B. R. Perkins, to Sarah, dau. of Mr. Clode, of Bishops-gate-street.—Rich. Hill Miers, esq. of Cadoxton-lodge, co. Glamorgan, to Eliz. Jane, dau. of J. Bonnor, esq. of Bryry Gwalie, co. Denbigh.—6. Hen. Kirk, esq. of Clapton, to Martha, dau. of late T. Bird, esq. of Bath.—9. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Geo. J. Twiss, esq. Cambridge, to Laura Maria, dau. of late Money Hill, esq. of Waterden, Norfolk.—11. At Walcot, near Bath, R. B. Buller, esq. Nether Stowey, to Eliz. dau. of late C. Poole, esq.—12. J. B. Harris, esq. of Peers-court, co. Glouc. to Helen, dau. of W. Moor Adey, esq. of Wotton-under-Edge.—13. At Newbattle Abbey, Mid-Lothian, Col. Sir W. M. Gumm, K.C.B. Coldstream Guards, to Eliz. Anne, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Robert Kerr.—14. Rev. Rob. Gibson, jun. of Firfield, Essex, to Anne, dau. of Mr. W. B. Morgan, St. James's-place.—At St. Margaret's, Westm. Rich. Bohun, esq. Beccles, to Jane, dau. of late J. Elam, esq. Chesterfield.—16. At Kensington, Fred. son of W. Taylor, esq. of Worcester-park, Surrey, to Frances Mary, only child of D. R. Warrington, esq. of Waddon, same co.—18. At East Barnet, T. Crosthwaite, esq. of Dolly Mount, co. Dublin, to Emma, dau. of late Rev. Philip Castell Sherard, of Glatton, and of Upper-Harley-st.—19. At Carnegie-park, Port Glasgow, Geo. Carter, esq. to Eliz. dau. of the late James Carnegie, esq. of Penang, E. Indies.—23. At Brighton, W. H. Covey, esq. of Uckfield, Sussex, to Emma, eldest dau.; and at the same time, Lewis Cubitt, esq. to Sophia, second dau. of H. E. Kendall, esq. of Suffolk-street, Pall Mall.—25. At Salcombe, Devon, the Hon. Fred. J. Shore, second son of Lord Teignmouth, to Char-

lotte Mary, second dau. of the late Geo. Cornish, esq.—25. At Louth, J. Tatam Banks, esq. M.D. to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Rich. Bellwood, esq.—26. At Hutton, the Rev. Cha. Hall, Rector of Terrington and Routh, to Mary, second dau. of R. T. Stainforth, esq.—28. At Brighton, the Rev. Mr. St. John, to Henrietta Frances, only dau. of the late Maurice Magrath, esq. of Dublin.

Lately. Sir John Phillimore, K.C.B., to Baroness Katherine Harriet de Raigersfeld.—At Plymouth, James Cottle, esq. to Sarah Wilmot, eldest dau. of the late John Harrington, esq. of Bath.—At Fairford, Gloucestershire, the Rev. F. W. Rice, eldest son of the Hon. the Dean of Gloucester, to Harriet Ives, dau. of the late D. R. Barker, esq.—At Tuam, Capt. H. Gascoyne, 34th Foot, son of Gen. Gascoyne, M.P. to Eliz. dau. of Dr. Trench, Abp. of Tuam.—At Coggeshall, Robert, second son of Chas. Barclay, esq. M.P. of Grosvenor-place, to Rachel, third dau. of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield-grange.

Feb. 2. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Russell Elliot, esq. Commander R.N., son of the late Sir W. Eliot, of Stobs Castle, Roxburghshire, to Bythia, eldest dau. of Dr. W. Russell, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.—2. At Bath, A. Manning, esq. to Marg. Eliz. dau. of the late Peter Sherston, esq. of Stoberry-hill, Somerset.—9. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Wm. Heatrell Dowse, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Frances Lesage, dau. of David Clapton, esq. of Parliament-street.—11. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. Patton, 12th Regt. only son of the late Adm. Patton, to Rosina, dau. of the late Joseph Neild, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.—12. At Poplar, R. Rising, jun. esq. barrister, to Miss Parish, eldest dau. of Cha. C. Parish, esq. of Blackwall.—16. At Rolls Park, Essex, Col. W. C. Eustace, C.B. to Emma, second dau. of Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. and M.P. for Essex.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Jan. 7. At the palace of Queluz, near Lisbon, aged 54, her Majesty Carlotta-Joachima, Queen-dowager of Portugal.

She was born April 25, 1775, the eldest daughter of King Charles the Fourth of Spain, by Louisa-Maria-Theresa, Princess of Parma. She was married Jan. 9, 1790, to the late King John the Sixth of Portugal, who left her his widow March 10, 1826.

The activity of "the old Queen" in the administration of the Government of Portugal during many years past, is well known. Her character has long been highly unpopular in England, and her death was announced in the *Times* newspaper in the following terms of unmeasured censure:—"The only fact of importance which the Lisbon papers record—and it is enough for one arrival—is the death of the Queen Dowager of Portugal, the mother and adviser of Don Miguel—the fanatic plotter against the peace and freedom of Portugal, and the unrelenting instigator of general persecution and violence. Few persons in modern times have enjoyed such extensive means of mischief on so limited a stage of action, and none have ever exercised them with a more eager instinct of cruelty and vengeance. Reflecting in her last moments on the distracted condition of the Portuguese monarchy, groaning under usurpation and oppression, with its trade destroyed, its industry paralysed, and its best subjects in dungeons or in exile, she could leave the world with the proud satisfaction that its delivery into the hands of despotism and anarchy was mainly her own work. Though for a long time called 'the old Queen,' she was not far advanced in life when she became the victim of her dissolute habits and ravenous passions. Some curious stories are told of the means employed by the doctors and divines who surrounded her death-bed, to prolong the life of this worthless princess. Medical skill confessing defeat, they sent from Queluz to Lisbon for a little miraculous image called our Lady of 'the Rabbit-hole,' to the fame and wealth of which she had so largely contributed on its first discovery in 1823. But this image, which mainly contributed in that year to overthrow the constitution, and which has since nearly filled the Cathedral of Lisbon with votive offerings, was found to have no efficacy against the Queen's malady."

"When, shortly before her dissolution, pressed by one of her confidants to receive the last rites of religion, she replied, 'Do you imagine I am already at my extremity?' She had previously ordered that Azevedo, her physician, should not be allowed to approach her any more, for having given at second-hand the same advice. A few hours before her death she expressed a wish to see Don Miguel, who manifested the utmost indifference to the situation of his mother. Upon being told that he had gone out with the Marquis de Bellas, she is reported to have said, 'It appears that Don Miguel takes more interest in the daughter of the Marquis than in me; but he will soon regret the death of his mother.' She retained her faculties and self-possession to the last; in proof of which she ordered several letters written by Lord Beresford to be brought to her and consigned to the flames before her eyes. The correspondence of another Englishman, under the name of Major Dodswell, met with a similar fate."—(*Constitutionnel*.)

The family of which the Queen was mother, consisted of at least three sons and six daughters:—1. Maria-Theresa, now widow (from 1812) of the Infant Don Pedro Carlos of Spain, first cousin to King Ferdinand; 2. Carlos Prince of Beira, who died young; 3. Isabella-Maria, who was the second wife of her uncle, King Ferdinand, and died Dec. 26, 1818; 4. Pedro d'Alcantara, now Emperor of Brazil; 5. Maria-Francescina, married in 1816 (on the same day as her sister to his father) to her cousin Don Carlos, the heir-apparent of Spain, and has several children; 6. Miguel, now King of Portugal; 7. Anna-Joanna-Josephina; 8. Maria-Anna; and 9, an Infanta born Dec. 13, 1806. We believe it was the youngest of these daughters who in 1822 formed a surreptitious match with the Marquis de Loulé, a nobleman not related to Royalty; the newly married couple shortly after visited this country, and are now resident in France.

HON. JOHN MONCKTON.

Jan. 2. At Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, aged 90, the Hon. John Monckton, a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the army, half-great uncle to Lord Viscount Galway, and grandfather of the Earl of Harborough.

He was born Aug. 2, 1739, the eldest son by the second marriage of John, the first Viscount Galway, with Jane, only daughter of Henry Westenra, of Dublin, Esq. and Elinor, daughter of Sir Joshua Allen. He served in India, under the first Sir Eyre Coote, and brought home the dispatches conveying the intelligence of the capture of Pondicherry, in 1761. Having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he retired from the army; and in 1795 was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber. Having married the sister and heiress of the gallant Major Adams, with whom he had served in the East Indies, he settled at Fineshade Abbey, where he resided for sixty years, and died universally respected and beloved. His wife deceased Sept. 20, 1802, leaving issue three daughters: 1. Mary-Anne, married in 1796 to Gen. Sir George Pigot, Bart. and has a numerous family; 2. Jane, deceased; 3. Eleanor, married in 1791 to Philip, fifth and late Earl of Harborough, and died in 1809, having given birth to the present Earl and six daughters.

Col. Monckton's elder half-brother, Robert, was a Lieut.-General in the army, and second in command to Gen. Wolfe at Quebec. He was shot through the body, the ball being extracted from under his shoulder-blade; but he recovered from his wound, and commanded the expedition against Martinique, which he succeeded in capturing. General Monckton was afterwards Governor of Portsmouth, where there is a fort which bears his name; and was also Representative of that Borough in Parliament. He died May 3, 1782.

The Hon. Henry Monckton, next brother to the gentleman now deceased, also recovered from a shot through his body during the American war, but was killed in a subsequent action.

The Hon. Edward Monckton, the youngest brother, still survives, at the age of eighty-five; and recently, not many days before his brother's death, resigned his commission as Colonel of the Staffordshire regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. He married the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George, Lord Pigot, and first cousin to his brother's son-in-law.

The Hon. Mary Monckton, the youngest of the family, was the second wife of the late Earl of Corke and Orrery: and also survives, in her eighty-second year, in the enjoyment of unusual powers both of body and mind.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. CLINTON.

Dec. 11. At his seat in Hampshire, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.

K. M. T., St. G., and W., and Colonel of the 3d regiment of foot.

Sir Henry Clinton was the younger son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. (grandson of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln) who died in 1795, (see notices of him, vol. Lxv. 1060,) and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William-Henry Clinton, G. C. B. the present Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the 55th regiment.

Sir Henry commenced his military career Oct. 10, 1787, as Ensign in the 11th foot, from which he was removed to the 1st Guards, March 12, 1789. From Oct. 1788 to Aug. 1789, he served in the Brunswick Corps, under Lieut.-Gen. de Riedesel; and on the 25th of March, 1790, joined his regiment, the 1st Guards. He received a company in the 15th foot on the 6th of April following, from which he exchanged into the Guards, Nov. the 30th, 1792. In January, 1793, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; in which capacity he served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, in the Netherlands; he was present at the action of St. Amand; battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, action of Lidreghem, battles of Wattignies and Maubeuge, and action of Vaux. On the 22d of April, 1794, he was appointed Major by brevet, and with that rank was at the action of Camphin on the 10th of May following, in which being wounded, he was absent from the army to the 10th of August, when he joined near Breda.

Major Clinton next served at the siege of Nimeguen by the enemy. He returned to England with the Duke of York, and remained Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, until promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 66th regiment, Sept. 30, 1795.

In the following month Lieut.-Col. Clinton proceeded to join that regiment in the West Indies. He was present at the landing in St. Lucie, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and at the siege and surrender of Morne Fortunée; after which he joined the 66th, at Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo. The 20th of October, 1796, he again exchanged to the 1st Guards, and sailed from St. Domingo to join that Corps, but was made prisoner on the passage, and did not arrive in England until June, 1797. He served with the Guards in Ireland in 1798, and in that year was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, the Lord-Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in that country, under whom he served the short campaign in Connaught, and was present at the surrender of the French force under Gen. Humbert at Ballinamuck.

In April, 1799, Lieut.-Col. Clinton, being attached to Lord W. Bentinck, employed on a mission to the Austro-Russian army in Italy, was present at the battle of Trebia, sieges of Alexandria and Seravalle, and at the battle of Novi; after which, being appointed to attend Marshal Suwarrov, on his march into Switzerland, he was present at the action in forcing the passage of St. Gothard: at those of the Teufels Brück, Klonthaler See, and Glarus. Early in 1800, being employed on a mission to the Austrian army in Swabia, he was present at the battles of Engen and Moeskirch; and during the retreat from the Upper Danube to Alt Otting in Bavaria. At the end of the campaign he joined his battalion in England; in June, 1801, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general in the eastern district; and in June, 1802, Adjutant-general in the East Indies. He received the brevet of Colonel, Sept. 25, 1803, and in Oct. he joined the army under Lord Lake, at Agra. He was at the battle of Lasswarree, on which occasion he was entrusted by his Lordship with the command of the right of the army; he continued to serve in Hindostan, until October, 1804, and then he resigned the appointment of Adjutant-general. In March following he sailed from India.

In November, 1805, Col. Clinton was employed on a mission to the Russian army in Moravia, under Gen. Kutusov; and at the conclusion of the peace between Russia and France, returned to England. In July, 1806, he embarked for Sicily, in command of the flank battalion of the Guards. He commanded the garrison of Syracuse from Dec. 1806 to November following, and returned with his battalion to England in Jan. 1808; the 25th of which month he was appointed Brigadier-general, and as such commanded a brigade in the armament that sailed under the late Sir John Moore to Sweden. On his return from the latter place, he was appointed Adjutant-general to the army in Portugal; he was present at the action of Vimiera, and with Sir John Moore during the campaign in Spain, and retreat through Galicia, to the embarkation at Corunna in Jan. 1809. On his return from Spain, he published a pamphlet, entitled "A Few Remarks explanatory of the motives which guided the operations of the British army during the late short campaign in Spain;" the object of which was to justify the retreat of Sir John Moore, and "to clear his reputation from that shade, which by some has been cast over it."

The 25th of Jan. 1809, Col. Clinton

was appointed Adjutant-general in Ireland, and on the 25th of July, 1810, a Major-General. In Oct. 1811, he was removed from the Staff of Ireland to that of the army under Lord Wellington in Portugal, and was appointed to the command of the sixth division. In June, 1812, he was charged with the siege of the forts of Salamanca; and he was present at the battle fought near that city on the 22d of July. When Lord Wellington marched against Joseph Buonaparte at Madrid, Major-General Clinton was entrusted with the command of that part of the army left upon the Douro, to observe the enemy in that quarter. He was present at the siege of the Castle of Burgos, and in the several affairs which happened in the retreat from thence to the frontiers of Portugal. Major-Gen. Clinton received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct at the battle of Salamanca; on the 29th of July, 1813, he was appointed an extra Knight of the Order of the Bath, and, on the enlargement of the Order, nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In April, 1813, he was appointed a Lieut.-Gen. in Spain and Portugal; he was present at the investment of Pampluna in July, and at the actions which were fought upon passing the Nivelle in November, and the Nive in December of that year. During the winter he was employed in the blockade of Bayonne; was present at the battle of Orthes on the 27th of February, 1814; affair of Caceres, on the 2d of March; affair at Tarbes, on the 20th; and at the battle of Toulouse, on the 10th of April. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton received the thanks of Parliament for his services in these several actions (see our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 70.)

Sir Henry was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the first battalion, 60th foot, May 20, 1813; Lieut.-General in the army, June 4, 1814; the same year Inspector-general of Infantry; and, subsequently, second in command in the Belgian army. He commanded a division of infantry at the battle of Waterloo; and for his conduct on that occasion was appointed Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria-Theresa; Knight of the Third Class of the Russian Order of St. George; and Knight of the Third Class of the Wilhelm Order, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

He afterwards commanded a division of the British contingent in France. On the 9th of August, 1815, he was removed from the sixth battalion, 60th foot, to the Colonelcy of his late regiment, the 3d foot; and on the 20th of May, 1816, he again received in person the thanks of the House of Commons.

Sir Henry Clinton married, Dec. 23, 1799, Lady Susan Charteris, sister to the present Earl of Wemyss, and to the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. Her Ladyship died without issue, Aug. 17, 1816.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, PRES. R. A.

Jan. 14. At his house in Russell-square, aged 60, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt. President of the Royal Academy, Principal Portrait-Painter to his Majesty, LL.D. F.R.S. and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was born at Bristol, April 13, 1769. His father, Thomas, who had been a Supervisor of Excise, took possession of the White Lion Inn, in Broad-street, on the 3d of June following Sir Thomas's birth.* Mr. Lawrence in person was tall and rotund; and to the last wore a large bushy wig and a cocked hat. His manners were mild and pleasing, and his countenance blooming and graceful. He made some pretensions to literary taste, and was fond of reciting poetry, particularly passages from Shakspeare and Milton. In some satiric lines, by Chatterton, entitled "The Defence," he is lashed as an admirer of one of the contemporary versifiers of the boy-bard, whose resplendent genius was undistinguished through the Bæotian fogs that then enveloped his native city—

"Say, can the satirizing pen of *Shears*
Exalt his name, or mutilate his ears?
None but a *Lawrence* can adorn his
lays, [praise."
Who in a quart of claret drinks his

Sir Thos. Lawrence's mother was the daughter of a clergyman, the incumbent of Tetbury in Gloucestershire; and Sir Thomas had two brothers and two sisters. His elder brother, the Rev. Andrew Lawrence, was Chaplain of Haslar Hospital, and his brother William a Major in the Army; both have been dead some years. His elder sister, Lucy, was married in March, 1800, to Mr. Meredith, solicitor, of Birmingham. She died in February, 1813, leaving one daughter, married to Mr. John Aston, of St. Paul's—

* As Mr. Lawrence became an inhabitant of the parish of Christ Church at so near a period to Sir Thomas's birth, the registers have been searched for an entry of his baptism, but it is not to be found in it. The register contains entries of the baptism of Littleton Colston, son of Thomas and Lucy Lawrence, on the 18th of Dec. 1770, and of their daughter Frances, on the 10th of Dec. 1772.

square, in Birmingham. His younger sister, Anne, married the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Rugby, and they have six sons and three daughters living.

We will now quote from Mr. Barrington's *Miscellanies*, (which were printed in 1781,) a passage in which he notices the future President. After speaking of the early musical talent exhibited by the Earl of Mornington, he proceeds,—“As I have mentioned so many other proofs of early genius in children, I cannot here pass unnoticed Master Lawrence, son of an innkeeper at the Devizes in Wiltshire [whither his father had then removed from Bristol.] This boy is now (viz. Feb. 1780) nearly ten years and a half old; but at the age of nine, without the most distant instruction from any one, he was capable of copying historical pictures in a masterly style, and also succeeded amazingly in compositions of his own, particularly that of Peter denying Christ. In about seven minutes he scarcely ever failed of drawing a strong likeness of any person present, which had generally much freedom and grace, if the subject permitted. He is likewise an excellent reader of blank verse, and will immediately convince any one that he both understands and feels the striking passages of Milton and Shakspeare.” This last talent it is probable the boy imbibed from his parent: Sir Thomas Lawrence was always distinguished for skill, taste, and feeling in recitation.

Failing in business at Devizes Mr. Lawrence returned to Bath, where he took a private residence in Alfred-street, and for some time owed his own support and that of his family to the talents and industry of his son Thomas, then in his boyhood.

Without favouring circumstances, therefore, it may well be ascribed to innate genius that young Lawrence at a very early period of life manifested a decided talent for the fine arts, and particularly for portraiture. His predilections and abilities in this pursuit led to his being placed as a pupil under the care of Mr. Hoare of Bath, the father of the much-esteemed Mr. Prince Hoare, and a crayon-painter of exquisite taste, fancy, and feeling. Under such a master, it is not surprising that Lawrence should acquire those qualities of grace, elegance, and spirit, which rendered him so truly the artist of patrician dignity and loveliness. At first he executed crayon likenesses in the manner of his instructor; and two of these portraits have been seen of ladies in red jackets, with hats and feathers, the then unsightly costume of the fashionable of Bath, for which he was paid *ten shillings*

and sixpence each; yet in their finish they partake of the extreme delicacy of his latest productions.

The Hon. John Hamilton, a member of the Abercorn family, who resided on Lansdown-hill, contributed greatly towards the cultivation of the young artist's talents, as well by pecuniary encouragement, as by affording him access to some very fine scriptural pieces, the production of the old masters, in his possession. Another of his early patrons was Sir Henry Harpur, a Derbyshire baronet of fortune and liberality, who even went so far as to offer to send the lad to Italy at his own expense, and dedicate 1000*l.* to that purpose; but the proposal was declined by the father (who was naturally very proud of his son), on the alleged ground that "Thomas's genius stood in need of no such aid." Personal motives of a less disinterested nature might, it is to be feared, have had their share in producing this decision; his son's pencil being, as we have already seen, at that period the main prop of the whole family.

But the most remarkable incident in the life of young Lawrence during his residence at Bath, was his receiving the great silver pallet from the Society of Arts—an event of which he spoke at a recent anniversary of that Society in terms of the warmest gratitude, ascribing to this encouragement and honour much of that enthusiastic feeling and love of his art which had raised him to his eminent station. As the documents respecting this transaction are very interesting, we copy them from the proceedings of the Society. The first entry appears under the date of March 9, 1784, and is as follows:—"Resolved, That, as the drawing marked G appears, by a date upon it, to have been executed in the year 1782, it cannot, according to the conditions, page 197, be admitted a candidate."

In consequence of this difficulty, it appears that inquiries had been instituted: and on the 30th of March we find the annexed record:—"Took into consideration the drawings of the Transfiguration marked G, and opened the paper containing the name of the candidate, according to the directions of the Society, and it appeared to the Committee that the candidate was T. Lawrence, aged 13, 1783, in Alfred-street, Bath.—The Committee having received satisfactory information that the production is entirely the work of the young man; Resolved,—To recommend to the Society to give the greater silver pallet gilt, and five guineas, to Mr. T. Lawrence, as a token of the Society's approbation of his abilities."

The grant of five guineas was a very uncommon thing at this period of the Society's history, and shows how highly Lawrence's performance—the Transfiguration of Raphael, in crayons—was appreciated by his judges; one of whom, the Chairman of the Committee, was Valentine Green, the celebrated engraver. Mrs. Cocking, the well-informed housekeeper of this institution, remembers the occasion perfectly, and that her mother, as every body else, was much struck by the extraordinary beauty of the young artist, whose light hair hung in profusion around his fresh and charming countenance.

Before Sir Thomas had attained his seventeenth year, the family removed from Bath to London; and in these days the father used to sell pencil sketches and portraits, the early drawings of his son, for half a guinea each, many of which have since been repurchased by him, at a high price. Sir Thomas, during his obscurity, and want of employment as an artist, lived much on what is called "the Town," and improved himself in the accomplishments requisite to form the gentleman and the man of fashion. He was a scientific and successful billiard player; but one of his friends expressed regret that he should have become celebrated for his skill at the game, and he relinquished it altogether. He played the violin admirably, and danced with infinite grace. He recited poetry, and declaimed with taste and discrimination. His performances in the private theatricals at the late Marquis of Abercorn's, at Stanmore, evinced so much dramatic skill and knowledge of stage-effect, as must have insured to him pre-eminence, had he adopted the stage as a profession. He was once to have married a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of Mrs. Siddons; but at that period his own income was extremely limited, and the father of the lady, who was then living, refused his consent. He subsequently ever remained single; but the noblest efforts of his art have been exerted in perpetuating various real and historical resemblances of the different branches of this family; and it is remarkable that his last work was a sketch of Miss Fanny Kemble. The object of his addresses died of a pulmonary complaint many years ago.

Lawrence's first appearance as an exhibitor at Somerset-House was in 1787, (when six hundred and sixty-six pictures, &c. formed the collection); here we find T. Lawrence, at No. 4, Leicester-square, with seven productions, one a portrait

of Mrs. Esten, in the character of Belvidera, four other portraits of ladies, a Vestal Virgin, and a Mad Girl. Next year the artist resided in Jermyn-street, and sent six of his performances, all portraits. In 1789 he exhibited no fewer than thirteen pieces, and was evidently advancing rapidly in his profession, as three of the portraits are "ladies of quality," besides his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1790, among twelve pictures, occur the Princess Amelia, her Majesty, a Nobleman's Son, a General Officer, and a Celebrated Actress. The last was Miss Farren, whose beautiful whole-length was hung as a pendant to the celebrated one of Mrs. Billington, as St. Cecilia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1791, Lawrence's address was 24, Old Bond-street; and Homer reciting his Poems is the first subject we find with his name. In the next Catalogue the prosperous record runs, "Thomas Lawrence, a Principal Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty;" and his chief pictures are, a Lady of Fashion as Barbarossa, and a portrait of the King. He subsequently resided for several years in Greek-street, Soho, where we have understood Westall occupied part of the same house.

The peace of 1814 was an auspicious æra for Lawrence. He received a magnificent commission from his royal patron, the King, to paint the Allied Sovereigns, their ministers, and the most exalted personages of Europe, including the Pope, Metternich, Blucher, Platoff, Cardinal Gonsalvi, &c. For this purpose he visited Paris, Vienna, Rome, and the other principal cities of the continent. He received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1815.

On the death of Mr. West in 1820, Sir Thomas Lawrence was elected to the President's chair, in the Royal Academy. He was then at Rome, employed on his portrait of the Pope, but he speedily returned to England. In his high and honourable office, his elegance and suavity of manner, united with a strong impression of his general benevolence and liberality, rendered him eminently popular. His last public duty at the Academy was the delivery of the biennial medals about a month before his decease (see our December Magazine, p. 544), when the affectionate eloquence of his address was such as will never be forgotten by the students. Two or three of his similar addresses have been printed, but only for private distribution.

In 1826 Sir Thomas Lawrence paid another visit to Paris, for the purpose of painting Charles X. and was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The acceptance of foreign hon-

ours is generally denied to British subjects by the English government except for military services. A few exceptions are to be found under peculiar circumstances, and the case of the late President is one.

His death was unexpected, occurring after a slight illness of five days. On the previous Saturday he dined, in company with Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Jackson, and some other artists, at the house of Mr. Secretary Peel. On Sunday he first complained of pain in the neck and lower part of the face. From that day till Tuesday his malady seemed to increase and remit at intervals, and was considered inflammation in the bowels.

So late as the Tuesday he was busily employed in the Committee of the Athenæum, making arrangements for the opening of the new house, where he was particularly animated on the subject of internal decoration, and took a great interest in procuring works of art to adorn the interior. He had himself promised to paint and present a portrait of His Majesty, to be placed in the library; but the accomplishment of this promise was unhappily prevented by his death. He was also at Messrs. Coutts, the bankers; and the subject of conversation now remembered, was that of an exquisitely written letter of condolence sent by him to one of the partners, on the decease of his daughter. On the evening of the same day, Mrs. Ottley, the wife of the distinguished writer on the Fine Arts, and a part of her young family, spent the evening with him, when he appeared cheerful. On Wednesday evening he was worse, and Dr. Holland was called in, who immediately saw the danger of his patient, with whom he sat up all night: he was relieved and better during Thursday, so that towards evening he received two other old friends, one of whom read to him, at his own request, an article in the New Monthly Magazine, in answer to some observations in the Edinburgh Review on the life of Flaxman. They had retired, perhaps to take tea in another room, when they were suddenly alarmed by cries for assistance: they were those of Sir Thomas's servant, but when they reached the spot which they had so recently quitted, his master had ceased to breathe. An examination made by Mr. Green, in the presence of Dr. Holland and Mr. Foster Reeve, ascertains death to have ensued from an extensive and complicated ossification of the vessels of the heart.

Thus died the most distinguished painter of the day in one branch of the art, that of portrait-painting. In this

he was certainly without a rival; and his reputation and success were not incommensurate with his merit. He was called on to paint all the eminent characters of his day, whether distinguished by personal attractions as beauties, by rank or station, or by talents which were likely to render their living lineaments objects of curiosity with posterity. The characteristics of his style were brilliancy of colour, and a delicate mode of conveying a faithful resemblance, with an exquisitely beautiful sense of grace and effect. This perception of beauty and grace was combined with a strong sense of individuality of character—and rarely, indeed, did he fail, whilst conveying the most accurate resemblance, to impart also some of those graces, united with those improvements which spring from a mind having the perfection of art always present to his recollection. No painter who ever lived seemed to dive deeper into individual character, as conveyed by the conformation of the visage, and the expression of the features by the motion of the lips and eyes; and none knew more skilfully how to avail himself of the changeful appearances which they betrayed in those conversations which were dexterously introduced during the sitting, and which destroyed or relaxed a rigidity of muscle assumed on such occasions, and which frequently baffles the utmost ingenuity of the artist.

His portraits in the last exhibition were the following:—The Duke of Clarence; Duchess of Richmond; Marchioness of Salisbury; Lord Durham; Miss Macdonald; Mrs. Locke, sen.; John Soane, Esq.; and Robert Southey, Esq. At the period of his demise he was engaged on many interesting personages; among others, Sir George Murray, M.P. for the county of Perth; and the following engravings from his works were published during the last twelve months;—the King, whole length, in line, by H. Finden, (18 by 27); ditto, mezzotinto, by T. Hodgetts (same size); by R. Lane, in lithography (12 by 16); Pope Pius VII., whole length, mezzotinto, by S. Cousins (20 by 31); Lord Lynedoch, whole length, mezz. by T. Hodgetts (17 by 28); Mr. Canning, whole length, by C. Turner (16 by 26); Earl Grey, and the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, both mezz. by S. Cousins (11 by 16); two daughters of C. B. Calmady, Esq. under the title Nature, in line, by G. T. Doo (14 by 16); Elizabeth Duchess of Devonshire (12 by 14); Miss Bloxam, a study (11 by 14), in chalk, by F. C. Lewis; and, finally, Miss

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Fanny Kemble, in lithography, by R. Lane. In the progress of this last drawing the President took great interest, and Mr. Lane worked on it for several days at Sir Thomas's house, and under his eye, frequent touches and improvements being added by him, and at his suggestion. This beautiful print may, therefore, be considered as affording a specimen of a master-hand applied upon a material hitherto strange to him. Had he lived; the world would probably have been delighted with a drawing on stone entirely of his own production. As it is, the print will become additionally valuable, from the circumstances under which it appeared. We are happy to announce that the same excellent lithographic artist has just completed a similar print of Sir Thomas, from a drawing by himself.

But the late President was ambitious of the still higher honours of his art; and if we recall to memory the evidence which he gave to the Committee of the House of Commons, touching the Elgin marbles, we shall find that he ardently aspired to the glory of an historical painter, though the calls of an inferior branch held him bound in trammels through which he could not break. Some of his early copies and designs have before been noticed; and it is stated that his attention had long been engaged in a grand composition from Milton.

The President has left many pictures unfinished, which throw much into the hands of his survivors. His prices were very high—600*l.* for a whole length, of which a moiety was paid at the first sitting. Among his latest portraits thus painted, is one of Moore, for Mr. Murray. But, with all his immense receipts, it is understood that Sir T. Lawrence has, from early incumbrances and a profuse expenditure, which difficulties always aggravate, died poor. His will has not yet been proved; but we understand, that, in pursuance of its directions, the invaluable collection of drawings by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, and the other old masters, which cost the President upwards of thirty-seven thousand pounds, is to be offered to the King and, in case of refusal, to some other patrons of art and public institutions, at 18,000*l.* The pictures, thirty-three or thirty-four in number, painted by Sir Thomas for the Waterloo Gallery, at Windsor Castle, have been removed to their destination. Mr. Peel possesses, from his hand, all the portraits of his colleagues excepting that of the Lord

Chancellor, who had agreed to sit a few days before the fatal attack came on.

The King is said to have granted permission to the family, publicly to exhibit, for their exclusive benefit, all the portraits painted on the continent, by Royal command, for the King. His Majesty has likewise granted permission to engrave these works, and in consequence of this gracious signification, the relatives announce, "they are making arrangements for the immediate publication of a series of engravings of the most distinguished characters, from the works of the late President."

No portrait of Sir Thomas himself had previously to his death been published; except that his figure, with those of his two brothers and his sister, exists in a well-known series of prints, after Westall, illustrative of the ceremonies of the church. About three years ago, he told Mr. Acraman, of Bristol, that he never painted a portrait of himself but once; although he intended to do it, and to present it to his native city. "But," said he, "should I fail to do so, and you can find out the portrait that I painted of Curran, the barrister, one of myself might be found under it." This portrait of Curran is in the possession of the Rev. John Taylor, of Clifton. In a letter to J. S. Harford, Esq., written about two years since, Sir Thomas expressed his intention of presenting his portrait, through him, to the Bristol Institution. The same intention is also mentioned in letters to Mr. Acraman, at whose request, his friend, G. Morant, Esq. recently called on Sir Thomas to inquire if the portrait was likely to be finished in time for the Bristol exhibition in the present year. Sir Thomas showed that gentleman the portrait in a very forward state, and said, it was his intention shortly to finish it and send it to Bristol; at the same time he apologized for the delay that had occurred in the fulfilment of this intention.

The Monday in the week following that in which he died, had been appointed by Sir Thomas, to sit for a bust to his friend and fellow-townsmen, Edward H. Baily, Esq. R. A. Under this circumstance Mr. Baily was allowed to take a cast of the President's face after death; the same privilege being granted to one other person only—Mr. Chanter. Mr. Baily intends to proceed immediately with his bust, as well as with a model for a medal, to be engraved by Mr. Scipio Clint, the medallist to the King. One of the first copies of the bust is intended by Mr. Baily to grace the statuary-room of the Bristol Institution, and thus fulfil what is known to have been one of the

President's wishes. We will not leave the subject of Lawrence's birth-place without inserting one of his letters to the above named Mr. Acraman, which has been recently published. From the respect entertained in the place of his birth for Sir Thomas's character, as well as for his talents, he was presented with the freedom of the city in the spring of last year, at the same time that a similar compliment was paid to Lord Eldon. The following is his reply to the communication.

"*Russell-square, April 9, 1829.*

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Your kind assurance now confirms to me, that I have received from my *native city* the very highest honour (the protection of Majesty excepted) that could have rewarded my professional exertions; I beg you to express to those of your friends who, with yourself, have generously assisted in procuring it, the sincere gratitude and respect with which it has impressed me, and the attachment it has strengthened to the *place of my birth*, as well as the zeal with which I shall attempt to forward any measure conducive to its honour, and the improvement of its refined establishments.

"I shall gladly take advantage of your offer for the exhibition of my two other pictures.

"Pardon some haste in which I write, and believe me to remain with the highest esteem, My dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

THOS. LAWRENCE."

"*To D. W. Acraman, Esq. Bristol.*"

In another letter, very recently received at Bristol, by Mr. John Hare, jun. Sir Thomas, in enclosing a donation for the Anchor Society, expressed himself warmly interested in the welfare of his *native city*. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Philosophical and Literary Society at the Bristol Institution; and to the Exhibition of Pictures in the Institution he often liberally contributed, as a loan, some of his most beautiful performances.

Sir Thomas's characteristic benevolence, and the prompt and liberal manner in which he came forward to patronize Danby, on his leaving Bristol for London, drew forth the following affectionate tribute from another of the gifted sons of that City—

In genius vigorous, yet refin'd,
Noble in art, yet more in mind—
Sweet-temper'd, gifted Lawrence, great,
In singleness of heart innate:
Pleas'd others' genius to commend,
And kind a ready hand to lend
To merit, when it wants a friend.

In reference to this passage, Sir Thomas, in a letter in the possession of the communicant of these notices, speaks of the too flattering mention of his name. "I wish," he says, "I could feel that I deserved it; yet I may truly say, that the natural tendency of my thoughts and wishes is to do so, and to show that gratitude to Providence for my own success, which should lead me to assist others, who with equal talent, though in other departments of art, have been less fortunate in their career." Whilst quoting Sir Thomas's letters, it may be noticed that his hand-writing was peculiarly neat and elegant.

We have now shown, at some length, the many excellencies of Sir Thomas Lawrence's private character, as well as the superiority of his professional talents. His mind, indeed, was stored with a combination of refined and graceful qualities, seldom found united in one person. He possessed all the qualities of a perfect gentleman; he was kind-hearted, liberal, and honourable. His appearance was attractive; his manners bland and polite, and his countenance more than ordinarily handsome. It bore a strong resemblance to the late Mr. Canning, with this difference, that the expression was not, perhaps, so highly and perfectly intellectual. As a speaker he was clear, free, easy, and graceful, attempting no flight of oratory, but always leaving an impression of great neatness and propriety.

That Sir Thomas ever indulged in a passion for play is a calumny which, to those who knew his habits and feelings on the subject, requires no refutation; at the same time it will not excite surprise, that among others who heard of his large receipts, and were aware of his occasional embarrassments, an opinion should be unadvisedly adopted, affording a ready solution to the question—what became of his money? His ardent passion, however, for the fine arts in general, and especially for that branch of them to which his own time was more particularly devoted, caused him to expend immense sums in their encouragement, and in the purchase of the works of the first masters, of whose drawings he gradually accumulated his unrivalled collection. His benevolence towards the sons of genius, less favoured by fortune, was also dealt out with no stinted allowance. Numerous instances of this we could adduce and substantiate, were we not restrained by motives which must be obvious; it is, however, gratifying to know, that since his decease, the right feelings of many of those who profited by his kindness have over-

come the natural reluctance to publish their obligations.

A Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence is preparing for publication by Mr. Campbell, the poet.

[*The Funeral of Sir Thomas Lawrence we are induced to describe at a somewhat unusual length, from having been favoured with an original account, which may be considered as accurate as it is minute.*]

Soon after the lamented decease of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Council of the Royal Academy signified to the Executor their wish to pay every possible mark of respect towards the memory of the late excellent President, by the attendance of the Members of the Academy at his funeral. That the last sad honours should be observed in a manner due to his eminent public merits and private worth, the requisite arrangements were made for the interment of his remains in St. Paul's Cathedral, with the same public ceremony that marked the feelings of the Academy on the interment of his distinguished predecessor Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Accordingly, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th of January, the body of the President was conveyed from his house in Russell-square, (followed by four members of his family and the Executor, attended by an old and faithful servant,) to Somerset House, where, on its arrival at the rooms of the Royal Academy, it was received by the Council and officers of that establishment, and deposited in the Model-room, which was appropriated for its reception. The room had been previously hung with black cloth, and lighted with large wax tapers and numerous wax candles dispersed in silvered sconces.

At the head of the coffin was placed a large achievement* of the armorial

* Argent, a cross raguly Gules. Crest, a demi-turbot Proper. Motto, Loyal au mort. In the hatchment in Russell-square is suspended from the bottom of the shield, on the dexter side, the chain and badge of the President of the Royal Academy; on the sinister, the cross of the French order of the Legion of Honour. The medal and chain worn by Sir Thomas Lawrence as President of the Academy was presented to him by his present Majesty as an especial mark of royal favour, and he was the first President upon whom the distinction was conferred. As, however, it was in the character of President that he was so honoured, these insignia have been returned into the royal hands.

bearings of the deceased, and the pall over the coffin * was also decorated with silk escutcheons of the arms.

The Members of the Council and the family having retired, the body lay in state all night, the old servant of the President sitting up with it, at his own particular request, as a last tribute of duty and respect to a kind and valued master.

The following morning, Thursday, the 21st, being appointed for the conveyance of the remains to St. Paul's, the family of the deceased assembled in the Library of the Royal Academy soon after ten o'clock, and the mourners invited upon the occasion, with the members of the Academy, in the great exhibition room.

The hearse, mourning coaches, and carriages of the Nobility and Gentry occupied the great square of Somerset-house. By half-past twelve Mr. Thornton, the Undertaker, had completed the various arrangements, when the extensive line of procession, consisting of forty-three mourning coaches and seventy-two private carriages, besides those of the Lord Mayor (who was prevented, by serious indisposition, from attending in person) and Sheriffs, moved in the following order:—

Four Marshall's men.

Two of the City Marshalls on horseback.

Carriage of the Lord Mayor.

Carriage of Mr. Sheriff Ward.

Carriage of Mr. Sheriff Richardson,
The Undertaker, Mr. Thornton, jun. on horseback.

Four Mutes, followed by Six Conductors,
on horseback.

The Lid of Feathers, supported by a
Page on each side.

The Hearse, drawn by six horses, with
five Pages on each side.

The eight Pall-bearers in mourning coaches—The Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Clanwilliam; Earl Gower; the Right Hon. Robert Peel; Hon. George Agar Ellis; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray, G. C. B.; Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; R. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. for Bristol.

Mourning coaches, containing—Rev. Rowland Bloxam, chief mourner; Rev. Thos. Lawrence Bloxam; Mr. Henry

Bloxam; Rev. Andrew Bloxam; Mr. Matthew Bloxam; Mr. John Rouse Bloxam; Mr. John Meredith; Rev. Dr. Bloxam; Mr. John Aston; Rev. Roger Bird; Archibald Keightley, jun. Esq. Executor; the Rector of St. George, Bloomsbury (Rev. J. Lonsdale); the confidential Servant of the deceased.

Officers of the Royal Academy—W. Hilton, Esq. Keeper; H. Howard, Esq. Secretary; R. Smirke, Esq. jun. Treasurer; Joseph Hen. Green, Esq. Professor of Anatomy.

Council of the Academy—E. H. Baily, Esq.; A. Cooper, Esq.; W. Collins, Esq.; J. Constable, Esq.; W. Etty, Esq.; D. Wilkie, Esq.; J. Ward, Esq.

Royal Academicians—Sir W. Beechey; Martin A. Shee, Esq.*; J. W. Turner, Esq.; Ch. Rossi, Esq.; Tho. Phillips, Esq.; A. W. Calcott, Esq.; R. Westmacott, Esq.; H. Bone, Esq.; W. Mulready, Esq.; John Jackson, Esq.; Fra. Chantery, Esq.; R. Cook, Esq.; W. Daniell, Esq.; R. R. Reinagle, Esq.; Sir Jeffery Wyatville; C. R. Leslie, Esq.; H. W. Pickersgill, Esq.

Associates—J. Gandy, Esq.; A. I. Oliver, Esq.; G. Arnold, Esq.; G. Clint, Esq.; J. J. Chalon, Esq.; G. — Newton, Esq.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq.; Edwin Landseer, Esq.; J. P. Deering, Esq.; F. Danby, Esq.; H. P. Briggs, Esq.

Associate Engravers—John Landseer, W. Bromley, R. J. Lane, C. Turner.

Students—G. Patten, W. Patten, W. B. Taylor, Cafe, Vulliamy, J. Webster, Ainslie, H. Behnes, W. Behnes, Fairland, C. Moore, Andrews, Hayter, D. M'Clise, Kearney, S. C. Smith, Blackmore, Rouw, Leigh, Grant, Redgrave, Hughes, Pegler, Solomon, Wood, Sass, Johnson, Smith, Middleton, Brockedon, Wright, Boxall, Carey, Freebairn, Ross, Mead, Stothard, Moore, Cary, Millington, Brooks, Watson, Panorme.

Private Mourners—The Hon. Charles Greville; Sir Robert H. Inglis; Major-Gen. M'Donald; Col. Hugh Baillie; Washington Irving, Theodore Irving, and L. Ramsey, the three Secretaries of the American Embassy; Horace Twiss, Esq. M. P.; John Nash, Esq.; Wm. Woodgate, Esq.; Herman S. Wolff, Esq.; Cha. Kemble, Esq.; Joseph Gwilt, Esq.; Tho. Campbell, Esq.; Archer D. Croft, Esq.; Dr. Sigmond; Sir Anth. Carlisle; Henry Ellis, Esq.; Rev. Josiah Forshall; Ed. Hawkins, Esq.; Geo. Morant, Esq.; Tho. Fullerton, Esq.; Tho. Boddington, Esq.; P. Hardwicke, Esq.; Decimus

* Inscription on the coffin-plate:—
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt. LL.D. F.R.S.
President

of the Royal Academy of Arts in London,
Knight of the Royal French Order
of the Legion of Honour.

Died 7th January, MDCCCXXX.

In the LXL year of his age.

* This gentleman has been since elected to succeed Sir Thomas Lawrence in the Chair of the Royal Academy, and approved of by the King.

Burton, Esq.; John Knowles, Esq.; J. W. Seivier, Esq.; R. Evans, Esq.; Cha. Denham, Esq.; S. Woodburn, Esq.; Mr. Moon; John F. Reeve, Esq.; G. Simpson, Esq.; J. Simpson, Esq.; G. R. Ward, Esq.; John Irwine, Esq.; Mr. F. C. Lewis; Mr. Hogarth; E. Holman, Esq.; Tho. Robson, Esq.; W. Y. Ottley, Esq.; Warner Ottley, Esq.

The Officers, &c. of the Society of Painters in Water-colours—Mr. George Barrett, Cha. Wild, R. Hills, P. Dewint, G. F. Robson, J. Varley, F. Nash, A. Pugin, F. Mackenzie, F. O. Finch, W. Nesfield, S. Prout.

The Society of British Artists—Mess. Davis, Holmes, Dawe, Hofland.

The Society of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution—Messrs. Davison, Corbould, Stanfield, Robertson, Roper, Davis, Lahee, Tijou.

Carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, following after the carriage of Sir Tho. Lawrence:—

Carriages of the Pall-bearers—Earls of Aberdeen, Clanwilliam, and Gower; Right Hon. R. Peel; Hon. George Agar Ellis; Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray; Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker; and Rich. Hart Davis, Esq. M. P.

Carriages of—The Lord Chancellor; Dukes of St. Alban's, Bedford, Devonshire, Wellington; Marquises of Stafford, Londonderry, Bristol; Earl of Essex; Countess of Guildford; Earls Spencer, Bathurst, Listowel, Rosslyn, Charleville, Dudley, and Mountcharles; Viscounts Granville, Beresford, and Gorderich; Bishop of London; Lords Holland, Hill, Stowell, Bexley, Farnborough, and Seaford; Prince Esterhazy; Baron Bulow; the American Ambassador; Sir Henry Hardinge, M. P.; Sir Abraham Hume; Sir Rob. H. Inglis, M. P.; Sir Henry Halford; Sir Charles Flower; Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, M. P.; Sir W. Knighton; Sir Edm. Antrobus; Sir Astley Cooper; Sir Coutts Trotter, and Sir Fra. Freeling, Barts.—Sir James Esdaile, and Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, Knts. J. Planta, Esq. M. P.; — Fuller, Esq.; T. Hope, Esq.; Carrick Moore, Esq.; — Lyon, Esq.; C. Kemble, Esq.; — Fairlie, Esq.; Major-General M'Donald; Colonel Hugh Baillie; Messrs. Smirke, Chantry, Wilkins, Green, Nash, Soane, Dunlop, Boddington, Fullerton, T. Barber Beaumont; Dr. Sigmond, and Dr. Holland.

The hearse arrived at the great west door of St. Paul's about a quarter before two, and about half past two the body reached the choir, preceded by the dignitaries of the church, and the members of the choir, singing the sentences at the commencement of the burial service to

the solemn and affecting music of Croft. The body being placed on tressells, the chief mourner was seated in a chair at the head of the coffin, attended by the old servant of the deceased. The mourners being also seated, on either side of the Choir, the funeral service proceeded, the proper portions being chaunted. The lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, the Canon Residentiary, whose feelings were more than once so overpowered as to prevent his proceeding without a pause.* Green's fine anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end!" was sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ, after which the body was removed into the crypt, and placed under the centre of the dome, when the mourners being summoned, and preceded by the clergy and choir, went in procession to the centre, and turning to the right formed a large circle, which during the time the music continued, fell into a double line round the perforated brass plate, where the remainder of the service was read by the Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, in a most impressive manner. The whole concluding with part of Handel's matchless Funeral Anthem, "Their bodies are buried in peace." Here the voices of the young choristers, strengthened by the addition of the children from the Chapel Royal, produced a delightful effect. After the pathetic and solemn, though somewhat lengthened and monotonous effect of the mournful strains which had preceded it, the words "but their name liveth evermore," cheered the senses, and produced feelings the more pleasing from being unexpected.

The ceremony having concluded, the mourners returned to their carriages. The executor and some of the family of the deceased went down to the crypt and saw the body deposited in the grave prepared for it, at the head of the late President West, and not far from the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The solemnity and decorum which prevailed throughout the whole proceedings upon this melancholy occasion, has been a subject of general remark and approbation.

By the order of Mr. Secretary Peel a strong force of the Metropolitan Police under the direction of Mr. Thomas, attended and preserved order throughout the line of route, from Somerset-House to Temple-Bar, and in consequence of orders issued by the Lord Mayor, the City Police had kept the whole line of Fleet-street free from the interruption

* Dr. Hughes was an old and intimate friend of Sir T. Lawrence.

of carriages from an early hour in the morning, by which means the mournful cavalcade preserved due order, and reached the church without a single interruption or break of its extensive line. The shop windows were every where closed. The streets were crowded: indeed, the Strand and Fleet-street may be said to have been lined on both sides by the people, who preserved the most respectful order; and the windows of the houses in the route of the procession were filled with spectators, who witnessed upon this occasion the just tribute paid to distinguished merit in perhaps one of the most extensive attendances of persons that has been paid to the memory of the dead since the public funerals of Nelson and Pitt. No accident happened, nor did any untoward event arise to interrupt the decorum and order of the scene. Much praise is undoubtedly due to the very excellent and effective arrangements of Messrs. Thornton and Son, under whose sole control and direction the funeral was conducted.

GEORGE DAWE, ESQ. R. A.

Oct. 15. At the house of his brother-in-law, Thomas Wight, Esq. in Kentish-Town, George Dawe, Esq. R. A. Member of the Imperial and Royal Academies of Arts at St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Florence, &c., First Painter to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, &c.

Mr. Dawe was the author of "The Life of George Morland, with Remarks on his Works 1807," 8vo. In this work (of which a critique will be seen in the *Monthly Review*, N. S. lvi. 357—370) he states that his father, Mr. Philip Dawe, was articled to Morland's father, who was a painter in crayons. We believe the elder Dawe was afterwards an engraver in mezzotinto, employed by Bowles, of St. Paul's Church-yard, &c.

From 1809 to 1818, Mr. Geo. Dawe was a constant exhibitor at Somerset House, of many portraits and a few historical subjects. Among the portraits were Dr. Parr, Lord Eardley, the Hon. S. E. Eardley, Prince and Princess of Saxe Cobourg, the Archbishop of Tuam, Bishop of Salisbury, &c. &c. Among the historical subjects were, Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the life of her son; Genevive, from a poem by T. Coleridge, Esq.; a Child rescued by its mother from an Eagle's nest; and a Demoniack, which he afterwards sent as a presentation, and it now adorns the Council-Room of the Royal Academy. He was elected an Associate in 1809, and a Royal Academician in 1814.

In the year 1816 he painted a large whole-length picture of Miss O'Neill, in the character of Juliet, which was exhibited by lamp-light, in order that it might be viewed under the same circumstances as the original was seen on the stage. This portrait was engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. G. Male.

Mr. Dawe has for the last few years entirely practised his art upon the continent, particularly at St. Petersburg, where his talents were held in the highest estimation by the Imperial Family. He had arrived in England only about six weeks before his death; at which time the following paragraph appeared in the newspapers: "Mr. G. Dawe, R. A., who has recently arrived in this country from Warsaw, where he had been engaged in painting the Emperor and Empress of Russia as King and Queen of Poland, and also the Grand Duke Constantine, went to the Royal Lodge, in Windsor-park, on Sunday, by command of the King, for the purpose of showing his Majesty portraits of the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland, and other works executed since his last visit to this country. His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his approbation of them, and honoured Mr. Dawe with some flattering commissions."

It has been stated that Mr. Dawe realised 100,000*l.* by painting the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

At the time of his arrival, he was in an ill state of health from a disease of the lungs. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by a long cortege of artists and literary men; the Russian Ambassador and Sir Thomas Lawrence (the latter of whom was so soon after to be borne to the same spot) acting as pall-bearers.

MRS. FITZGERALD.

Jan. 11. At her house, St. James's-square, Bath, deeply and deservedly lamented by her family and friends, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Right Hon. Col. Richard FitzGerald, of the Queen's Co., M. P.

Mrs. FitzGerald was daughter and co-heir of Fairfax Mercer, Esq. of Dublin, by —, daughter and heir of William M'Causland, Esq. of Dublin. Fairfax Mercer was son of William Mercer, Esq. of Dundalk, by Anne-Sarah, daughter of John Baillie, of Inishargie, co. Down, Esq. M. P. From a pedigree in Ulster's office, it appears that the issue of the said William Mercer, by his wife Anne-Sarah Baillie, was Fairfax Mercer, as above, and two daughters, Dorothy, the youngest, wife of Ross Moore, Esq. Pro-

prietor of the borough of Carlingford, before the Union; and Alicia, born 1721, wife, first, of Benjamin Hunt, Esq. (to whom she was married, June 1, 1741), and, secondly, of Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, Barrister at law of Lincoln's Inn, 1750, High Sheriff of Queen's County in 1763, died April 23, 1773, (will proved Dec. 10, following, in virtue of a commission of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland,) eldest son and heir of Matthew Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield, Barrister at law, who was son and heir of Stephen Cassan, Esq. of the same place, who died 1750-1, aged 90 (administration granted from the Prerogative Court of Ireland, May 5, 1752). Mrs. Cassan, formerly Alicia Mercer, aunt of Mrs. FitzGerald, died Feb. 6, 1789, aged 68, leaving issue two sons and one daughter, Alicia, born Nov. 20, 1755, married the Rev. Geo. Howse, Rector of Inch, co. Wexford (son of George Archdeacon of Dromore); Mrs. Howse died 1827, leaving, among other issue, Alicia Howse, wife of the Rev. Peter Browne, Dean of Ferns, half-brother of the late Marquess of Sligo. Of the sons, 1. Matthew Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield, born Oct. 18, 1754, was Gentleman Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, Nov. 1, 1773, High Sheriff of Queen's County in 1783, and an acting magistrate for the same, (living 1830,) married, first, May 18, 1776, Sarah, daughter of Col. Forde, of Seaforde, co. Down; and, secondly, Sept. 15, 1819, Catherine, daughter of John Head, of Ashley, co. Tipperary, Esq. by Phœbe his wife, sixth and youngest sister of John Toler Earl of Norbury, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. 2. Stephen Cassan, born Jan. 2, 1757, of Trinity College, Dublin, Nov. 1, 1773; Barrister at law of the Middle Temple, Nov. 15, 1781; died January 26, 1794 (administration granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, March 18, 1795), married March 4, 1786, Sarah, only daughter and heir of Charles Mears, Esq. a Brother of the Trinity House, and had issue the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A. F.S.A. of Mere Vicarage, Wilts, born at Calcutta, Oct. 27, 1789, married at Frome, co. Somerset, Dec. 27, 1820, Fanny, third daughter of the late Rev. William Ireland, M.A. Vicar of Frome, and an acting Magistrate for the county of Somerset, and has issue. See Pedigree of Cassan, Heralds' College, 12.D. 14. fo. 181.

Mrs. FitzGerald was the second wife of the Colonel.* She was mother of

Gerald FitzGerald, Esq. of St. James's-square, Bath, and three daughters: of the latter, Margaret, is the widow of the Hon. John Jocelyn, fourth son of the first Earl of Roden, and has a daughter, Ann Charlotte, married in 1820, to Robert Bourke, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. Richard Bourke, Lord Bishop of Waterford, who is brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Mayo.

JOSEPH WATSON, LL.D.

Nov. 23. At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Kent Road, aged 64, Joseph Watson, LL.D. Teacher of that establishment.

Dr. Watson acquired his skill in the tuition of deaf and dumb at the private academy kept for that purpose at Hackney by Mr. Thomas Braidwood. "It was here," he says, "in the year 1784, that my resolution was finally taken, to embrace the instruction of the deaf and dumb as a profession." He assisted by his counsel and advice in forming the London Asylum,† and superintended the instruction of all the pupils admitted from its commencement, in 1792. During this long period of thirty-seven years he exerted an undeviating attention and judicious energy, in the arduous task of successfully instructing the objects of his care, and leading them to an acquaintance with written language; through which they have been conducted to all the arts of common life and to the hopes afforded by Christian revelation. The children trained under the doctor's care preserved a high degree of affection towards him through life, and he lived to witness a great number of his scholars providing for themselves and families with comfort and respectability. One of the most striking instances of his successful exertions occurred a few days after his lamented decease, in the circumstance of one of his private pupils being called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. Nothing can more strongly point out the benefits which have resulted from

King, only child and heir of James fourth Lord Kingston, and by her he had issue an only daughter, Caroline, who married her cousin Robert, second Earl of Kingston. She died, 1823, leaving issue the present Earl of Kingston, the Lord Viscount Lorton, the Countess of Mount-Cashel, and other issue.

† See the memoir of the Rev. John Townsend, one of the founders, in our vol. xcvi. i. 278; and a full account of the Asylum, accompanied by a view of the building, in vol. xcii. i. 305.

* His first was the Hon. Margaret

Dr. Watson's peculiar talents, than this singular and interesting fact, which presents the first instance on record of a Barrister being deaf and dumb.

Dr. Watson published an account of his system in two volumes 8vo. 1809, under the title of "*Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, or a View of the means by which they are taught to understand and speak a Language.*" (See our vol. lxxx. ii. 635) His remains were interred at Bermondsey.

REV. WALTER BIRCH, B.D.

Dec. 8. Aged 55, the Rev. Walter Birch, B.D. Rector of Stanway, Essex, and Vicar of Stanton Bernard, Wilts.

He was the third son of the Rev. Tho. Birch, Rector of South Thoresby, co. Lincoln, (by Mary, only daughter of Mr. Edward Wright, of Algarkirk, in the same county,) who, on the slender means, which usually fall to the share of our parochial clergy, brought up a family, consisting of eight sons and two daughters, in such a manner as to render them useful and respectable members of society. After a competent preparation at home, he received his education at Rugby school, under Dr. James, by whose excellent method of instruction, together with the valuable friendship of the Assistant Master, Mr. George Innes (now Master of the King's School, Warwick), he improved his naturally good talents very highly. He was distinguished at school for humane feelings and great simplicity, united with considerable energy of character, qualities which he retained unimpaired to the end of life. At Oxford, as a Demy and Fellow of Magdalen College, where he proceeded M.A. 1798, B.D. 1805, he was respected by many good and literary men, not only for these virtues, but for the purity of his manners, and for his classical taste and acquirements. Having been appointed tutor to the present Earl of Pembroke, who was then at Harrow School, and whom he accompanied to Oxford, he was presented by the late Earl, in 1812, to the Rectory of Stanton Bernard in Wiltshire. Afterwards, in 1817, he also took a valuable College living, Stanway, in Essex.

As a Christian, those who knew him best will acknowledge that none could better deserve the encomium of being "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." As a clergyman, he was firmly attached to our National Church, but without any bitterness towards those that differed from it. As a scholar, he was remarkable for that keen perception of the highest beauties in the ancient writers, which it is the lot of so few to attain. With these endowments, it is to be regretted that we can enumerate no more than the following writings which he published: in 1809, "*A Sermon, preached in*

the Parish Church of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, on the 25th day of October, printed at the request of the Congregation;" in 1810, without his name, "*Verses spoken at the Encænia, by Mr. Smith, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford;*" in 1816, "*Christianity liberal according to the genuine and full import of the term, a Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Wilts, holden at Marlborough, July 23, published at the request of the Clergy present;*" and in 1818, "*A Sermon on the prevalence of infidelity and enthusiasm, preached in the Parish Church of St. Peter, Colchester, July 28, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, published by command of the Bishop and at the request of the Clergy.*"

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Dimock, of Stonehouse, in Gloucestershire, by whom he has left four sons and two daughters.

MR. LILLY WIGG, F. L. S.

March 29, 1828. At Great Yarmouth, in his 80th year, Mr. Lilly Wigg, F. L. S. a man of no ordinary talents and acquirements, nor so entirely unknown to fame that his death deserved to have passed thus long unrecorded.

He was a native of Smallburgh, in Norfolk, where he was born on Christmas day, 1749. His father, poor but respectable, was a shoemaker, and brought up his son for the same trade; but the young man left it before he was twenty years old, and having received a respectable village education, and being always fond of books, removed to Yarmouth, and established himself as a schoolmaster. In this situation, more congenial to his inclination, but very little profitable to his pocket, he continued till the year 1801, when he was persuaded to relinquish it for the place of a clerk in the Bank of Gurneys and Turner, and there he remained so long as he lived. Mr. Turner and he had been brought together some years previously by their mutual taste for botany; the same cause had before that time procured Mr. Wigg the acquaintance of Dr. Aikin, long a resident in Yarmouth, of the Hon. T. Wenman, of Mr. Woodward, of Dr. Smith, of the Rev. Norton Nicholls, and of many other gentlemen of similar pursuits, who were in the habit of visiting the town. At what period of his life Mr. Wigg's attachment to botany first manifested itself is not known; but it is believed that it was very early; and, so long as he had health and strength, few men pursued the study with more energy, or, as far as his limited means would allow, with more success. The neighbourhood of Yarmouth was necessarily his great field of action; and this he investigated with uncommon care, and made in it more than one addition to the list of British flowering plants, besides many among the

sea-weeds, to which for a considerable part of his life he paid the closest attention. His collection of them was rich, and showed great care in the selection and exquisite neatness in the display of the specimens.

The same properties were characteristic of all he did. He was singularly laborious and singularly exact; neat and clean in his mind and person; scrupulously honest in word and deed; modest, retiring, and diffident, in the extreme; but, when stimulated to action, undauntedly and unweariedly pertinacious in his defence of what he believed to be right. In politics he was a republican; in religion a Baptist; but, from private reasons, he, for more than thirty years of his life, frequented no place of worship. His prejudices against the Catholics were peculiarly strong; they were what he had imbibed with his mother's milk, and were what, at the period of his birth, were entertained by a considerable portion of the community, who remembered with infinite gratitude the Revolution of 1688, and with corresponding horror the narrow escape which the kingdom had at that time from Popery. Occupied as was his time, and small as were his resources, Mr. Wigg, nevertheless, by dint of great industry, acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, and made himself, to a certain degree, acquainted with the French and Greek: what is less to be wondered at, with the higher branches of arithmetic he was very conversant; and his hand-writing was of such beauty that it might easily be mistaken for copperplate. About the year 1800 the Linnean Society elected him into the number of its associates; and nearly at the same time he was gratified by one of the new fœci, that he had discovered, being called after his name, and published so in the Transactions of the same Society. These were all the honors he ever received from his love for science; except being occasionally mentioned, and always with respect, in the publications of Sir James Smith, and in Mr. Woodward's, and Mr. Turner's. Botany, however, though his favourite department in Natural History, was far from being the only one he cultivated; he also bestowed considerable attention upon the birds and fishes of the coast and neighbourhood of his residence; and, as the investigation of the productions of the divine hand constituted the great source of his enjoyment, he left no portion of the field of nature untrodden. As an author he never appeared before the public; but it was his intention to have done so; and, with this view, he had devoted the principal part of the leisure of nearly twenty years of his life to collecting materials for a history of esculent plants. Death, however, overtook him in the midst of his pursuits; his lamp, after maintaining a regular and almost uninterrupted flame for

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the space of more than seventy-nine years, was gradually and gently extinguished by the pressure of a few days; and the great mass he had laboriously got together remains in a rude and undigested state, equally useless to perpetuate his own name, to instruct the world, or to benefit those for whose assistance he had principally intended it. Thus, always accumulating and never arranging, though continually intending to do so, he has afforded another sad example, at once of the folly of procrastination, under the belief that death is never near, and of the importance to every man to finish his own work; sure that his mental labours, like his body, deprived of the particle of divine breath, which equally gave life to both, will otherwise, like it, only be doomed to neglect, corruption, and forgetfulness.

W. EYTON TOOKE, ESQ.

Jan. 27. At his father's in Richmond Terrace, on his 24th birth-day, William Eyton Tooke, Esq. B. A.

This much lamented young gentleman was the eldest son of Tho. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S. the eminent Russian merchant, the well-known author of several standard essays on trade and political economy; and grandson of the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F.R.S. author of "The Life of Catherine II." and of other popular publications relating to Russia, and also of several valuable Works in Theology and general Literature.

Mr. W. Eyton Tooke was educated at Westminster School, and finished his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he soon so greatly distinguished himself by the depth and extent of his inquiries into the several branches of Moral and Political Philosophy, and by the acute and able expression of his sentiments on those subjects, that he was elected President of the Union Society, an Institution for inquiry and debate, consisting of a numerous and highly-gifted portion of the Students of the University. He quitted Cambridge on obtaining his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, by his own free choice, entered in the mercantile establishment of his father; still devoting his unremitting attention to the same studies, into connexion with the great topics of commercial policy in which he was now more immediately interested. He had been for some time a Member of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and actively engaged in revising and preparing treatises for publication. The over tension of mind—occasioned by these absorbing contemplations, which were not only unrelieved by the ordinary relaxations and recreations of youth, but too frequently allowed to trespass on needful hours of rest—there is every reason to suppose, caused

that morbid state of the brain, which, aggravated and accelerated by the unusual severity of the weather, produced the deplorable event—thus prematurely quenching all the fond hopes which his parents were justified in entertaining, but which constituted the least portion of his claims to their attachment, as his high attainments were all subservient to the better feelings of duty and affection, by which every part of his domestic conduct was influenced.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. W. E. Tooke appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The loss of this amiable, able, and accomplished young gentleman, produced a great sensation yesterday. He was a youth of great promise, and, by all who had the happiness of knowing him, he was exceedingly beloved. A more generous and benevolent heart than his never beat within a human bosom. His range of information was unusually extensive for his years, and his judgment was excellent. He had already written several treatises which were much esteemed; and, with his research and sagacity, and uncompromising love of truth, had his life been spared, he could not have failed to become one of the chief ornaments of his age."

His remains were interred on the following Tuesday, in the church of St. George, Bloomsbury; and attended to the grave by his immediate relations and by many sincerely sorrowing friends, as well of those more matured in life, whose confidence and approbation he had, by his many amiable qualities and undeviating correctness of conduct, conciliated, as also by several young men who were treading equal steps with him in the paths of usefulness. Of the former description were Sir J. W. Lubbock; W. Astell, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.; Isaac Solly, Esq.; M. A. Shee, Esq. President of the Royal Academy; and Dr. Roget. The younger part of the attendants consisted of Mr. J. W. Lubbock, Mr. W. H. Ord, Mr. J. Romilly, Mr. E. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hildyard, &c.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 31. At his residence at Shrewsbury, aged 48, the Rev. *Thomas Oswell*, Rector of the first portion of Westbury, co. Salop. He was son of the late Alderman Oswell, of Shrewsbury, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Pyrethrick, Vicar of Much Wenlock and Leighton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, and was presented to his living in the latter year by Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton. Although for several years prevented by ill health from performing his clerical duty, he was highly respected by his parish-

ioners, and in his private character it may be truly said, that he "walked with God." His remains were interred at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

Nov. 20. At Ealing, aged 65, the Rev. *George Nicholas*, LL.D. Head Master of Ealing School. Dr. Nicholas was formerly a member of Wadham college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1791, and proceeded B. and D.C.L. in 1793. He was the author of "An Easy Introduction to Latin Grammar," 12mo. 1793; and his school has long been celebrated for the number of his pupils. Dr. Nicholas was an excellent scholar, an almost unrivalled disciplinarian, and remarkable for his benevolence and urbanity. He has left sons to carry on his establishment.

Dec. 26. Found dead on a road, having fallen from his horse, the Rev. *John Jones*, Vicar of Minster-lays, Salop, (to which he was presented in 1822 by the above Mr. Oswell, as Rector of Westbury,) and Curate of Habberley.

Jan. 1. At Clifton Hotwells, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Buckley*, Perpetual Curate of Measham, Derbyshire.

Jan. 2. At Wickham, Berks, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Sawbridge*, Rector of Welford cum Wickham. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1789; and was admitted to his living on his own petition.

Jan. 18. Aged 68, the Rev. *Nathaniel May*, Vicar of Leigh, Kent. He was of Lincoln. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1785, and was instituted to his living in 1811 on his own petition. He was the author of "Sermons on the History of Joseph, preached in the parish Churches of Hemel Hempsted and Great Gaddesden, Herts, 1793," 12mo.

Jan. 24. In Sloane-st. the Rev. *James Stuart Freeman*, D.D. Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1787, B.D. 1792, D.D. 1799; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1808.

Feb. 1. At the Vicarage-house, St. Margaret's in Leicester, after a short illness, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Burnaby*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, Rector of Misterton, one of the senior acting Magistrates, and one of the oldest incumbents in the county. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Burnaby, LL.B. who was Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rector of Wanlip, and Prebendary of Lincoln, by Katherine, only child of Thomas Jee, Esq. of Leicester. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, and was chosen a Dixie Fellow of Emanuel college. In August 1785 he married Lucy, fourth daughter of Richard Dyott, Esq. of Freeford, in the county of Stafford, by Katherine, only daughter of Thomas Herrick, Esq. second brother of the late

William Herrick, Esq. of Beaumanor-park, and has left a disconsolate widow and ten children to lament their irreparable loss. He was presented to Misterton in 1786, by his family, and to St. Margaret's, Leicester, in 1789, by his father in virtue of his stall at Lincoln. In 1795, when the country was in a most disturbed state, an alarming riot broke out at Barrow-upon-Soar in this county. Accompanying the Leicester troops of yeomanry cavalry, the subject of this memorial, by his firmness as a Magistrate, aided by the good conduct of the yeomanry, was mainly instrumental in quelling the disturbance. For this service he publicly received the thanks of Government, through the Judges at the following assizes. He was the fondest and best of husbands, the kindest and most affectionate of fathers, whose greatest happiness was in the bosom of his family. Those who knew him best esteemed him most. Totally free from hypoerisy or guile, he endeavoured to do his duty to God and man. Could apparent health and strength ensure continuance on earth, it might have been looked for in him; but at the close of a day spent in the utmost cheerfulness and vigour, he was, in less than half an hour (after lying down upon his pillow) summoned to resign his life into the hands of Him who gave it.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 9. At Woolwich, Major Taylor, R.A.

Jan. 19. In Upper Grosvenor-st., Major Thos. Otway Cave, brother to Robt. Otway Cave, esq. M.P. for Leicester. He was the second son of the late Henry Otway, esq. of Stanford Hall, Leic., and Castle Otway, in Ireland, by Sarah, sister and heiress to Sir Thomas Cave, the seventh Bart. of Stanford. He was Captain in the 97th foot, and purchased the rank of Major in 1826.

Jan. 20. In Devonshire-place, Richard Chiehely Plowden, esq. a Director of the East India Company.

Jan. 21. In Henrietta-st. Brunswick sq., aged 26, George Huntington, esq. of Hull, youngest son of late Wm. H. esq. of Kirkella.

Jan. 22. In Harley-st., aged 38, the hon. Henrietta Maria Petre, sister to Lord Petre. She was the third dau. of Robt. Edward, 10th and late Lord by Mary Bridget, daughter of Henry Howard, esq., and sister to the Duke of Norfolk.

Jan. 23. In York terrace, Regent's Park, Isabella Mary, wife of John Fairlie, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 75, Robert Barker, esq.

Jan. 26. Aged 62, Augus. Robt. Hankey, esq. of Fenchurch-st. banker.

Jan. 27. In Great Russell-st. Alexander Murray, esq.

Jan. 28. Aged 71, Mr. Willoughby, of Serjeants' Inn, a confidential clerk in

Messrs. Hoares' banking-house, and formerly of West Knoyle, Wilts.

Jan. 29. In Bernard st., aged 78, Samuel Pryer, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Lately. At his son's, the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, in Euston-sq., aged 84, John Rowlatt, esq.

At Charing-cross, Major Henry Marlay, half-pay of 83d reg. late of the 3d Buffs.

In Hill-st., Col. Burrows, in his 84th year.

Feb. 2. In Brook-st, Margaret Emma, wife of Dr. Holland.

In Warren-st., aged 80, Wm. Lake, esq. uncle to Sir James S. W. Lake, Bart. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Sir Atwell, the 2d Bart. by Mary, only dau. of James Winter, of Mile-end, esq.

Feb. 3. In Ebury-st., Pimlico, aged 84, Mrs. Byerley, many years attendant on the Princess Augusta.

Feb. 4. In Lambeth, Mr. W. H. Parys, who during the late war served in the Brazilian navy under Don Pedro, and was subsequently employed in the Commissary-general's office, in Canada. During the war, he acted as clerk and interpreter to the various ships that were engaged, which situation he obtained through the influence of a noble lord. At the conclusion of hostilities, a reduction took place, and Mr. Parys was discharged amongst others. Upon his arrival in this country, he, with the utmost perseverance, endeavoured to procure employment suitable to his talents, but all his efforts proved unavailing. He was reduced to the most deplorable distress, and at length driven to self-destruction by poison, leaving a wife and three children.

Feb. 5. In Millman-st., Chas. Davis, esq. only son of late Mr. Loekyer Davis, of Holborn, bookseller, who died in 1791 (see memoirs of him in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 436). Mr. Charles Davis was remarkably short in stature, a misfortune he very sensibly felt. He was a very amiable man, much respected and beloved.

In Stanhope-street, May-fair, Alexander Montagu, only child of W. Bingham Baring, esq. M.P.

In Harley-st. in his 80th year, Wm. Thos. Welsh, esq. Some years back he returned from India with an independent fortune. On the 20th of Jan. he was knocked down by a cart, and the wheel went over his body; he was able to walk home, but several ribs being broken, he gradually sank until his dissolution.

Feb. 6. At Clapton, aged 90, Mrs. Brewster.

Feb. 7. At Claremont-terrace, Cordall Thomas, esq. of the Bank of England.

Sarah, 2d daughter of late Wm. Bloxam, esq. of Highgate.

Feb. 9. Henry, eldest son of late Lt.-Col. West, R. A.

At Kennington-green, aged 49, Chas. Armstrong, esq. hop-merchant, of Southwark.

Feb. 10. At Houndsditch, the widow of Mr:

John Parker, cork manufacturer, having survived her eldest dau. (Mrs. Gibbs) only 6 days.

Feb. 11. At Hackney, aged 59, Thomas Glover, esq. who for many years was principal of the Investigators-office in the Bank of England.

Aged 57, Lewis Charles Miles, esq. late of Epping.

In New Bond-st. aged 83, Wm. Lloyd, M.D.

In Queen Anne-st. Sophia, widow of Wm. Bowen, M.D. of Bath, and sister to Thos. Boycott, esq. of Ridge Hall, Salop.

Feb. 12. In Montagu-square, Mrs. Geo. Thornhill, sister to Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, of Kelston, near Bath, Bart. She was dau. of John Hawkins, esq. (son of Sir Cæsar the first Bart.) by Anne, eldest dau. of Jos. Colburne, esq. and was married in Aug. 1780.

Feb. 13. In Guilford-st. aged 32, Alex. John Wallace, esq.

DERBY.—*Feb. 16.* At Derby, in the house of her son-in-law John Bingham, esq., Martha, widow of Daniel Rogers, esq. of Wassel Grove, Worc. (brother to the poet, Samuel Rogers, esq.) whose death was recorded in our last volume, part ii. p. 284.—They have left a numerous family.

DEVON.—*Jan. 16.* At Torquay, Capt. Lucas, late of 2d Royal Veteran battalion.

Jan. 25. At Whiteford House, Lady Louisa Georgiana, wife of Sir W. Pratt Call, Bart. half-sister to the Earl of Granard. She was the 3d dau. of George, the 5th and late Earl, by his second wife, Lady Georgiana Augusta Berkeley; was married to Sir Wm. June 19, 1806, and had several children.

Jan. 29. Eliz. wife of the Rev. James Longmore, of Yealmpton, Devon, and sister of late Sir W. Young, G.C.B.

Lately. At Dawlish, aged 45, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. John Norcross, Rector of Framlingham, Suffolk, and third daughter of Robert Bell, esq. of Humbleton.

At Plymouth, Comm. John Davies.

At Knowle Cottage, near Exeter, Lady Collier, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir Geo. Collier, Bart. and K.C.B. She was Maria, daughter of John Lyon, of Liverpool, M.D.; was married May 18, 1805, and left a widow without children, March 21, 1824, when the Baronetcy expired.

Feb. 5. At Fulford Park, near Crediton, the Right Hon. Susan Countess of St. Germans. She was the 6th and youngest dau. of Sir John Mordaunt, the 7th Bart. (and grandfather of the present Sir John,) by Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Thos. Prowse, of Axbridge, esq.; she became in 1814 the fourth wife of the Hon. Wm. Eliot, (who succeeded his brother in the Earldom in 1823,) and had no family.

DORSET.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 70, Anne, wife of Robert Bridge, esq. of Piddletrenthide.

Jan. 28. Wm. Windham, infant son of the Rev. Wm. Berry, Tarrant Hinton.

Feb. 5. At an advanced age, Mr. John Percy, an eminent surveyor and auctioneer of Sherborne, who conducted an extensive business for nearly fifty years with the strictest integrity.

Feb. 9. In his 92d year, Thos. Young Bird, esq. the oldest Burgess of the Corporation of Poole.

Feb. 12. At Okeford Fitzpaine, aged 82, Mr. John Longman, only surviving brother of the late Mr. Joseph Longman, Master of the Free School, Shroton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Norfolk-terrace, Gloucester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mason.

Feb. 9. At the house of his brother Wm. Weare, esq. Bristol, aged 75, Henry Weare, esq. of Clifton.

Feb. 10. At Codrington, aged 95, Hannah, widow of Rich. Grismond Oseland, esq. attorney, of Malmesbury.

Feb. 16. At Didmarton, aged 70, Robt. Dyer, esq. M.D. late of Bristol.

HANTS.—*Jan. 23.* At Southampton, David, second son of the late Capt. Wm. Baird, and grandson of Sir Jas. Gardiner Baird, Bart. of Saughton Hall, Mid Lothian.

Jan. 29. In his 43d year, Augustus Atkins, esq. of Shidfield House, near Wickham.

Feb. 6. Aged 16, Eliz. Stewart, niece of Dr. Stewart, of Southampton.

Feb. 7. At Lymington, aged 75, Eliz. wife of the Rev. Ellis Jones.

Feb. 8. Aged 75, Lieut. John Watkins, for 17 years of the S. Hants Militia, and previously of the Wilts.

Feb. 14. At Southampton, aged 78, Wm. Smith, esq. late Collector of the Customs of that port, and one of the senior Aldermen of the Corporation.

Feb. 19. At Winchester, in the house of her son-in-law Sam. Deverell, esq. aged 87, Mrs. Lechmere.

At Avon Cottage, near Ringwood, aged 66, James Tyrrell Ross, Esq.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 9.* At Hereford, John Geise Rogers, esq. formerly a commander in the E. I. C. He was one of the few who was saved from the wreck of the Haswell East Indiaman in 1786.

Jan. 26. At Hereford, Ann, wife of Wm. Radford, esq. R. N.

HERTS.—*Feb. 5.* At St. Alban's, John Harrison, esq. late a Commissioner of the Victualling Board.

Feb. 14. Aged 78, Tho. Hope Hyde, esq. of Ware Park, for many years Receiver-general in Herts.

HUNTS.—*Feb. 12.* At Stanground, from pulmonary consumption, in her 17th year, Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Strong. To a frame already beyond the ordinary stature of womanhood, she added an understanding equally mature, and displayed a conscientious demeanour in every relation of life.

KENT.—*Feb. 6.* At Frant, aged 74, Wm. Haily, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 3.* At Bath House, aged 46, the Rt. Hon. Rob.-Wm. Shirley, Lord Viscount Tamworth, only son of Earl Ferrers. He married Anne, only dau. of Rich. Weston, esq. and has left two sons, Washington-Sewallis, now Viscount Tamworth, born in 1822, and Robert-William-Devereux.

Feb. 9. Aged 81, Mrs. Carver, of Prime Thorpe.

Feb. 11. At Enderby, aged 21, Samuel, son of Mr. Rich. Herrick.

Feb. 13. Aged 73, Thos. Walker, gent. of Earl Shilton.

Feb. 15. At Whatton House, the seat of her brother-in-law Edward Dawson, esq. Catherine, wife of the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, fifth and youngest dau. of the late Thos. March Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* At Wisbeach, in his 80th year, John Marshall, esq.

Jan. 26. Alex. eldest son of Dr. Fraser, of Wisbeach.

Lately. In his 52d year, Tamberlain Gwillim, esq. of Sleaford, and of Wellington, near Hereford.

Feb. 6. At Lincoln, aged 65, the relict of Dr. Rockliffe, of Horncastle.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 29.* Aged 72, Benj. Fuller, esq. of Hornsey.

At Finehley, in her 82d year, Mary, relict of Edw. Homer, esq. of West Town, Backwell.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 21.* The wife of Andrew Fountaine, esq. of Narford Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June, 1829.* At Oundle, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Haynes, author of an "Improved System of Nursery Gardening," 1811, royal 8vo.; "A Treatise on propagating hardy American Green-house Plants, Fruit-trees," &c. 1811, royal 8vo.; "A Treatise on the improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry," 1812, 8vo.

Jan. 22. At Peterborough, aged 57, Katherine, wife of Christopher Jeffery, esq.

Jan. 27. At Byfield Rectory, aged 40, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Cha. Wetherell.

NORTS.—*Feb. 12.* At Mirfield Hall, near Tuxford, aged 92, Mrs. Catherine Cartwright, dau. of Wm. Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, by Anne dau. of Geo. Cartwright, esq. of Ossington. She was sister to the late Major Cartwright and the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, F.R.S.; and, like her distinguished brothers, preserved to extreme old age an extraordinary degree of quickness and mental energy. She was, in her manners and accomplishments, one of the most perfect specimens of a gentlewoman of the old school, of which there are now but few examples left.

OXON.—*Feb. 5.* At Iffley, aged 80, Mary, wife of John Ireland, esq. M.D. a magistrate of the co. of Oxon.

Lately. In his tent at Launton, aged upwards of 100, James Smith, a well-known character, considered a king of the Gipsies.

SALOP.—*Feb. 6.* Rich. Haynes Jones, esq. of Bishop's Castle, late senior Captain 11th Foot.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 31.* At Martock, in her 23d year, Mary, third dau. of Wm. Cole Wood, esq.; and on the following day, at Coate, in her 30th year, Eliz.-Cole, his eldest dau. and wife of Wm. R. Warry, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 69, Major Godfrey, formerly of the 11th Dragoons, and Somerset Fencible Cavalry, and a magistrate of the county.

Feb. 1. At Taunton, Susanna, widow of the late Rev. H. Hayman, of Halstock, in co. Dorset.

Feb. 2. At Bath, aged nearly 70, the Hon. Vesey Knox, brother to Lord Visc. Northland, to the Bishop of Derry, and the Dean of Down. He was the third of the seven sons of Thomas the first Viscount, by the Hon. Anne Vesey, second dau. of John first Lord Knapton. He was formerly Captain in the 32d Foot; and having married, Oct. 23, 1792, Catherine, dau. of Gen. Gisborne, had one dau. and two sons; 1. Mariann Diana, married to the Rev. Richard Nugent Horner; 2. Thomas-Gisborne; 3. the Rev. Edmond-Thomas.

Feb. 14. At Bath, aged 27, Mr. J. Davey, painter, author of a treatise on the Bane in Sheep, which met with the highest approbation from the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Lately. At Stanton Drew, Mr. Paine, farmer, aged 102.

Jan. 13. At Alford-House, aged 76, John Thring, esq. a deputy lieutenant and acting magistrate for the county.

Feb. 15. At Bath, Maria, relict of Robert Bathurst, esq. formerly collector of eustoms in Bengal.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 23.* At Stafford, aged 65, Henry Somerville, esq. M.D.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 26.* Aged 66, Susanna, wife of Mileson Edgar, esq. of the Red House, near Ipswich.

Jan. 20. At Capt. Warner's, Layham, Artemidorus-Cromwell, son of Tho. Artemidorus Russell, esq. of Cheshunt Park, and grandson of the late Oliver Cromwell, esq.

SURREY.—*Dec. 30.* At Surbiton-place, aged 17, Emma, dau. of Mr. Ald. Garrett (see the death of a younger sister in our last number, p. 93).

Jan. 17. At Egham, aged 81, Mrs. Jane Wetton, formerly of Chertsey.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 25.* At Brighton, aged 87, Silvanus Bevan, esq. late of Fosbury House, Wilts, and of Gloucester-place.

Feb. 1. At Worthing, aged 2 years, the Hon. Arthur-Dudley Law, only child of Ld. Ellenborough.

Feb. 4. At Brighton, aged 83, the Hon.

Charlotte, widow of A. Chapman, esq. of Grenville House, Dorset.

Feb. 8. At Hastings, aged 69, John Austen, esq.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 21. At East Harnham, aged 26, Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Mr. John Goss, of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and formerly of Salisbury.

Jan. 25. At Salisbury, aged 56, Rachel Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. H. Hawes, Rector of Little Langford and Ditteridge.

Lately. At Langley Burrell, aged 80, Nicholas Ponting, esq.

Feb. 17. Aged 62, Thelwall Maurice, esq. of Marlborough.

Aged 63, George Moule, esq. a respectable solicitor and banker, of Melksham.

Feb. 22. At Calne, Mr. Robert Bailey, woolstapler; a worthy upright man, and a member of the corporation.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan.* 21. At Westwood-hall, near Leeds, aged 74, Ann, relict of Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, of Kingthorpe-house, and dau. of late Walter Wade, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds.

Jan. 22. At Ripon, aged 62, Catherine, widow of W. Harrison, M.D.

Jan. 26. Aged 31, John, eldest son of Tho. Cadman, esq. of Leeds.

Lately. At Sheffield, aged 105, Dorothy Jones. She was the mother of eleven sons,

all of whom fell in the service of their country, nine in the army and two in the navy.

Feb. 4. At Eccleshill, aged 78, the Rev. Zechariah Yewdall, Methodist Preacher.

Feb. 8. Aged 52, Mr. Lancashire, bookseller, Huddersfield.

Feb. 9. At Leeds, aged 29, Edward Sanderson George, esq. F.L.S. His attainments in chemistry contributed in a high degree to the prosperity of the respectable firm of Thomas George and Sons. The Philosophical Hall, in Leeds, exhibits many memorials of his knowledge in geology, ornithology, and various other departments of science.

Feb. 11. At Scarborough, aged 69, the relict of John Fowler, esq. many years an eminent ship-builder. Mrs. F. is the eighth of the family that has died within the last nine months.

WALES.—*Jan.* 23. At Welfield-house, Radnorshire, aged 46, David Thomas, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of co. Brecon.

Feb. 15. Edw. Aug. Phillips, esq. of Slebech-hall, Pemb.

SCOTLAND.—At Arbuthnot-house, co. Kincardine, aged 80, the Hon. Charlotte Arbuthnot, aunt to Visc. Arbuthnot. She was the eldest dau. of John, the 6th Visc., by his second wife Jane, dau. of Alex. Arbuthnot, of Findourie.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 20, to Feb. 16, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males	- 628	} 1278	Males	- 807	Between {	2 and 5	141	50 and 60	156
Females	- 645		Females	- 922		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	204
Whereof have died under two years old				436		10 and 20	55	70 and 80	179
						20 and 30	108	80 and 90	92
						30 and 40	113	90 and 100	11
					40 and 50	175			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.									

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
75 0	34 0	29 0	32 0	36 0	38 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 22.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 12s. to	8l. 0s.	Farnham(second)s.....	9l. 0s. to	10l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to	6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to	10l. 0s.
Essex.....	5l. 12s. to	7l. 7s.	Sussex.....	5l. 16s. to	6l. 5s.
Farnham (fine).....	12l. 0s. to	13l. 13s.	Essex.....	6l. 6s. to	8l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 0s. to 2l. 14s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 10d. to	4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to	0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 2d. to	4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market.	Feb. 22:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to	6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,443	Calves 79
Pork.....	4s. 5d. to	5s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,540	Pigs 160

COAL MARKET, Feb. 22, 22s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 38s. 6d.

OAP.—Yellow, 74s. Mottled, 80s. Curd, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, February 22, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	85 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	£45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham .	113 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	60 pm.	—
Barnsley	300 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington	170 0	5 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	290 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	6 0	East London . . .	115 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . .	52½	2 10
Coventry	900	44 & bs.	Kent	41½	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	38 0	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London . . .	89 0	4 p.ct
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex . .	75 0	3 0
Dulley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	102 0	3 15	Albion	65 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde . .	600 0	27 0	Alliance	9¾	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	10¾	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	286 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5½	5½p.ct
Grand Surrey . . .	50 0	2 10	County Fire	42 0	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	5¾	0 5
Grand Western . . .	9	—	Globe	164 0	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	27¼	1 0
Huddersfield	15 0	—	Hope Life	6½	0 6 6
Kennet and Avon . .	27½	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	113 0	5 5
Lancaster	22½	1 0	Ditto Life	10¼	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool .	450 0	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 13 6	0 1 6
Leicester	290 0	17 0	Provident Life . . .	0 19	1 0
Leic. and North'n . .	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	4 5 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	3000 0	175 0	Rl.Exchange (Stock)	183 0	5 p.ct
Mersey and Irwell . .	645 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	240 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	38 0	—
N.Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	460 0	—
Neath	400 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	83½ pm.	3 0
Oxford	650 0	32 0	British Iron	—	—
Peak Forest	88 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	30 dis.	—
Regent's	22¼	12 6	Hibernian	5 0	—
Rochdale	86 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	5 0	—
Severn and Wye . . .	23½	1 6	Real Del Monte . .	57 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	16½	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	795 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	55 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	41 0	1 10	Ditto, New	1 pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	190 0	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	110½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	3 pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	0 16 6	British	—	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	25½	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	12 0	Birmingham & Stafford	50 pm.	6 p.ct.
Wilts and Berks . . .	5¼	0 4	Brighton	10 dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	74 0	3 0	Bristol	34 0	8 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2½ dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	90 0	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	80 0	3½ do.	Liverpool	380 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	188½	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	75 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	82 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	115½	4 8 6 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	22 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2¾	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	11 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0	Annuity, British . .	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	24¾	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½	24½	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97½	4 0
— Ann. of 7½	21½	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class . . .	90 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From January 26, to February 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°		
26	35	38	35	29, 80	rain
27	35	37	35	30, 05	cloudy
28	35	36	32	, 16	cloudy
29	39	38	38	29, 89	snow
30	20	24	21	30, 06	snow
31	21	24	20	30, 00	snow
F. 1	21	25	24	29, 85	snow
2	18	20	18	, 84	snow
3	21	22	20	, 83	snow
4	27	31	30	, 77	cloudy
5	22	25	16	, 69	cloudy
6	19	22	24	, 58	cloudy
7	32	39	45	, 39	rain
8	45	49	45	, 50	fair
9	40	41	36	, 40	fair
10	37	44	33	, 80	fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	36	39	39	30, 10	fair
12	39	44	33	, 10	fair
13	35	41	34	, 11	fair
14	34	36	34	, 09	foggy
15	35	39	36	, 27	cloudy
16	32	35	32	, 17	foggy
17	31	34	33	29, 87	cloudy
18	46	39	33	, 70	fair
19	35	40	30	, 64	fair
20	33	40	30	, 80	fair
21	43	47	34	, 50	rain
22	39	40	47	, 68	cloudy
23	51	52	49	, 69	rain
24	51	54	51	, 95	cloudy
25	54	57	30	30, 10	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to February 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann ^s .	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
28	219	93¾	93	—	100	101½	105½	19¾	233	72 73 pm.	93	74 75 pm.
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	219¼	93⅝	92⅞	—	99⅞	101½	105½	19¾	—	74 72 pm.	—	74 76 pm.
2	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	219¼	93⅝	92⅞	—	100⅝	101⅝	105½	19½	—	73 75 pm.	—	75 77 pm.
4	219¾	92⅞	92⅞	—	100	101½	105½	19⅝	233	74 75 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
5	219¾	93⅝	92⅞	—	100	101⅝	105⅝	19¾	233	76 pm.	92½	77 78 pm.
6	219	92¾	92	—	99¼	101⅞	105⅝	19¾	232	76 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
8	219	92⅞	92⅞	—	99½	101⅝	105¼	19¾	—	76 75 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
9	218¾	92	91⅝	—	99⅝	101½	105	19¾	—	76 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
10	—	92½	91¾	—	99¾	101⅝	105¼	19⅝	235	75 76 pm.	—	76 77 pm.
11	219½	92⅞	92⅞	—	100	101⅝	105¾	19¾	—	76 77 pm.	91⅞	77 78 pm.
12	219	92¾	92	—	100½	101⅝	105⅞	19¾	235¼	—	—	77 78 pm.
13	219	92⅞	92¼	—	100¼	101⅞	—	19¾	236	76 77 pm.	—	77 78 pm.
15	—	93¼	92½	—	100¼	101⅞	105⅞	19¾	237	76 77 pm.	—	77 78 pm.
16	219	93¼	92½	—	100½	101⅞	105⅞	19¾	—	77 78 pm.	92½	77 78 pm.
17	219¼	93¼	92½	—	100½	101⅞	105⅞	19¼	238	—	—	77 78 pm.
18	219½	93¼	92½	—	100⅝	101⅞	106	19¾	—	77 78 pm.	92½	77 78 pm.
19	219½	93¼	92½	—	100⅞	102⅝	105⅞	19¾	240½	78 79 pm.	92½	77 78 pm.
20	219	93	92¼	—	100¼	102	106	19¾	—	80 pm.	—	77 78 pm.
22	219½	93	92½	—	100¼	102	105¾	19¾	—	—	92	77 78 pm.
23	219	92⅞	92¼	—	100¼	102	105⅝	19⅝	—	—	—	77 78 pm.
24	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	218¾	92¼	91⅝	—	100½	102	105½	19⅝	—	76 75 pm.	—	75 76 pm.

South Sea Stock, Jan. 28, 103½.—Feb. 11, 102⅞.—19, 103⅝.—22, 102¾.

Old South Sea Ann. Feb. 4, 92⅞.—9, 92⅞.—20, 92¾.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

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MARCH, 1830.

[PUBLISHED APRIL 1, 1830.]

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Embellished with a View of ALMS HOUSES at MITCHAM, lately erected and endowed by Miss TATE;
And Representations of a MONUMENT at BEVERLEY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Correspondent THEODORUS, in p. 103, however correct he may be in other more important points relative to the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, must stand corrected with regard to the value of the Church preferment relinquished by that nobleman. It consisted only of the living of Brington (his father's parish) in Northamptonshire; which it is true is a rectory, but which, it must be well known in the neighbourhood, produces *not a fifth part* of the annual income stated by our correspondent.

E. Y. remarks: "Before your OLD SUBSCRIBER attempted to unfrock Lord Bloomfield (as he does, p. 498), he should have looked at the articles of the Irish Union, where he will find the very case provided for, and will perceive that the only effect of the allowance of the Roscommon Peerage is, that the Crown must await the extinction of *four* peerages instead of *three*, before a new Irish Peer can be created."—If E. Y. had referred to p. 290, he would have seen the same law laid down by our OLD SUBSCRIBER himself; and the first paragraph of his letter in p. 498, tends to the same point,—that, as the Earl of Roscommon was not acknowledged by the House of Peers until 1828, and no new creation has since been made, the case is without difficulty, provided that the Roscommon peerage remained unclaimed for twelve months after the late Earl's death in 1816. This, we are now enabled to state, it did; as, although the present Earl perhaps assumed the title, neither he, nor any other claimant, made any such legal claim before the House of Peers as alone could be regarded by the Government. The right of the Crown to avail itself of the presumed extinction, is therefore indefeasible, and Lord Bloomfield's patent holds good. It is true that his Lordship has not yet voted at the election of a Representative Peer, and this because he has not proved his right before the House; but it is merely a voluntary delay, probably arising from his absence from the country. Our OLD SUBSCRIBER was not strictly correct in stating that the present Earl of Roscommon's name was included, pending his claim, in the annual list of Ulster King at Arms; the title was returned, but the name left blank. The consideration of these circumstances will, it is presumed, again restore Lord Bloomfield's patent to the favourable impression under which our OLD SUBSCRIBER previously viewed it; and it will be evident that the Crown has merely to quote four instead of three extinctions in the next patent conferred. We presume, indeed, that the delay which has taken place in the creation of Mr. James Daly to the title of Lord Dunsandle, has arisen from an intention to wait till the legal space of a twelve-month has expired, after the date of a fourth extinction.

Mr. W. HORTON LLOYD says, "Your Correspondent W. S. B. part ii. p. 484, of last vol. in correcting Sir Walter Scott's errors, appears to have fallen into one himself. He objects to the Dominicans being called by Sir Walter Scott *black* friars, and asserts that they were called *white* friars. But the Dominicans certainly were called *black* friars, wearing a black dress; and the Carmelites were those called White Friars, as see (if authority be necessary) Bonanni's Religious Orders,—Burn's Eccles. Law, art. Monasteries,—and Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 122."

J. G. N. observes, that our correspondents, on the biography and literary labours of the Rev. William Ainsworth, in our last volume, part ii. pp. 290, 498, 600, do not appear to have been aware that a bibliographical account, with extracts, from that author's "*Medulla Bibliorum*, 1652," was communicated to our vol. xcvi. i. 599.

CARTHUSIENSIS is desirous to supply an omission in the Obituaries of the late Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. James), and that great and excellent man Dr. Wollaston, by stating that they were both, though "*longo intervallo*," educated at the *Charter House*, a school which he could prove by unquestionable documents, has produced within the last century more distinguished Churchmen, Lawyers, and Statesmen, in proportion to the number of its scholars, than any other public school in the kingdom.

Mr. Christopher Irwin, of Downend, near Bristol, having noticed in our July Magazine, p. 2, the inquiries of W. B. respecting the Irwins of Devonshire, sends the following information:—John Irwin (who is supposed to be the eldest son of Christopher Irwin) who removed from Scotland into Devonshire, was buried March 5, 1763; a stone was erected to his memory in Kentsbury Church (near Barnstaple), but in the repairs which the church underwent last summer, it is lost. His wife Mary died in 1796, aged 93. This John Irwin had three sons and one daughter, John, William, and Christopher. Christopher (my grandfather) died Nov. 30, 1768. William Irwin, the brother of John Irwin, sen. died Jan. 21, 1779, aged 60; and Elizabeth his wife, died Dec. 7, 1773, who had three sons, John, William, and Joseph.

ERRATA.—Vol. xcix. ii. p. 491, b. l. 40; for *Ptolinus*, read *Plotinus*.—P. 492, a. last line, for *communion*, read *connexion*.—P. 495, a. l. 33, for *deemed* read *deem*.—P. 595, b. line 16 from bottom, for *compliment* read *complement*.—*Ibid.* Fig. 1. for $34^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ read $20^{\circ} 57'$.—P. 598, last line, for $34^{\circ} 30'$ read $20^{\circ} 57'$.

Vol. c. i. p. 90, a. l. 20, for 1822 read 1823; p. 184, b. l. 23, for 1828, read 1829.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF MAGDEBURG.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the city of Magdeburg (a translation of its more ancient appellation, Parthenopolis) does not come within the course generally pursued by English travellers in Saxony, the following account of it, imperfect as it is, may not be entirely unacceptable to some of your readers; more especially as it has now been, for several ages, one of the most important places in that country. The present state of the town answers the description given of it in the Nuremburg Chronicle, it being still considerable as to size, general beauty, and the number of its churches, and remarkable for the great strength of its fortifications. The form of it is nearly that of a circle, whose diameter is about an English mile. The principal part is on the western bank of the Elbe; there are also a suburb, with the citadel, on the eastern, and a few small streets, on an island, united to both by bridges. The fortifications are kept in excellent order; and the glacis, being generally planted with trees and shrubs, makes the immediate neighbourhood of the town extremely agreeable.

It seems to have arrived at its highest point of eminence in the reign of the Emperor Otho the Great, who in the year 930, at the desire of his Empress Edith (according to Speed, a daughter of our Saxon king Edward the Elder) built the cathedral church in honour of St. Maurice, and transferred thither one of the ten bishops' sees established by his ancestor Charlemagne, when he had completed the conquest of Saxony. This church is (with the exception of the screen to the choir, the windows

of the north aisle, north porch, and west end, with its towers, which are Gothic) promiscuously of those two styles of architecture which, when found in this country, have been lately denominated Norman and Early English. The profusion of ornaments, chiefly foliage, lavished all over the interior, is truly astonishing; and the execution of it is beyond measure delicate. The greatest display of sculpture is, however, to be found in the choir, the capitals of the pillars to which are surcharged with foliage; and upon these, as pedestals, are placed statues of saints, which are in themselves sufficient proofs of the very great ability of the artists employed upon the building. To the south side of the church is attached a quadrangular cloister, chiefly in the Norman style of architecture, in which are several monuments to former dignitaries of the see. In a chapel, to the south of the choir, is a small altar-tomb of white stone, to the memory of the Empress Edith above-named, with a representation of her upon the top of it, of which, though much mutilated, enough remains to give the spectator an idea of its having been a faithful portrait, and of one to whom had been allotted no common share of personal charms. On the margin of the tablet, on which the figure reposes, is the following inscription, which remains uninjured:

“ DIVE . REGINE . ROÑOR . EDIT .
ANGLIE . REGIS . EDMṼDI . FILIE . HIC
OSSA . CÕDṼTVR . CVIVS . RELIGIOSI .
AMORIS . IMPVLSV . HOC . TEÑPLṼ .
AB . OTHONE . MAGNO . DIVO . CAE-
SARE . FṼDATṼ . EST . OBIIT . AÑO .
CHRISTI . DCCCC . XLVII.” *

* Several of the letters of this inscription (according to a practice which was common in the decline of the Roman empire, and which was imitated by those who had adopted, in a degraded form, Roman arts and literature) are placed (in small) within the preceding letter, as I within D, in the word “DIVE,” &c. The mention of an *effigy* on the tomb, and the figures in *Gothic* niches placed round it, indicate that the tomb must have been erected at a period much posterior to the death of Edith. As to the inscription round the

The sides of the tomb are occupied by Gothic niches, which have small statues in them; and the north end has a representation of some part of the legend of St. Elizabeth. The south end, from the position of the monument, is invisible.

At the west end of the church there is also another altar-tomb, very large, and of bronze, to the memory of Ernest, a bishop of the see, who died in the early part of the sixteenth century, but by whose order it was cast at the latter end of the fifteenth. Upon it lies a figure of him, in the episcopal robes and mitre, with a richly-worked Gothic canopy above the head, having the crosier in one hand and a staff in the other. At the angles are the emblems of the four Evangelists, with the exception of that of St. John, which was destroyed by the French, when they took the town, under Marshal Ney. The sides and ends are composed of Gothic niches, in which are statues of the apostles and other saints. Behind the choir are two slabs of bronze, with figures of bishops upon them, in relief; one of Frederic, who died in the twelfth century; and the other—which is extremely beautiful, and has the two first fingers of the right hand elevated, as in the act of giving the benediction—of Albert, who died in the tenth. Possibly this last may be to the memory of that prelate, mentioned by the Nuremburg Chronicle as the first of the see. The church is at present under repair, so that two monuments are boarded up, to secure them from injury. It does not, however, appear that either of these is that for which it was formerly famous—of Otho himself. I suppose, therefore, it perished by the hands of the French. There was once here a large collection of reliques, and, amongst them, one of the water-pots, the contents of which were changed into wine by our Saviour, at the marriage-feast of Cana in Galilee; but these have disappeared since the introduction of Lutheranism into the country. There are ten other churches besides the cathedral; one only of which, St. Mary's, belongs to those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The remaining nine, all probably rebuilt since the town was

burnt in 1631, during the thirty years' war, are St. Ulrica's, St. John's, St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. Sebastian's, St. Nicholas's, St. Peter's, the Wallon Church, and that of the Holy Ghost. These are uniformly in the same style of Gothic architecture, which has been designated perpendicular English. It should, however, be observed, that the four first-named have each two lofty square towers at their western ends; those of St. John's being in the Norman style, having apparently, with the greater part of the cathedral and St. Mary's, escaped the otherwise general conflagration. St. Mary's is of an earlier order of architecture than the cathedral; and is, to all appearance, the most ancient edifice in the city. It is built of red brick, and is singular as having two round towers at its west end. The nave is flanked by nine plain semicircular arches, resting upon massy square pillars, the capitals of which are generally engraved with Arabesque work: from thence upwards the building seems to be of later date, other arches having been erected upon them in the early English style. The transepts and chancel are similar to the nave. The windows to the aisles are merely narrow highly chamfered openings, with semicircular heads.

The square, of which the cathedral forms one side, is planted with trees, and has upon it the royal palace, palaces for the superiors of the church; a building for the administration of the affairs of the province, and a large newly-erected barrack for artillery. The number of military now stationed here is about 4000, chiefly consisting of artillery and infantry; and there are extensive barracks for them under the western ramparts, besides the quarters in the citadel and those above-mentioned. In the market-place, in front of the town-house, is a small equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho the Great, upon a lofty pedestal and under a stone canopy, with those of his two wives, Edith and Adelaide.

From the easy communication by the Elbe with Hamburg, this has now become a very bustling commercial town, and the handsome quays to the river have very large warehouses upon them. There are manufactories

verge of the tablet, we cannot judge, without ocular inspection, whether the tablet be the same which, as a simple flat stone, might have originally covered the Empress's tomb; or whether the whole has been renewed, and a more ancient inscription imitated.—EDIT.

for different articles of clothing; but that for which the place is particularly eminent, is a substitute for coffee from the root of the wild succory (*Cichorium Intybus*), a plant to be found on waste ground every where in this country, and easily recognized in summer and autumn by its beautiful blue flower. In a state of cultivation the roots grow very large and fleshy; and the preparation of them, when used in combination with the coffee itself, is said to add very much to the agreeableness of its flavour.

X. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 16.*
YOUR Antiquarian Correspondent, Mr. Fosbroke, in p. 31, complains of certain difficulties which he finds concerning one Reynold de Clinton, mentioned in Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. iv. p. 367. Hasted, however, had in some degree corrected his own error, by saying "Reynold, or more probably William Lord Clinton." There was a Reginald or Reynold de Sandwich, of some eminence, connected with the history of this town, in conjunction with some of the Clinton family; which probably led to this misapplication of the Christian name: but the great benefactor to the House of the Carmelite Friars at Sandwich, was certainly William Lord Clinton. The date of his benefaction, nevertheless, was not the twentieth of Edward I., but the tenth of Edward III. There were, indeed, some grants to the Priory, confirmed by letters patent of the eighth and thirty-fourth of Edward I.; but these, it is presumed, were inferior benefactions, though the very existence of them is sufficient to account for this variety and confusion of dates and names. Hasted's "History" is truly characterised by Mr. Fosbroke as "valuable;" but in the present instance, whatever relates to the Priory at Sandwich, Hasted copied from Boys, the historian of the town. Boys copied from Tanner; Tanner from Weever; Weever from Bale, Leland, &c. The most valuable and interesting part of "The History of Sandwich," by Boys, is extracted from the town-records, many of which are now lost, not entirely it is to be hoped, from the unworthy cause mentioned by Mr. Garret, the town-clerk—that antiquaries have *borrowed* them, and have forgotten to return them. This is a

serious accusation, which all true antiquaries are bound to repel; and Mr. Garret should be called upon either to substantiate the charge, or retract it. They might probably have been used by Boys, and not replaced.

Mr. Fosbroke is not quite correct in stating that friaries had no territorial endowments, though such endowments were rare, particularly in the early history of such establishments. The Dominicans, or Black Friars, are said to have come into England in 1221; the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, in 1224; the Carmelites, or White Friars, about 1240. The latter were so far from being popular at first, that in the forty-seventh of Henry III. about three-and-twenty years after their first introduction, we find a writ from the Crown for arresting all *vagalond* Carmelites. Hence, by degrees, arose their fixed habitations, with occasional endowments, some of which were considerable, as this at Sandwich. Henry V. is said to have taken up his abode with this fraternity, in the year 1416, before he embarked for Calais; a presumptive proof of their opulence and importance.

The Bernardines were only a reformed branch of Friars, brought into England so late as 1452, whose most sumptuous foundation was in Oxford, from the munificence of Archbishop Chicheley, part of whose establishment may still be seen in the outer quadrangle of St. John's College.

To return to the Clinton family, I am quite satisfied that there was no William Lord Clinton in the time of Edward I. though there were many collateral branches of the family of that name, both before and after that period; and the first William Lord Clinton was created Earl of Huntingdon in the fourteenth century, and not so late as the period of Henry IV. and Edward IV. as stated by Mr. Fosbroke, i. e. in the fifteenth century. These particulars are of importance, as connected with the history of an illustrious family; and as your Repository, Mr. Urban, is remarkable for its genealogical as well as other treasures of antiquity, I have transmitted these notices for insertion in your pages. Mr. Fosbroke himself, on examination of Dugdale and other authorities, will see clearly the real state of the case, and will be the first to correct any mistake.

J. I.

WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 128.)

IMMEDIATELY on quitting Dumbarton, we crossed the Leven, and, according to some, entered on the Highlands. Generally speaking, however, they are said to commence at Luss. Soon after this we passed the monument, by the road side, erected to the memory of Dr. Smollett, and were within view of the family mansion. I do not recollect that there is any thing particularly elegant in this monument, neither is the situation of it happy, except in as far as regards publicity. The roads here are uncommonly good, and the neighbourhood populous, with several bleach-fields.

At this spot we were joined by a dirty and right villanous-looking fellow, with a pack at his back, who seemed determined to favour us with his company. At first we were shy; but he persevered, and, in the end, we gained from him some useful information. He was a Highlander, and had a perfect knowledge of the whole country and its inhabitants, in high or low land. He had travelled repeatedly over the borders, and been as far south as York. Finally, it appeared that he was a whiskey smuggler, and with this delightful beverage he travels all over Scotland. If this is found upon him by the government-officers,

“Thae curst horse-leeches o’ th’ Excise,
Wha mak the whiskey-stills their prize,”

he is instantly deprived of his whole cargo. But this is the only punishment; “for as yet,” says he, “there is no transporting in our country.” He now spoke English well, although at the age of twenty-five, he said he was unable to utter a word of that language.

The first view which we had of Loch Lomond was infinitely more beautiful than I have words to express. The day was fine, and very warm, though not without a refreshing breeze. The waves of the Lake rolled stilly and placidly to the shore, reflecting, in the most vivid manner, heaven’s blue concave. We had a view of several of the Islands, clad in the freshest verdure; of the house of Cameron, most romantically situated on the water’s edge, yet “bosomed high in tufted trees;” and of Ben Lomond, at the further extremity of the Lake. At the spot where we rested, the wild flowers from the hedges dispensed the most

grateful fragrance; and, altogether, I felt the scene highly exhilarating. Here, too, the sides of the road were adorned with foxglove in great abundance, and in full bloom, with various other flowers, which, without being rare, were notwithstanding beautiful.

“The drooping Ash, and Birch, between,
Hang their fair tresses o’er the green,
And all beneath, at random grow
Each coppice dwarf of varied show,
Or round the stems profusely twined,
Fling summer odours on the wind.”

Before parting, our Highlander told us, that in the Loch were as many as thirty islands, on one of which, belonging, I think, to the Duke of Montrose, there were deer. He also pointed out to us Inch Murren, on which, he informed us, there is an asylum for the “daft people.” He moreover told us that the water, within a certain number of years, had encroached considerably on the land; and, at some distance in the Lake, pointed out to us a spot where there was formerly a church, parts of which are, at times, still visible.

The Islands of Loch Lomond are supposed to form part of the Grampian chain, which terminates here on the west. The depth of this Lake, on the south, is not above twenty fathoms; but the northern Creek, near the bottom of Ben Lomond, is from sixty to eighty fathoms. Pennant makes its length twenty-four Scotch miles; its greatest breadth, eight miles.

We arrived at Luss about four; and, because we wished to be at the foot of Ben Lomond, ready to start for its summit in the morning, procured a boat to cross to Rowerdenan, a solitary house, which we reached about half-past seven. The mountain looked more frowningly than ever, still thicker mists majestically sailing along its sides; and it appeared that we had little chance of a fine day for our ascent on the morrow. The mist had the appearance of vast columns of steam; and, on some parts, it seemed to hang suspended like a water-spout. Altogether the phenomenon, to an inexperienced eye, was very striking, and right melancholy, and I already fancied myself in the land of heroes, listening to the songs of other times.

We had thought Luss miserable; and we scarcely found ourselves better off here. We requested some tea, that soother of all sorrows, and retired to bed. My room at the time was under the hands of the masons, and covered

with splashes of white-wash, and of the most insufferable closeness. "There was the most villanous compound of rank smells that ever offended nostril." "He that would have his window open," says Johnson, "must hold it with his hand, unless (what may sometimes be found amongst good contrivers) there be a nail, which he may stick into a hole to keep it from falling." Here, however, there was no nail, and I was under the necessity of propping the window open with my knapsack, which, in the morning, I found saturated with the dews of heaven. At Dumbarton I had *Chintz hangings*. At Rowerdenan I had *none*. What would be the pleasure of travelling, were it not for *variety*,

"the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavour?"

The morning of Thursday, the 11th, had a still more unpropitious appearance. Thick and impenetrable clouds had gathered on the head of Ben Lomond, and the wind howled most *poetically*. Strolling into the woods, which are here very extensive, and covered with the most beautiful heaths, we re-enjoyed a view of the Lake. On our return along its shores, we observed two boats making for our *hotel*; the one containing a gentleman and two ladies, the other their carriage. We rejoiced at the sight, thinking that, if they were companionable souls, they would serve to dissipate the solitude of Rowerdenan. In this we were not disappointed. Having commenced an acquaintance, we found that the ladies had crossed the Lake, like ourselves, with a view of ascending Ben Lomond. The gentleman had performed this feat before, and had no wish to repeat the experiment. We were therefore to be the ladies' conductors, and we commenced our ascent about mid-day. One of the ladies was placed on an old and steady gray charger, well-used to the rocky and uneven road over which he was to pass; and his rider seemed to proceed without much apprehension. The rest of the party walked. Having ascended somewhat more than a mile, we had a tolerable view of the Lake and its Islands. Shortly after this it began to rain, and every object was suddenly snatched from our view. At length, after an hour's march, we were completely enveloped in the thick mists hovering near the summit, and very speedily wet through. We passed several morasses or springs on the side of the

mountain, when we were frequently ankle-deep in the mire, or in the gutters made by the torrents, and often concealed by rushes and long grass. We had thus not only to encounter wet and dirt, but some danger. The day was, in fact, most miserable; yet we determined not to return till we had gained the summit. At the last stage, we left the old horse, took some refreshment, and proceeded. Our clothes were, at this time, on the side from which the wind blew, completely covered with a hoar frost, and it was intensely cold; yet we heeded it not, but arrived at the highest point in safety. Storms and thick darkness surrounded us on all sides. We bent over the well-known precipice; but could only behold the thick mist sailing below us. The sight, notwithstanding, was really grand, and the gulf below horrible.

After resting a sufficient time on the summit, and congratulating ourselves upon attaining it, we prepared to descend, and came down right merrily till we observed our guide to waver; and, long before he confessed it, we felt certain that he had missed his way. At length he was obliged to stop and reconnoitre. We could see but a very few yards before us, and our situation was any thing but agreeable. We wandered altogether at random for a very considerable time, and in a direction, as it appeared to me, quite different from that by which we had ascended. We did not, however, think it expedient to interfere with our guide, who yet seemed very ready to take any advice. At length we came to a mountain-stream, and followed its course downwards. The walking, for track there was none, was now really frightful. At one moment we were in a morass, the next entangled in the heath; and though we fought our way with much resolution, yet were we by no means sorry when we got a sight of the Lake, and finally of our inn.

The height of Ben Lomond is commonly stated to be 3,262 feet above the level of the sea, and it is said to be composed chiefly of gneiss, though, in its neighbourhood, micaceous schistus is very abundant. "Ptarmigans," says Gilpin, "are found on the summit, and roebucks in the lower regions."

On Friday, the 12th, we crossed the Lake to Inverglass Ferry. The breadth at this spot is, I suppose, not more than a mile; yet, when we were about midway over, we met with a

considerable swell; and at times our guide informed us, the navigation was very hazardous, owing to the squalls, or sudden gusts of wind, from the mountains. The water was beautifully clear, and transparent to a very considerable depth.

From Inverglass Ferry the road was excellent, winding along the borders of the Lake, and partly cut out of the huge masses of overhanging rock, not without an immense expenditure of labour and money. By the side of the road we did not fail to observe,

“Copious of flowers, the woodbine pale
and wan,

But well compensating her sickly looks
With never-cloying odours.”

Few, however, were the passengers to enjoy its fragrance. I believe, on this day, we had it all to ourselves. I do not recollect encountering even a shepherd or his dog. The admirable state of the roads in these solitary wilds at first surprised us considerably; but, when once made, they are indestructible.

Between one and two we arrived at Arroquar Inn, a house standing alone at the head of Loch Long, and surrounded by a thick and gloomy grove of pines. It has greatly the appearance of the abode of a Highland chieftain; and on entering the house, I think we learnt that it had actually been the residence of a Highland family, and not very long relinquished. The rooms were large and gloomy, the furniture of every description corresponding; the wainscoting of oak; the tables, windows, and fire-place, truly baronial. After a sufficient rest, we proceeded.

It now occurred to us very forcibly that we were in the Highlands. The hills, the roads, the lakes, were such as we had anticipated. A few miserable firs, here and there, served to point out the abode of man; or, perhaps, a solitary and half-blasted pine waved its branches, in undisturbed melancholy, over some tall cliff. Loch Long, by the side of which we were travelling, is a salt-water lake, dreary, cold, and comfortless; and we could not avoid contrasting its shores with those of the beautiful and highly-favoured Loch Lomond, which we had so lately quitted—the latter gently rolling its pellucid waves to the shore, over pebbles without a weed, and hiding them under its banks, fringed with alder and hazles—the former, disturbed, salt, and boisterous—its shores, from the filthy and collected sea-weed, resembling the sweepings of the Augean stable.

Hastening our steps, we soon arrived at Glen Croe. We had thought Loch Long horrible, but this spot far surpassed it. Besides, it was now raining very hard. The swollen streams were continually crossing the road, and were at first vexatious, because they prevented us looking for stepping-stones. At length they became so numerous, that we walked through them without further trouble.

The road was here uncommonly steep, almost overhung by the huge mountain-masses bounding its sides, and we now seemed altogether excluded from the haunts of men. A dismal rivulet foamed by the side of the road, into which hastened numberless mountain-streams, causing a noise of many waters. A few wandering sheep were scattered over the sides of the mountain. With a good road under our feet, in summer, and without a possibility of missing our way, the scene was tremendous. What, then, must it have been in older times, without a road, and amidst the darkness of a night in winter?

At length we reached the summit of the hill, and arrived at Rest-and-be-thankful, which is a stone, with a suitable inscription, placed by the soldiers of the 23d regiment, by whose labour the road was begun and finished. Here we at last rested for a short space, and reviewed the road we had passed. We appeared to have arrived at the end of all things; and I think my friend remarked, that the adjoining rocks, and scenery altogether, appeared to him as the offal, or rubbish-materials, thrown aside after the creation of happier parts of the world—and which, stubborn, unwedgable, unmalleable, must ever continue to frown in this their primæval and chaotic state—without form and void.

From Rest-and-be-thankful nothing attracted our attention till we arrived at Ardkinglass, a good house on the left, immediately before entering Cairndow; the end of our peregrinations for the day. As we passed, it appeared to us very snug and comfortable, for it was in a sheltered situation, surrounded by *policies* of tolerable growth. We arrived at the inn at Cairndow, on Loch Fyne, a quarter after six, wet, and much fatigued; but we found civility and comfort, and what more can there be in the mansions of lairds or chieftains?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.





ALMS-HOUSES AT MITCHAM, SURREY,
built and endowed by Miss Tate, A.D. 1829.

Mr. URBAN,

THE accompanying View (*see Plate I.*) represents the Alms-Houses on the Lower Green, at Mitcham, in the county of Surrey, lately erected and endowed by the munificence of Miss Tate, for twelve poor women, from designs and under the direction of Mr. Buckler. These Alms-Houses occupy the site of an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the Tate family, many of whom are buried in the parish church. A monument, beautifully executed in white marble, has lately been erected in the north aisle to the father of the foundress of these Alms-Houses, George Tate, Esq. a gentleman of amiable and accomplished manners.

Yours, &c.

Φ.

JUNIUS, SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, BURKE,
JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, Feb. 13.*

REFERRING your correspondent "C. S. B." to your Number for September, 1827, p. 223, for an account of the burning of the Jesuitical books of Busembaum and others at Paris, Aug. 7, 1761, I beg to present you with an extract from a letter* which, soon after the insertion of that article in your Miscellany, I received from my friend Mr. George Coventry; the author, it will be remembered, of the Essay in which the claims of Lord George Sackville were very ably asserted.

"I have now 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for October before me. It states that the Jesuitical books, twenty-four in number, were burnt by the common hangman in Paris, on Aug. 7, 1761. The question is, whether this conflagration is the one alluded to by Junius, or whether it was one of an earlier date? That it cannot be the one alluded to by Junius, is, I think, evident from the circumstance that we were at open hostility with France at the æra in question; so that it would have been next to an im-

possibility that Junius should have been in Paris at the said conflagration, unless he were a prisoner of war: even then it is not likely his quarters would have been in the capital. On reference to 'La Vie de Busembaum,' I find there have been several conflagrations of his works: one on March 10, 1758; also Sept. 9, 1757; probably several other times at an earlier period. 'The Edinburgh Review,' Nov. 1817, tells us, that Francis was merely a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1756, remained until 1758, when he went with General Bligh, as secretary, to the expedition to St. Cas; never landed; returned home; in England until 1761, when he went with Lord Kin-noul to Lisbon, by sea; returned home in October of the same year, and was appointed to a situation in the War-Office; so that, admitting Junius, against all probability, was in Paris in Aug. 1761, it is evident Francis was not there, being then in Lisbon."

The date of the burning of the Jesuitical books at Paris, in Aug. 1761, furnishes a most decisive fact against the claims made for Burke; for, on reference to the biography of Burke (which I have not at hand), I think it will appear that he did not visit Paris till 1772.

I will take the present opportunity of doing justice to the memory of Sir Philip Francis, as I have been unintentionally instrumental in propagating some calumnious and false statements respecting him. In p. 89 of my book I have quoted the following passage from Capt. Medwin's "Conversations with Lord Byron:"

"Do you think (asked I) that Sir Walter Scott's Novels owe any part of their reputation to the concealment of the author's name?" "No," said Lord Byron, "such works do not gain or lose by it. I am at a loss to know his reason for not giving up the *incognito*, but that the reigning family could not have been very well pleased with Waverley*. There is a degree of Charlatanism in some authors keeping up the unknown. Junius owed much of his fame to that trick; and now that it is known to be

* I quote it from the Preface to "The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to the Authorship of Junius' Letters disproved, and some Inquiry into the Claims of the late Charles Lloyd, Esq. to the Composition of them, by E. H. Barker." Lond. 1828.—I venture to assure your correspondent that, if he will examine this book, he will find a great variety of new matter on the whole question, without the smallest bias towards any particular opinion.

GENT. MAG. March, 1830.

* On this point Lord Byron's sentiments, (as stated by Capt. Medwin,) have long since proved erroneous. Some of Byron's alleged assertions on the subject, particularly respecting an interview between his Lordship and Sir Walter Scott in Murray's shop, have been denied by the Novelist, in his late Preface; and Byron's ridiculous notion, that Waverley gave offence to the reigning family, finds the most complete refutation in the dedication of the new edition to his Majesty.—EDIT.

the work of Sir Philip Francis, who reads it? A political writer, and one who descends to personalities, such as disgrace Junius, should be immaculate as a public as well as a private character; and Sir Philip was neither. He had his price, and was gagged by being sent to India. He there seduced another man's wife. It would have been a new case for a judge to sit in judgment on himself in a *crim. con.* It seems that his conjugal felicity was not great; for, when his wife died, he came into the room where they were sitting up with the corpse, and said, 'Solder her up, solder her up!' He saw his daughter crying, and scolded her, saying, 'An old hag, she ought to have died thirty years ago!' He married, shortly after, a young woman. He hated Hastings to a violent degree. All he hoped and prayed for, was to outlive him. But many of the newspapers of the day are written as well as Junius.'"

This passage was extracted into various periodicals at the time of its first appearance in Captain Medwin's book; and as there was no public contradiction given to the slanderous statements, no doubt, in many quarters, they were regarded as true. But a friend, who is acquainted with the daughter of Sir Philip Francis, made the following communication to me, which I am happy to make public:—"The story," she says, "is an infamous falsehood; that she was with her mother during her last illness, and remained in the house subsequent to that melancholy event, and that her father never conducted himself with the monstrous impropriety, never uttered the barbarous expressions there imputed to him; and he did not marry again for seven years after the occurrence in question. Mr. Francis (the son) had intended prosecuting Captain Medwin and his publishers; but ill health, and a domestic misfortune (the loss of an amiable and beloved wife) have prevented his making any kind of exertion."

It may be interesting to some of your readers, to know that the question about the authorship of "Junius's Letters" has been much agitated in America. I have received from that distant region three works on the subject, of which the titles are:

1. "Junius Unmasked; or Lord George Sackville proved to be Junius. With an Appendix, showing that the Author of the 'Letters of Junius' was also the Author of 'The History of the Reign of George III.,' and Author of 'The North Briton,' ascribed to Mr. Wilkes. Embellished with a Print of Sackville.—*Movet urna nomen.*"—Boston, 1828. 12mo. pp. 187.

2. "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, together with his valuable Speeches and Writings. Also containing Proofs, identifying him as the Author of the celebrated 'Letters of Junius.' By John H. A. Graham, LL.D.—*Justitiæ generisque humani advocatus.*"—New-York, 1828. 8vo. pp. 242.

3. "The Posthumous Works of 'Junius;' to which is prefixed an Inquiry respecting the Author. Also, A Sketch of the Life of John Horne Tooke.—*Non vultus, non color unus.*"—New-York, 1829. 8vo. pp. 428.

In "The North American Review," No. 65, Oct. 29, 1829, there is a very long article, which takes for its text the first-mentioned of these books, "Junius Unmasked," and in which the pretensions of Sir Philip Francis are refuted at much length, and those of Lord George Sackville are enforced.

My intelligent correspondent, John Pickering, Esq. in a letter dated Boston, U.S. Nov. 30, 1829, writes to me thus:

"I perceive a work on 'Junius' just announced as coming out this winter, which I will forward to you. This is announced with some pretensions, as demonstrating 'Junius' to have been the work of an English Peer, to whom it has never been attributed."

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Feb. 2.

PUBLIC attention is beneficially elicited to lamentable defects in leading Institutions, by attempts to state them, and to suggest remedies, or some alleviation of a positive and crying evil, through the channel of widely-circulating periodical publications. The COURT of CHANCERY, originally intended as a court of conscience and equity, to soften and temper the asperities of common law, corresponded, during a long period, with the beneficent design of its institution; but, in process of time, an unfortunate disposition to litigation, too generally prevalent, removed to a court distinguished by the fairness of its decisions so vast a multiplicity of cases, as to exclude all possibility of the more early or speedy determination. In this state of things rules and forms, unavoidably of a tedious and vexatious description, were introduced, ostensibly for the maintenance of due order, method, and regularity, but very destructive of the property unfortunately involved. A just and slow decision, on a comparatively few number of suits

long in abeyance, affords no consolation to the multitude of wretched suitors, whose property lying in CHANCERY, amounts to between *thirty and forty millions sterling*. It is but too well known that numbers of families and individuals, whose means are thus locked up, and who would otherwise be wealthy and independent, are reduced to extreme misery and suffering, in utter hopelessness of ever emerging from a condition frequently terminating in insanity, arising from excited feelings of despair. Deeply impressed with a just sense of such aggravated circumstances, many benevolent and eminent legal characters have, at various times, brought this heart-rending subject before Parliament, proposing ameliorations of a system the source of so much solid misery.

The only essential improvement introduced, was that of appointing an *assistant judge* to the Lord Chancellor. It was foreseen, as appears to be the fact, that where there was such accumulated evil to be remedied, this inadequate assistance could have but an inconsiderable effect. The measure, feeble as it was, sufficiently evinced, however, that the appointment of additional Chancery Judges was the precise remedy wanted; with, also, the abolition of useless technicalities, and modes of proceeding, fully proved to be good for nothing more than to produce delay and an unnecessary increase of expense. It then clearly appears, that a principle has been practically admitted and established for obviating, in future, a national reproach, which has existed, is prevalent in the Court of Chancery, and which it concerns the public credit to have diminished. All this being unquestionable, the mode most desirable and least expensive for effecting a great good, and removing an intolerable evil, remains to be considered. It is evident that all our learned and excellent Judges are sufficiently occupied; and he must be but a superficial and shallow observer, who has not noticed the zeal, labour, and ability with which these excellent men, in advanced life, discharge their most important duties. Our learned Serjeants-at-law are generally men of distinguished talents, who, after long practice and experience, become Judges as vacancies occur, and therefore they are adequate to every duty required on the Bench. The *Augean stable* re-

quires to be cleansed; or, in other words, *all the cases in Chancery ought to be decided*. To achieve this, let six of the legal serjeants best calculated for the task be, with an adequate allowance, nominated to act as Judges under the auspices of the Lord Chancellor. Probably two of the Exchequer Judges, who have least to do, might be conjoined. Where is the allowance to these temporary Judges to come from? In favour of a measure which promises the only chance of recovering their property, now desperately situated, the much to be pitied suitors would readily acquiesce in having the enormous sum in Chancery assessed, in order to accomplish the great object in view. This once effected, the temporary Judges will be no longer requisite, and in future all cases will be decided without delay.

I write very imperfectly, Mr. Urban, on an interesting subject, and with a view of inducing those better qualified to propose something better, in a case of indispensable necessity, and implicating the national honour.

The philanthropic investigations of the Solicitor-general into most distressing cases of unintended severe sufferings in prison, and the Lord Chancellor's humane resolution to obviate such in future, give additional interest and force to what cannot fail to arrest the attention of every feeling mind.

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN,

March 10.

PERMIT me to offer a few observations which occurred to me in reading some of your recent numbers.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

PETERCHURCH, CO. HEREFORD.

If your correspondent Mr. Sawyer, (in your last volume, page 496,) had given the dimensions of Peterchurch, or added a scale to the plan, he would have rendered it of more utility; and I could have wished your correspondent had minutely described the architecture of the building, which I should judge from the place to be a structure of more than ordinary interest. The portions D and C I consider formed the first church; B was then added, the small arch between B and C being in all probability the original entrance. A, the present nave, was then appended to the structure; which, if I

am right in my conjectures, must warrant the character I have attributed to it. The church of East Ham is very similar* ; it has an eastern chancel of a semicircular form, then a second chancel more westward, and then a nave, all ancient and in the circular style ; and lastly, a tower of pointed architecture. —The existence of the ancient altar is very singular : the destruction of altars was one of the excesses which reflected little credit on the reformers of the church in the 16th century.

WHAPLODE CHURCH.

The device mentioned by the Rev. G. Oliver, (p. 590) as existing on a stone coffin in Whaplode Church, is a thunderbolt, a device evidently borrowed from the Romans (vide Gough, *Introductio to Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*, vol. I, plate 3). The devices inscribed on the other stones are probably incipient heraldic ordinaries, which, with the various crosses found on the grave-stones of ecclesiastics, (the Whaplode specimens appertaining, I consider, to laymen) were matured into a science by the heralds, at a subsequent period.

HEXHAM CHURCH.

Hexhamensis (page 17 of your present Volume,) asks, “ could not (a brief) be adopted at present to restore what the parish is unable to do ? ” viz. the ancient priory church at Hexham. —It is to be regretted that the old and approved mode of raising money for such laudable purposes has been done away with by one of those sweeping acts of legislation for which the present age is likely to be remarkable : in lieu of a brief for each individual church, collections are now to be made by what is called a “ King’s Letter,” and the amounts are directed by the stat. 9 Geo. 4, cap. 42, sec. 10, to be paid to the treasurer of the “ Society for enlarging, building, and repairing churches and chapels,” to be applied towards carrying the designs of the Society into effect. —However laudable the exertions of the Society may be—and it is certainly deserving of great encouragement—it is much to be regretted that the old system has been done away with. If a brief had been *bonâ fide* issued for the repair of a church which had become a subject of interest, many would have con-

tributed liberally towards the individual case. As the royal letters are like angel’s visits, the Society is likely to have enough upon its hands in the management of its funds, which, from the nature of the case, must be far from adequate to the purpose of it, and as the object of the Society is rather to gain accommodation than the preservation of a piece of antiquity, I fear Hexham church will derive but little assistance from the new mode of making the collections. If the destruction of old systems, good in the main but abused in the management, so fashionable in the present day, be not timely stopped, some of our fairest institutions of antiquity will tremble for the consequences.

PORTISHEAD CHURCH.

The gentleman, who presented the chairs made out of the materials of an ancient screen to Portishead Church, (see page 32,) displayed in the donation more munificence than good taste. Are the chairs any better for their materials having once formed an ancient screen ? It reminds me of the construction of a bridge by the vain Duke of Chandos, out of the remains of a Roman pharos, and his inscribing the circumstance on the structure. If the sarcophagus of Alexander had fallen into the hands of any Vandal, who had exclaimed “ the pavement of my fine court is formed out of Alexander’s coffin,” his barbarity would have received enough of censure. If the gentleman had expended his money in restoring the screen either to its original use, or to some appropriate situation in the church, he would truly have deserved applause ; but as it is, I cannot help regretting the misappropriation.

WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Your reviewer (p. 35) speaks of the ancient hall at Winchester Castle as being divided by pillars and arches, and Mr. Buckler asserts the same in his clever essay on Eltham Palace. That the building now used as a hall is so divided, is certain ; but I much question whether the present is the original destination of the structure. It has every appearance of a chapel ; a supposition which is confirmed by its being situated according to the ecclesiastical arrangement : and, until some evidence is adduced to shew that it has always been used as a hall, I should rather be inclined to consider that the present building is the chapel of the Castle.

* The Church at Dunwick, in Suffolk, is of similar construction. See *Archæologia*, vol. xii.—EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

YOU have already indulged me so fully in the insertion of my collections illustrative of the "Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby," that I have little hesitation in intruding upon you with another document, because I flatter myself that it will not be considered as otherwise than "germane to the matter." It will be found to throw further light on the romantic amour of Theagenes with that paragon of the Spanish court, that "greatest, richest, and noblest lady in Egypt," the fascinating Mauricana, whose real name—Donna Anna Maria Manrique, it was the object of my last (Nov. Mag. p. 390) to disclose; and it will furnish, I conceive, a further proof, in addition to the many other parts of Sir Kenelm's narrative which have been brought to the test of history, that, however freely the imaginative writer may have indulged in the flowers of embellishment, still the outline of his facts throughout is that which it was the actual experience of his wayward fortune to encounter. The passage from Howel's Letters, which I before adduced, has proved that Mauricana was a real individual, and that her name was Manrique; my present discovery is a letter of Sir Kenelm himself, which, there can be no doubt, alluded to the same lady, although the name is suppressed.

Whilst, however, the actual foundation of these "Private Memoirs" is proved by these real-life epistles, so also by the latter may the poetical flights of the former be estimated; since I think it will be allowed of both the following letter and that of Howel, that, though they show Donna Anna Maria to have honoured the English gallant with a certain degree of her regard, they are far from justifying the supposition that her heart was so acutely wounded as Theagenes has had the vanity to state. Unless, indeed, her sending for him, and employing (as he describes) such earnest personal intreaties, was subsequently to his writing the following epistle, it would even appear that he departed from Madrid without enjoying the privilege of taking a personal adieu, and was obliged to leave his farewell compliments to be made by deputy.

The friend on whom this task was imposed, was another chevalier, who, though not equally talented, yet possessed considerable abilities as a writer;

but who perhaps surpassed Sir Kenelm in eccentricity, and is doubtless chiefly indebted to the whimsicalities of his conduct for his share of immortality.—This was Sir Tobie Mathews, son of the Archbishop of York of the same name, but himself a papist and a jesuit, and long a resident in Madrid. The letter occurs in a collection which bears the name of this personage, and which was printed in 1660, under the superintendence of the celebrated Dr. Donne:

"S. K.D. to S. T.M.

"*A Letter of a Cavalier to a friend, for the doing of an humble office to a great Lady:*

"Sir, if I durst presume to send my thanks to my lady A.B.* for her favours to me here, I should not trouble you with this letter. But the eminencie of her condition, which makes her able to sow blessings wherever she passes, makes it unmannerlie for such as I am, to acknowledge themselves immediately to herself. I beseech you therefore, Sir, let her ladship receive from your tongue the fullest expressions it can make of a deep sense in me of the very great obligations and honours she was pleased to heap upon me, whilst I had the happinesse to wait upon her here. I must confesse it is impossible that her ladship should settle greater upon any man; for such are to be measured by the claim which one might make to them. And I am sure that, in my behalf, there was nothing to tempt her to this exercise of her goodnesse but my absolute want of all title to it. Whereby it became meerly an act of her own generositie without any other motive to share in it. I ever honoured and esteemed this noble creature beyond expression; but henceforward those actions of reverence must go a step further, and become a perfect devotion in me, to do her all the service in my power; for such sweetnesse and civilitie as she is mistresse of, mingled with all other excellencies, I never yet met with in any.

"I make bold to chuse your conveyance, rather than any other's, to deliver my sense to her ladship, because I am sure it will gain most advantage by your means; and you have so much goodnesse and friendship to me as you will, I know, pardon my importuning you in an occasion wherein I am so justly earnest. And I am also confident enough that it will not displease you to carrie in a prize to a lady to whom you are so much a servant, and particularly since it is a heart which had bidden a long farewell to the offering of all devotions at ladies' altars. I kisse your hand, and rest your, &c."

The little volume from which (p.216)

* The name being wholly suppressed, the first initials of the alphabet are inserted; and the same in other letters.

this has been extracted, is entitled "A Collection of Letters made by S^r Tobie Mathews, K^t. With a character of the most excellent Lady Lucy Countesse of Carlile, by the same author. To which are added, many Letters of his own to several persons of honour, who were contemporaries to him." 1660. 12mo.—A large portion of these letters are comprised in other "Collections," particularly many of Bacon, which appear in the Cabala, Bacon's Works, &c. Of the "Character" of the blue-stocking Countess of Carlisle, parts are quoted in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, and Lodge's Portraits, with the remark that its rhapsodical adulation might be understood as ironical satire;—though such probably was not the intention of the writer, whose simple extravagance was a subject of general ridicule. It was a similar character of the Infanta Maria of Spain, written by Sir Tobie when at Madrid in 1623, that, from its having been styled "a picture," obtained the admission of his name into the former of the works mentioned; and, although (as remarked by the recent editor, Mr. Dallaway) Horace Walpole "first suspected, and afterwards proved, that Sir Tobie Mathews had not the slightest pretension to be included in these Memoirs*," yet he seems to have been considered too amusing a personage to be dismissed from the second edition, and this eloquent illuminator of the splendours of the female character was retained, principally to exhibit his own buffoonery, but ostensibly "to throw as many lights as possible on the manners of the age." It may be added, that Walpole has misled several other writers, particularly Granger, who has classed Sir Tobie with Rubens, Vandyke, &c., among the painters of Charles's reign, and not only states that "he did a portrait of the Infanta," but also that "he attempted, at least, to paint the Countess of Carlisle;" nor in the last very imperfect edition of the "Biographical History" is it noted that both attempts were merely descriptive.

* It is somewhat inconsistent, however, with this explanation, that in this last edition the article of Tobie Mathews is one of those selected for the introduction of a wood-cut portrait, and he is thus made to rank not merely with the artists who form the subjects of the work, but even with those who wear a mark of peculiar distinction.

Whilst turning over, a short time ago, a volume of the Harleian MSS. (No. 1576) I accidentally met with a copy of Sir Tobie's "picture," and, as I believe it has never been *engraved*, I will now request you to undertake that task, as I doubt not the daubing (such as it is) will be represented with sufficient accuracy by that unusual species of *stipple*, the types of your letter-press printer.

In the first place, however, I must quote the royal correspondence which became the undesigned cause of enrolling Sir Tobie Mathews in a catalogue of painters. His pictorial fame, then, originated in a postscript added by Prince Charles in his own hand to a letter which the Duke of Buckingham had written to the king, in the joint name of the Prince and himself, at Madrid, June 26, 1623. It is as follows:—

"Sir, In the medest of our serius busines *littell prittie Tobie Mathew* cumes to intreat us to deliver this letter to your M. which is, *as he cals it, a pictur* of the Infanta's, drawn in blake & whyte. We pray you let none lafe [laugh] at it but your selfe and honnest Kate [the Duchess of Buckingham]. He thinkes he hath hitt the naille of the head, but you will fynd it [the] foolishhest thing that ever you saw*."

In a letter written to her lord on the 16th of July we find "honnest Kate" thus alluding to the production:—

"I have sene his Mati^{ty} latly, but hath not seen the picktur toby mathus ded, but I hope the next tim I shall. I do immagen what a rare pesce [piece] it tis being of his doing."

The Duchess then goes on to mention a real painting (which may have contributed to mislead Vertue and Walpole):

"Sence the Prince keeps that gerbere [Gerbier] has done for the Infanta, I hope nobody shall have the next he dos from me, for I do much desier to see a good picktur of hers, for I here her infinitely com'ended.—She had need prove a good on [one] that the Prince may think his Journey and delays well bestode for her; for I swere he desarves her, be she never so hanssom or good, to undertake such a journey for her; and she had need make us pore wifs some a mens[amends] for being the cause of keeping our husbands from us. But I thinke it tis not her fault, for I warant she wood fane have it dis-pacht to."

There certainly seems reason to suppose that the marriage was not disliked

* From the original in the Harl. MSS. 6987.

by the Infanta, from whose "pick-tur" I now will not longer detain the reader :

" *Infanta's Character and Description, by*
Sr Toby Mathew.

" *Madrid, June 28, 1623.*

" The Infanta Dona Maria will have 17 years of age y^e next August. Shee seems but low of stature, for shee useth no helpe at all; y^e women of this country are not generally tall, but the Infanta is much of the same stature w^{ch} these ladyes have, w^h live in y^e Court of Spayn, & are of y^e same years wth her. Shee is fayr in all p^rfection; her favour* is very good and fayr, far from having any one ill feature in it. Her countenance is sweet in an extraordinary maⁿer, & shows her to bee both kingly born, & wth all y^t shee placeth no great felicity in that: for there seems to shine from her soull through her body as great sweetnesse & goodnesse as can be desired in a creature. Her close ruff and cufts are said by them who know it best to bee greatly to her disadvantage: for y^t both her head is rarely set on her neck, & so are her excellent hands to her arms; and they say that before she is dressed shee is incomparably better yⁿ afterward.

" But y^e virtue of her mind is held to exceed y^e beauty of her p^rson very far. In her religion she is very pious and devout; she dayly spendeth 2 or 3 houres in prayer; she confesseth & communiceth twice a week, namely, upon Wednesday and Saturday; she carryeth a most p^rticular & tender devotion to y^e reverent sacrament and y^e in^aculate conception of our B. Lady. Shee doth usually make some little thing wth her own hands day by day, w^{ch} may bee for y^e use of sick or wounded p^rsons in y^e hospitalls, & many times it is but drawing lynt out of linnen w^{ch} may serve for wounds. All y^t w^{ch} y^e King her Brother giveth her for play or toys, according to her fancy, w^{ch} comes to about an 100rd a month, shee imployes wholly upon y^e poor. Shee is generally of few words, but yet of sweet & easy conversation w^hn she is private wth y^e Ladyes.

" Her minde, they say, is more awake yⁿ they y^t know her not well would easily believe. They who have studied her most tell mee y^t shee is very sensible of any reall unkindness, but y^t this costeth no body anything but herselfe; for shee makes no noyse, expostulates not, but only greives. Of hir p^rson, beauty, & dressing shee is careless, & takes w^ht they bring her wthout more adoe. Shee is thought to be of great courage for a woman, and to despise danger: for, besides y^t shee never starts as many women do at

sudden things, nor is frightened by thunder and lightning or the like, they observe how y^t w^hn y^e last year at Aramines, where y^e Queen made a shew or publick enterteynment for y^e King into w^{ch} themselves did enter wth many other Ladyes, and w^hn y^e foles* and boughs fell into a sudden fire; & w^hn y^e company was much frightened wth y^e imminent danger thereof, & were flying from thence at full speed, y^e Infanta did but call y^e Conde de Olivares, & willed him to defend her from y^e press of y^e people, & so shee went of with her usuall pace, & wthout being in any disorder at all, even so much as by y^e least change of her colour.

" Many virtues are sayd to live in y^e heart of this Lady; but y^t w^{ch} reigns and is sove- reign in her, is a resolution w^{ch} shee hath mainteyned inviolable from her very infancy, never to speak ill of any creature, & not only so, but to show a plain dislike of them who speak ill of others, saying sometimes, 'P'haps it is not so,' or else, 'A body can believe nothing but w^ht they see,' or els, 'It is good to hear both sides,' and the like.— The world in Spayn doth all conspire to honour, love, and admire this Lady; but y^e King her Brother doth make more prooffe thereof yⁿ they all; for there is no one evening wherein he goeth not to court her in her lodging. He will sit by her somtimes while shee is making herself ready, & hee is often giving her presents, & would have her co- mand him to give her more, but as for y^t there is no remedy: for shee would never bee in- treated to ask any thing for her self, & w^hn shee is importuned by others to ask this or that p^rticular favour of y^e King for them, it is strange to see how respective & discreet shee is, and indeed how carefull not to meddle in any bussiness; & forasmuch as concerns p^rsonal suites, unless y^e thing desired be some toy, she will p^rfess not to name it, 'till shee may finde by some means or other how y^e king her brother stands affected to y^e p^rson more or less; 'for,' saith shee, 'I know how much y^e K. my brother desires to give me gust, & it is not reason becaus hee desires to give me gust, I should suffer my self to bee p^rswaded to give him disgust.'

" She hath been often heard upon severall occasions to speak with great sens & tenderness of y^e King our souveraine, & how deeply she holdeth her self obliged to him for y^e great hono^r and favour w^{ch} shee understands his Ma^{ty} to have don her, & for y^t tender care hee vouchsafes to have of her; & I have p^rticular reasons w^{ch} make mee thinck y^t I know y^t y^e loving reverence w^{ch} she will bear to- wards him, and y^e hearty obedience w^{ch} shee will p^rform to his Ma^{ty}, will give him such unspeakable comfort as p'haps hee did never look for in this kinde, in his life.

" How much y^e Infanta doth honor & esteem y^e Prince y^e vulgar caⁿnot say, but

* That is, in modern language, the *expression* of her countenance. Shakspeare writes in *Measure for Measure* (iv. 2), "Surely, Sir, a good favour you have, save that you have a hanging look!"

there bee enough in y^e world who know y^t shee doth it extremely much, according to her great obligation. Y^e time is not yet arrived for her to make those publick expressions thereof w^{ch} are not warranted by y^e stile of this court till the treaty bee absolutely at an end, yet I have no doubt but this time is neere at hand, & my heart is full of joy to thinck how happy our excellent Prince shall bee in y^e sweet society of such a wife, & in y^e mean time a man may guess how y^e Infanta's puls beateth towards his Highness, since by my Lrd Admirall's* indisposition this last week through y^e swelling of his face, caused by y^e drawing of a tooth, y^e Infanta hearing of it did expresse to have much greife, for y^t shee would not for any thing of this world y^t any ill accident should lay hold on him, especially in this journey hee had undertaken in y^e service of y^e Prince upon her occasion.

“FINIS.”

After this singular eulogy it may not be inappropriate to quote another description of the Infanta Maria, made by an indifferent observer. Previously to the Prince of Wales's visit to Madrid, James Howel thus described, to his friend Mr. Arthur Hopton, the Princess and other members of her family:—

“The treaty of the match betwixt our Prince and the Lady Infanta is now strongly a-foot. She is a very comely lady, rather of a Flemish complexion than Spanish; fair hair'd, and carrieth a most pure mixture of red and white in her face; she is full and big-lipp'd, which is held a beauty rather than a blemish or any excess in the Austrian Family, it being a thing incident to most of that race; she goes now upon sixteen, and is of a tallness agreeable to those years. The King is also of such a complexion, and is under twenty; he hath two brothers, Don Carlos and Don Fernando, who, though a youth of twelve, yet he is Cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo, which, in regard it hath the Chancellorship of Castile annexed to it, is the greatest spiritual dignity in Christendom after the Papaey, for it is valued at 300,000 crowns per annum. Don Carlos is of differing complexion from all the rest, for he is blacke-haired and of a Spanish hue; he hath neither office, command, dignity, or title, but is an individual companion to the King; and what clothes soever are provided for the King he hath the very same, and as often, from top to toe. He is the better beloved of the people for his complexion; for one shall hear the Spaniard sigh and lament saying, ‘O when shall we have a King again of our own colour!’†”

* The Duke of Buckingham.

† Epistolæ Ho-elianæ.

The Infanta Maria was subsequently married to Ferdinand, King of the Romans, who became Emperor by the title of Ferdinand the Third, in 1637; she was the mother of Leopold the First, and consequently ancestress to all the subsequent emperors; and shedied in 1646. As Donna Maria never set her foot upon this country, she is not admitted by Granger into his Biographical History of England; but, as a personage who received so important and singular a visit from many of the most illustrious English, and who so narrowly lost the honour of becoming the first female in Great Britain, I conceive she might with propriety be introduced into that work. I have seen portraits of her, both as Infanta and Empress, which convey a favourable impression of her countenance. Her hand-writing is engraved in the recently published work on Autographs, plate 46.

In conclusion, I will only further remark that Sir Tobie Mathew returned to England in the train of Prince Charles, and, (how far in reward for his pictorial skill it does not appear,) was the very first knight dubbed by the King after the Prince's arrival. This distinction was conferred on him, five days after that event, at Royston, on the 10th of October, 1623.*

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, March 12.

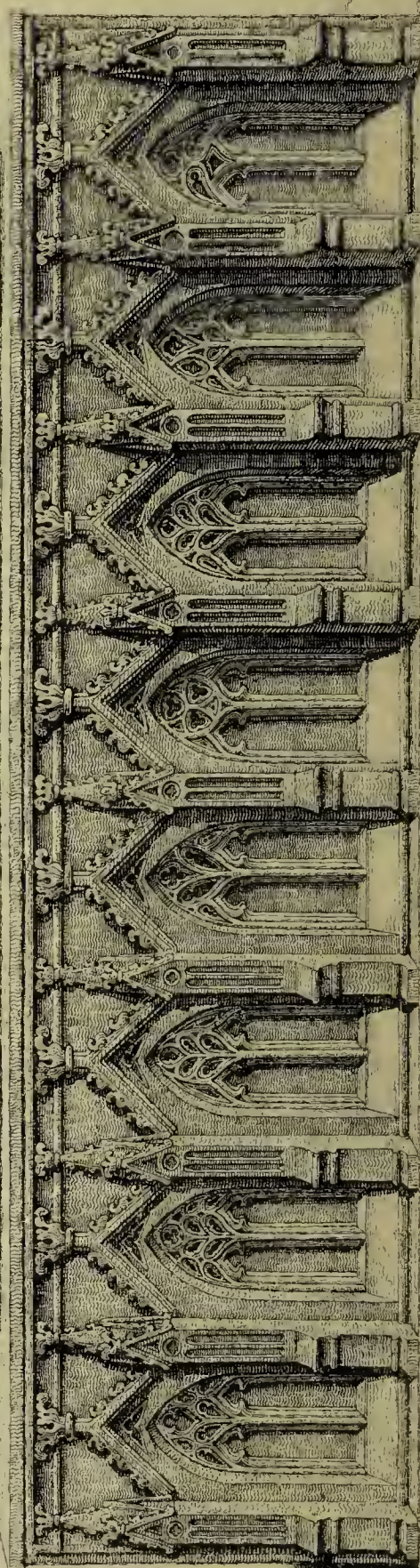
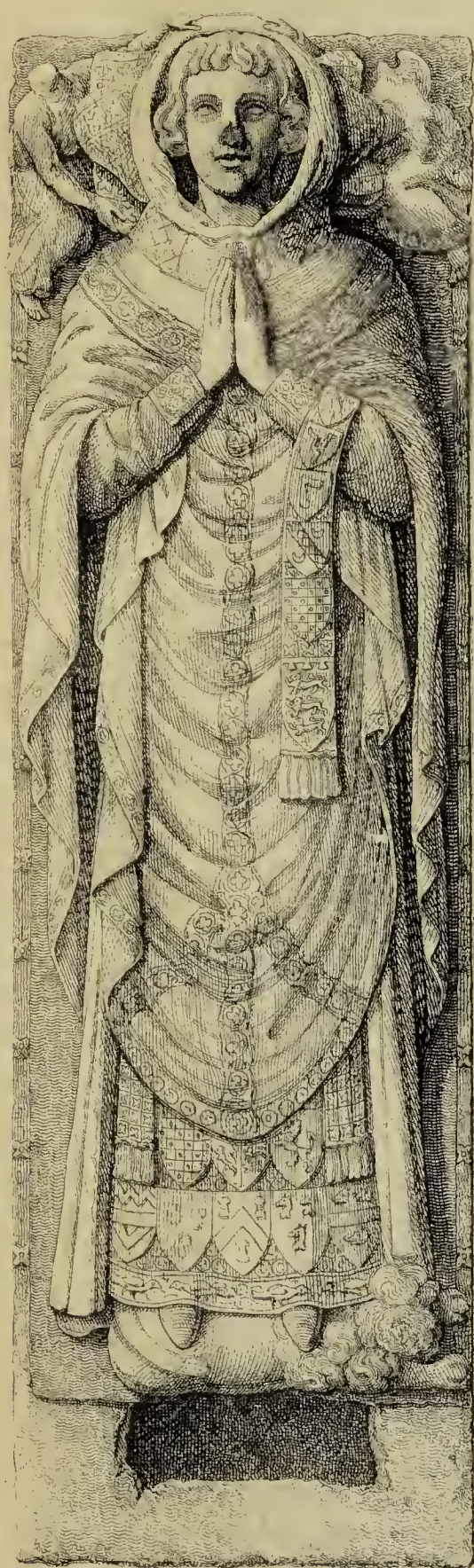
IN the late repairs of Bromley church, Kent, a brass plate has been found, which commemorates the wife of Richard Lacer, who was Mayor of the city of London in 1345. His name is in some lists printed Leggett.

Hic jacet Isabella q'nda' ux' Ric'i Lacer nup' Maior' London' que obiit q'rto kl' Aug'ti a°. d'i M.CCC.lxi. cui' aie p'picietur deus. Am'.

Lacer's arms were, Ermine, a lion rampant Gules. He was probably the same individual, who, according to Lysons, held lands in the parish of Deptford in 13--.

Yours, &c. R. S.

* See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. iv. p. 930.



PERCY MONUMENTS AT BEVERLEY.

WITH the accompanying plate of a singular monument at Beverley we have been favoured by Mr. Scaum, the publisher of the handsome work on the History of that town, which is noticed in our present month's review. The plate is a very favourable specimen of the advance made by the art of lithography towards rivalling the delicacy and finish of line engraving; it is from the press of Mr. R. Martin, and is highly creditable to his abilities.

The finest monuments in Beverley Minster are three belonging to the illustrious family of the Percys. The most perfect of them, on account of its magnificent and highly enriched canopy, is usually called the Percy Shrine, and was probably erected to the memory of Idonea de Clifford, wife of the second Lord Percy of Alnwick, and grandmother of the first Earl of Northumberland. She died in 1365. A mutilated altar-tomb is that of Henry the fourth Earl, who was slain in an insurrection at Thirsk in 1489. The third is that represented in the accompanying plate.

These monuments appear to have been particularly unfortunate in suffering by removal from one part of the chapel to another, an operation which is seldom effected without mutilation or misapplication of parts. We are informed by Mr. Gough, in his Sepulchral Monuments, (where four folio plates are dedicated to the "Shrine" and its carvings, and one to each of the other monuments,) that that of the fourth Earl "stood at first against the south wall, and had a rich stone canopy over it; but, the wall being considerably out of its perpendicular, the canopy was broken down, and the tomb removed into the middle of the chapel. Fragments of the canopy lie by it." The Beverley historian says that the tomb represented in the annexed plate "has been removed perhaps more than once." It will be perceived that the effigy is not of sufficient

length to cover the cavity of the tomb; and, although it does not seem to have so struck either Mr. Gough or the author of "*Beverlac*," we have little hesitation in thinking that the effigy and tomb were not originally one monument. This supposition is, we think, supported by the description which Leland has left of these monuments in his *Itinerary*. He describes them as

"three tumbs most notable on the north side of the quier.

"Yn one of them, with a chapel archid over it, is buried Percy Erl of Northumberland, and his sun, father to the last Erle.

"Yn another is buried Eleanor, wife to one of the Lord Percys.

"And yn another of white alabaster Idonea Lady Percy, wife to one of the Lord Percys.

"Under Eleanor's tumb is buried one of the Percys, a preste."

It will be perceived that Leland distinctly describes the "three tumbs," besides that memorial (not specified, but doubtless this effigy), by which he was informed that a priest was buried "under Eleanor's tumb." To our apprehension, therefore, it appears evident that the priest's effigy was then placed on the floor, and that by the expression "under," the venerable father of antiquarian tourists means on that part of the floor contiguous to, or as it might now be expressed,—*below*, that monument.

The first tomb mentioned by Leland is indisputably that of the fourth Earl.

The second we conceive to be the altar-tomb represented in our plate, but then surmounted by either an effigy of Eleanor Lady Percy, or by a slab and brass, probably the latter, which may more readily have incurred its entire destruction or concealment.

The third we consider to be that now called the Percy Shrine; and which, though the author of "*Beverlac*," has admitted such various claims for its appropriation, is attributed to the same Idonea as Leland names, by the high authority of Mr. Gough.*—

* The grand mistake of Bishop Percy in bringing it down more than a century to the lady of the fourth Earl, and which was corrected by Mr. Gough (though with delicacy, in deference to the Bishop, who was then alive,) had better been passed unnoticed by Mr. Poulson, particularly as he found the opinion of Mr. Gough, as to the age of the monument, supported by those of Mr. Rickman and other architectural critics. The Bishop was led to ascribe the monument to the Countess Maud, in consequence of a MS. memorandum in the copy of Dugdale's *Baronage* in Worcester cathedral library, which records the opening in 1671 of "the grave wherein the body of Maud Countess of Northumberland

We are aware that Mr. Poulson may probably object that it is not made of alabaster; as he says in p. 695, "there is evidently no alabaster monument, nor any traces of one left." This very circumstance, however,—that there are no traces of alabaster left,—contributes to prove that Leland mistook the free-stone of the "shrine," for alabaster, which he might easily have done from the delicacy of the sculpture, and perhaps from the substance being concealed by colours.

In this manner we distribute Leland's description; and, although in consequence of the movement of at least two of the monuments (the first named and the priest's effigy), it is undoubtedly (as remarked by Mr. Poulson) "much at variance with the Beverley monuments as they now stand," yet, we think it will not thus be any longer "difficult to reconcile his (Leland's) statement with their present appearance."

As it is not necessary, on this occasion, to describe more particularly the Percy "shrine," we will now refer our readers to the History of Beverley, or the more fortunate of our readers who have access to the Sepulchral Monuments, to that work, in order that it may receive a further portion of that attention, of which, as a beautiful specimen of ancient art, at the most florid period of pointed architecture, it is so fully deserving. We will only notice, for the information of those who may

remember the monument in times past, that during the recent repairs of the Minster, when the choir was fitted up for divine service instead of the nave, the *tomb* under the "shrine" was removed,

"when the contents exhibited a stone coffin joined with mortar, 6 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and only 16 inches deep; the body was closely enveloped in lead, so much so as to leave the impression of the body in it, and enclosed in a wood coffin [which appeared to have been plundered of the ornaments which decorated it.*] —Dr. Hull, who was present, supposes that the arms, legs, and bones, from their magnitude, did not belong to a person above the age of 12 or 14. [It is shrewdly suspected that the account in Gough had tempted the cupidity of the plunderers.†] It seems that this altar-tomb had been a subsequent introduction under the canopy, as the mouldings had been cut away for its admission, from which it may be inferred that the original interment was below the floor of the church."

We will now proceed to our main business, to describe the subjects represented in the plate.

First, with regard to the tomb, its architecture agrees with the style of the commencement of Edward the Third's reign, which was the period at which Eleanor Lady Percy died. She was a daughter of John the second Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, and wife of Henry the first Lord Percy of Alnwick, who died in 1315, and was buried in the Abbey of Fountains. It is probable that the

was interred at Beverley minster, near unto the before-specified monument" of her husband; but this memorandum, it will be perceived, mentions no *monument* of the Countess, but, on the contrary, describes the place where her stone coffin was found as a "grave."—It appears that Catharine widow of the fifth Earl, by will in 1542, left her body to be buried at Beverley. It is possible that the remains found in Dugdale's time may have belonged to *this* Countess.—We are sorry to see that Mr. Dallaway, in his account of the Percy family, (under Petworth, in the History of Sussex,) has copied the misappropriation of the monument to Maud, notwithstanding he refers to Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. He adds in a note, "For the preservation of this monument a small stipend is still paid;"—we hope it will continue to be so.

* † We have marked these passages, because they refer to the account mentioned in the preceding note, of the investigation made in 1671, at which time a corpse was found with several rich ornaments, and which Mr. Poulson has hastily considered to be the same as that described in the text. To shew the impossibility of their identity, we will now quote the description of what were considered the remains of the Countess Maud: "Her corpse was found in a stone coffin, embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with slippers embroidered with silver and gold, a wax lamp, and a plate candlestick with a candle." According to Mr. Poulson's account, the recent resurrectionists appear to have expected that the resurrectionists of 1671 were so considerate as to leave all these *in statu quo*; and that, if the curiosities were gone, it must have been by plunderers since Mr. Gough's advertisement of the hidden treasures! But it appears so obvious that a body "closely enveloped in lead" could not be the same as had been seen 150 years before, not inclosed in lead, but merely "embalmed and wrapt in cloth of gold, with slippers," that we wonder how the supposition that the two corpses were the same could be entertained for a moment.—We cannot, moreover, pass unnoticed the carelessness with which, in the extract, "embroidered" is misprinted for "embalmed," and "Baronetage" for "Baronage."

manor-house of Leckonfield near Beverley was assigned to her as the residence of her widowhood, and that she was thus induced to bestow the honour and profit of her interment on the neighbouring Minster, instead of reposing by the side of her husband at Fountains. The indenture recording her obit at Beverley is now first printed in p. 693 of Mr. Poulson's volume, from Dodsworth's manuscripts at Oxford; and, at the period of Leland's visit, the monument probably either retained its inscription, or was well known by tradition. The indenture is dated in 1336; but it appears that Lady Eleanor had deceased in 1328, when the Earl was appointed constable of Scarborough castle, on the death of his mother, to whose custody it had been committed in the preceding year.*—In the plate in Gough is a sketch of the east end of the monument, giving through the hole a peep of the stone coffin inside.

We will now speak of the statue.—Mr. Gough correctly attributed it to George, a son of the second Earl of Northumberland, on the mere ground that he was a Prebendary of Beverley; but we have now a positive confirmation, in the party's own direction to be buried at Beverley, of which we are informed by the catalogue of "testamentary burials," formed by the antiquary Torre from the wills in the prerogative office at York.

It appears that Leckonfield near Be-

verley was the favourite residence of the second Earl; since we find by a curious list of his progeny, made by his chaplain, Robert Cavell, that, of his twelve children, six at least were born at that manor.†—The mother of this numerous family was Lady Eleanor Nevill, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joan Beaufort, half sister to King Henry the Fourth. It was to this marriage that the heir of the Percys was indebted, through the mediation of the Countess Joan with her nephew Henry the Fifth, for his reconciliation with the house of Lancaster, and consequent recall from banishment in Scotland, and restoration to his Earldom and estates, which were forfeited by his father the celebrated Hotspur; and, to judge from that excellent criterion, the number of the offspring, the marriage was a happy one.

George Percy, whose effigy is before us, was the eighth child and sixth son, and was born at Leckonfield on St. Sampson's day (July 28), 1424. "He was," adds the Bishop of Dromore, "a clergyman; yet he does not appear ever to have attained to any other preferment but a prebend in the collegiate church of Beverley." By Torre's memorandum from his will, we are now, however, informed of other preferments. In that document, which is dated Nov. 14, 1474, he styles himself "George Percy, uncle to Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Rector of the churches of Rothbury and Kalde-

* Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. III. m. 7; 1 Edw. III. m. 29.

† Not a vestige of the mansion at Leckonfield now remains; but we learn from Leland that, though it was fortified by licence from the Crown in 2 Edw. II. (1308), it was chiefly built of wood. "Lekingfeld," he says, "is a large house, and stondith withyn a great mote, yn one very spatius courte; 3 partes of the house, saving the meane gate that is made of brike, is al of tymbre. The 4 parte is fair, made of stone, and sum brike. I saw in a litle studyng chaumber ther, caullid Paradise, the Genealogie of the Percys. The Park therby is very fair and large, and meately welle woddid. Ther is a fair tour of brike, for a logge yn the Park."—It is worthy of remark, that in the Earl of Northumberland's castle of Wresel, Leland also met with a small library bearing the same enthusiastic name as this at Leckonfield. Such notices of a regard for literature in the families of our ancient nobility are always interesting, and we are tempted to add here the passage penned by Leland on this second occasion, in the warmth of his bibliomaniacal admiration. "One thing," he says, "I likid exceedingly yn one of the towers, that was a study caullid Paradise, wher was a closet in the midle, of 8 squares latisid aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a desk ledgid, to set bookes on; and cofers withyn them; and these semid as yoinid hard to the toppe of the closet, and yet, by pulling, one or al wold cum downe, breste high, in rabbettes, and serve for deskes to lay bokes on." As a further evidence of a literary taste, may be noticed that, as well in the house of Leckonfield, in the New Lodge in the Park, and at Wresel, were inscribed round the apartments a large assemblage of versified proverbs and other moral poetry, "chiefly collected," we are told, "by the fifth Earl," and copies of which, from the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, are printed in the *Antiquarian Repertory*. It is to be feared that they produced little effect in the mind of Henry the Eighth, who lodged at Leckonfield in his progress to Hull in 1541.

beck." The former benefice is in Northumberland, and in the patronage of the see of York; and our clerk was probably presented to it by his first cousin George Nevill, brother to the king-making Earl of Warwick, and Archbishop of York from 1465 to 1476. The latter, now written Caldbeck, is in Cumberland, and in the patronage of the see of Carlisle; and the Beverley Prebendary probably obtained his presentation to it from his younger brother William Percy, who, it may be presumed, was a man of superior abilities to George, as he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in 1452; he was also Chancellor of the University of Cambridge from 1451 to 1456, and died in 1462.

The effigy of this highly connected priest is much covered with armorial shields, a circumstance very unusual in figures of ecclesiastics.

On his maniple are: 1. Three lions passant, under a label of three points.—2. Checquy, *Clifford*.—3. A bend engrailed between two crescents.—4. A manche.—5. Three legs of *Man*.—6. A fess.

On the bottom of his robe are the following coats: Checquy, *Clifford*.—A fess between two or three lioncels rampant, impaling three lions passant guardant.—A lion rampant, a chief.

On the hem of his robe: A fess between two chevrons.—Three.....—A chevron between beasts' heads.—Three stags' or bulls' heads.—A fess between three boars' heads.

On the bottom of his hood, among other coats, are distinguished, three lions passant guardant, and a fess between two roundels.* J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Grimsby, Feb. 4.*

THERE is an anomaly in the fine Church at Beverley, which would appear surprising to the improved taste and feeling of the present age, were we not in possession of certain historical facts, which, while they serve to account for what would be otherwise inexplicable, induce a doubt of the sanity of a religion that could abet such aberrations from solemnity and decorum, as were exhibited in those absurd farces, the Abbot of Misrule, the Boy Bishop,

* We think these arms could be more correctly made out by a fresh examination with the original.

the Morisco, the Theatrical Miracles, the Feast of Fools, and other mummeries, whose sanction was derogatory to the practice of that sober and decorous worship which the creature ought to pay to the Creator. I allude to the bas-reliefs on the subsellia or moveable seats in the choir. When I first beheld these uncouth figures, I was struck with wonder at the grotesque and even indecent postures in which many of them are portrayed, and felt somewhat at a loss to account for their introduction into a sacred structure dedicated to the service of the Most High. The history of the times in which they were sculptured, however, furnished me with a clue towards their elucidation, and subsequent reflection has suggested the following arrangement:—

1. They are probably either memorials of individuals who were chiefly concerned in beautifying the choir with the richly tabernacled stalls which still add a splendour to this portion of the edifice; or,

2. They bear a reference to local customs and usages; or

3. To ancient legends of the saints; or,

4. They refer, in symbol or caricature, to the persons or propensities of individuals.

The former of these classes embraces but few of the designs. On one of the stalls is a central group representing a person of some distinction in a hunting dress, with a hawk on his fist, and attended by servants and dogs; flanked by single figures, a dog feeding, and a game cock trimmed for the fist; and inscribed with the name of the Rev. John Wake, who was probably one of the prebendaries, and attached to the sports of the field and other recreations which were prevalent in the sixteenth century. Here are also a few coats of arms, which undoubtedly refer to individuals connected with the establishment at the same period. A fess between three weights, with this inscription, *tempore Willmi Wight cancellarii hujus Ecclesiae*, and two men bearing heavy weights for supporters. Another, quarterly; 1 and 4, three pallets couped in chief to make room for as many roundels. 2 and 3, a chevron between mullets; supported on the dexter side by an eagle, and on the sinister by a stag collared, seated on a cask or tun, to which he is chained; and having this inscription: *Arma Magistri Thome Donington cantarii hujus Ecclesiae*.

The third coat is charged with a fess with rays between three martlets, supported by a falcon on the dexter side, and a fox passant regardant on the sinister. The inscription (placed round two separate carvings of a martlet and falcon,) is, *Arma Willielmi Cate doctoris Thesaurarii hujus Ecclesiae.*—1520.*

The second class is more numerous. Bear and bull baiting was a favourite amusement in Beverley, from the earliest times down to a very recent period, and was in full operation when these stalls were erected. All ranks joined in it, not excepting crowned and mitred heads, on their frequent visits to the town; and consequently it would not be rejected, either by clergy or laity.—Accordingly we have here frequent mementos of the sport. On one seat is depicted a mounted bear-ward, with several muzzled bears under his charge; on another, a reluctant bear is compelled to the stake by being drawn thither on a sledge; another is conveyed by eager amateurs with a wheelbarrow; and at length a regular bear baiting is displayed in its full perfection. But this animal is introduced in other situations still more ludicrous; and the attendant monkeys, which were usually associated with Sir Bruin, are portrayed in every mimic posture. Thus the artist has favoured his admirers with the representation of a bear dancing to the delectable music produced by the bagpipes of his companion monkey. Another of these mischievous animals is employed in nursing an infant; a third affects to use the hinder parts of a dog like a musical instrument; while others appear to be engaged in some grotesque mummery, and are disporting themselves on the backs of men. To this class may also be referred that bas-relief which represents three fellows drest in antic habiliments, dancing a morisco, attended by two companions in similar habits, the one playing a pipe and tabor, and the other placed in an uncouth posture, with a fool's bauble in his hand.† Here is another, of an overgrown goose with a man's head appearing at the breast. These kind of representations were perfectly familiar to the people of England at the time here

referred to; for the Feast of Fools and other buffooneries were periodically exhibited before the public by the joculars; and one chief excellence of their profession was to assume the garb and manners of brutes, and to imitate their cries. The sports of the field are also here represented. On one seat is a pack of hounds, with the huntsman winding his horn; and on another an actual boar hunt, the animal at bay, and the huntsman striking him with a boar-spear.

The third class may include the bas-relief of St. George and the dragon; a naked figure to represent a human soul consigned to torment, and placed within the clutches of a dæmon; and an excommunicated person on his knees, in the act of preparing for submission to the highest censure of the church, short of actual excision, public penance; with others of the same nature.

The explication of the fourth class must depend somewhat more on conjecture; but who can contemplate the portraiture of a dancing master giving professional instruction to an aged monkey, without observing a sly insinuation to some antique bean, who wishes to emulate the fire of youth, and endeavours to ingratiate himself with the softer sex by increasing the elasticity of his limbs with *gentle* exercises? Or who can behold a grave physician prescribing to a superannuated goat, and withhold his assent to the conjecture that the animal alludes to some libidinous fellow, then well known, who had brought on himself a premature old age and imbecility, by the practice of vices which baffle the skill of the most experienced medical practitioner? What can be the meaning of a picture representing the devil attending a solitary drunkard, but to convey the just and striking moral that perdition awaits the miserable wretch who wastes time, substance, and constitution, on this execrable vice? Again, we have here the delineation of a sacred assembly; but, alas! a fox is the preacher, while the hearers are geese. This is an apt representation of an ecclesiastic who prefers the fleece to the flock; a crafty popular preacher, who delights in *plucking* an audience which he collects by a plausible affectation of sanctity, which they, like silly geese, believe to be genuine, while in private he laughs at the stupid credulity of the dupes by whom he is lauded to the skies. One

* Of this bas-relief there is a plate in Scam's History of Beverley.

† Also represented in the History; see likewise a wood-cut in our Vol. xciv. i. 62.

would almost wonder how such a caricature was admitted into this situation. What can be the significant meaning of a monkey mounted on the back of a hare, but that a timid and perhaps opulent individual is placed under the implicit direction of a designing and politic scoundrel, who makes equally free with his name, reputation, and purse. Here also we have a muzzled bear instructing a monkey to play the Scotch bagpipe; and a choir of young pigs following the lead of bruin on the same instrument. Now what is the muzzled bear but some supercilious officer of the establishment, who had been reduced, either for tippling or loquacity, and compelled for his subsistence to *drill* the sluggish singing boys, symbolized by swine, and the pert musicians typified in the monkey? Some burlesque reference to the fraternity of minstrels which existed at Beverley under the protection of its Alderman, is probably contained in the representation of a hog elevated on his hind legs, and solemnly executing some favourite measure upon the harp. On another seat, the same animal is playing the bagpipes, while several of his companion swine are engaged in a merry dance. All these were most likely well-known characters.

On a few of these subsellia are delineated satirical pictures, which seem to bear a more direct reference to real persons and real transactions; for being intended to represent individuals in a more humble sphere of life, there appeared less need of mystery and symbol. One of this character displays the figures of two workmen, who, having quarreled, are in the act of determining their differences by single combat; the one is armed with a mallet and the other with a chisel, and they are attended by their seconds. The man with the mallet, being armed with the most formidable weapon, has evidently the advantage; he is preparing to strike a blow which infuses terror into one of the seconds, and to avoid it the chisel man retires. This apparent want of courage excites the contempt of the other second, which he manifests by holding his nose. Another bas-relief displays a shrew conveyed by her husband to the cucking-stool in a wheelbarrow. Her countenance exhibits the furious workings of her mind at the contemplation of the proposed mark of distinction to which she has been ele-

vated by her superior powers of rhetoric; and her feelings are strikingly portrayed by the attack which she makes upon her husband's cranium.

I here close this enquiry for the present, hoping that the few hints above submitted may induce a more minute investigation of this curious subject than is usually bestowed upon it by writers on ecclesiastical topography.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

IT appears to me one of the most indisputable of positions that no man, whatever may be his station or acquirements, has any moral right to impugn or attack any of the established regulations in society, either civil or religious, without the means of fully justifying his undertaking, and the candour to establish or disavow his opinions if they are proved to be fallacious.

With Mr. Higgins's creed I have nothing to do, and I have left it where it must ultimately rest, betwixt himself and his Creator; but his assertions, whereinsoever they appeal to facts, I have endeavoured fairly and candidly to examine; and, according to my opinion, they lamentably break down under him. If there be any fallacy or error in my arguments, they lie open to Mr. Higgins's refutation; but if, from the testimony of Mohammed's own wives, I can prove his life to have been vicious and sensual; if even the brightest portions of his Koran are borrowed from our Scriptures, and those which are not, are stained by luscious and impure images few would care to peruse; if it appears that Islamism, instead of its boasted toleration, has in fact become a withering atrophy over the whole East, converting the most popular districts and provinces into sandy deserts; if the Emperor Ukbur, instead of merely evincing toleration in his religious creed, arrogated to himself such powers as amount to an aberration of reason; and if I can prove the amiable Burckhardt, instead of having died a convert to Islamism, as Mr. Higgins has narrated, to have ended his days in the Christian faith; in all these points, which are indeed his strongholds and only positive references, I conceive Mr. H. is bound to adduce fresh evidence, or to admit his absolute failure.

The fabled mildness and suavity of

the Ottoman rule, I have adverted to in the concluding part of my remarks; and they are principles about as manifest as Mr. Higgins's friendship and advocacy of Christianity—both cannot fail of reminding the reader of the exclamation of the impatient listener to what an injudicious friend had urged in his defence—"Heaven deliver me from my friends!" he exclaimed; "and as for my enemies, I well know how to guard myself against them."

One further trespass I would make on your pages respecting the conversion of the Emperor Ukbur, both because of the illustrious character which he bore, and also for the beautiful description of his tomb, and the fact of his apotheosis, which is not generally known.

When I referred to "The Quarterly Oriental Magazine," published at Calcutta, for the evidence which I adduced in refutation of Mr. Higgins's remarks respecting the Mussulman orthodoxy of the Emperor Ukbur, I had not the work before me, and quoted merely from memory, and knew not how much stronger to the purpose the real truth, as far as concerns the passage in question, is; for it is not a little singular that the Mogul Emperor Ukbur manifested the most decided indifference to the subject of religion altogether, by speaking of all religions as equally false and imperfect! Thus he completely nullifies the assertion of his refusing his conviction to the faith of Christ upon any admitted superiority of Islamism, but solely as arising from his inflated pride in assuming to himself divine honours. The passage itself is part of a letter, descriptive of the Governor-general Lord Amherst's visit to Agra, the state of which, and that also of Taj Muhal, the splendid marble tomb of the beautiful Noor Jehan, is so particularly interesting that I cannot resist copying it for the pages of your instructive and useful Magazine.

"Early in the morning of the 10th of January, 1827, we visited Secundra, the mausoleum of Ukbur the Great, the most liberal and enlightened of the Mogul Sovereigns; * but who, not satisfied with all

* There can be no question but that Ukbur was truly great in his principles of government, as well as the general toleration of his rule; but when, from his policy as a sovereign, we read of his arrogant impiety as a man, who can repress a sigh for the weakness and folly of poor humanity?

the glory and fame attainable by a mere mortal, was desirous of blending with it the exalted veneration which is due only to the Deity! *Considering all religions as equally false and imperfect*, he followed the example of Mahomet in framing a new creed: but, more ambitious than the Prophet, *he proclaimed himself the god!* The entrance-gate to his mausoleum is in bad repair, but is still handsome, and highly ornamented. The face is covered with a kind of Mosaic work, composed of different kinds of stones, inlaid in various patterns. A fine stone terrace, about three yards long, intersecting an extensive garden, leads straight to the mausoleum. It is built in a totally different style from the Taj, with which it bears no comparison; but its light and complicated architecture is not without its peculiar elegance. It is built of red stone, and is one entire succession of arches on arches, or galleries on galleries; on the summit of which, crowning all, is an area, surrounded by a marble skreen, richly carved. In the centre of this area is the elegant monument of Ukbur, of white marble. '*The god Ukbur, may his glory be magnified,*' together with the hundred names of the Deity, is inscribed upon it in Arabic, interwoven with flowers and leaves, beautifully executed in relief. The view from the summit is extremely fine, the immediate neighbourhood being covered with ruins of the tombs of his wives, nobles, or courtiers, who, faithful in death as in life, repose their ashes around the tomb of their king and their fancied god. In the distance lies the town and fort of Agra, ravines, and ruins; and, above all, the beautiful Taj, '*the diamond of the desert.*'"

Yours, &c. EDWARD UPHAM.

MR. URBAN, *Kensington, Mar. 25.*

I BEG, as an occasional correspondent of your Miscellany, to except to two communications in the last Number; and first, the gratuitous apology and panegyric of Theodorus, (p. 103,) on the *apostacy* of the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Spencer, which, as he remarks with peculiar *depth of observation*, 'is in itself not a little remarkable.' But, as he proceeds, what renders it more so is, that by the change he will have to forego a very large and lucrative church preferment; which we are told is highly creditable to his honesty, &c. 'Fudge!' about as much so as a man on his death-bed bequeathing his possessions, because he cannot keep them any longer. If this be the 7th or 8th person of consequence (query?) who has so lost himself, it only proves that such individuals are lamentably *deficient in intellect*, or that they are very weakly grounded in the Protestant faith; and

if the assertion with regard to Cambridge be correct, it is a most disgraceful distinction to the University to have placed herself on that 'bad eminence.'—The advocates of the late disastrous measure told us it would be a means of promoting the *Protestant* cause; but now we are coolly informed that 'it looks very much as if Catholicism (by what right does he put the *whole* for a *part*?) would again increase.' And does a *Protestant** pen this? Alas! that the blood of the martyrs should, in this degenerate age, cease to germinate as the seed of the church.

We are also told that the *liberal* sentiments entertained by all *modern* Catholics (Papists) will guarantee the public, &c.—Monstrous! Contrary alike to experience, to facts, and to the nature of man. And again, 'that charity and munificence will spring as *heretofore*, &c.' Is this to be tolerated?—To what do we owe the unexampled flow of benevolence in every possible channel, which adorns and fertilizes, not Britain only, but extends to every quarter of the globe, making the barren wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose? Not, God be praised, to the spirit of Popery. THEODORUS says he has 'travelled over a large portion of Europe, and has been surprised at the manner in which the (Roman) Catholic church is beginning again to prevail.' A rational being might well be surprised—a true PROTESTANT will lament, and see in it the fulfilment of the prophecy that 'For this cause God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a *lie*'—see 2 Thess. 2d ch. As for its *modern* spirit of *toleration*, we must look for it, not in the fluctuating medium of polished society, but to the unerring index of unchanged and unchangeable bulls and decretals. THEODORUS is sorry that *Deism* is gaining ground among many *superficial* young men, &c. (as if the converts to Popery were *deep*!) So am I—but not surprised—Popery and Deism, if not Atheism, will advance together (see B. White's *Exposé*); but how '*piety* and *infidelity* can produce each other' I cannot comprehend, even by help of the philosophical elucidation that it is 'by the reaction of party spirit!' His concluding sentence, though

open to remark, I willingly leave to its own feebleness and incoherence.

Thus much for your *Popish apologist*; now one word to your *Mahometan panegyrist*. I can make no pretensions to add any thing to the excellent remarks of Mr. Upham, which, in true Turkish spirit, Mr. Higgins determines *not* to read; but I cannot pass over his extraordinary assertion, that Mahomet is to be considered *really* a *Christian*, because 'he *professed* to believe in the divine mission of Jesus Christ, and in the truth of the doctrines taught by Him'. If *this* much suffice for a Christian, we may give the right hand of fellowship to devils, as well as to Turks, for they believe, and *tremble* too; and, acknowledging his power and authority over them, bore *open* testimony that Jesus was the Son of the Most High God. Were it possible, our next step in the mad career of liberality would be to emancipate those *high-minded* and *suffering* spirits from their *unjust* and *cruel* thralldom.

Yours, &c. M. S.

NOTICES OF TAVISTOCK.

(Continued from p. 118.)

DYNINGTON probably made large repairs and additions to the buildings of his Abbey, as most of the remains of these now extant are characterised by the deep label moulding and obtusely pointed arch which became the prevailing characteristic of gothic architecture towards the close of the 15th century. The great gate of the Abbey is decorated with two minarets of this period, and the parapet of its pointed roof is crenellated and embattled; certainly a misapplication of the crenellated form, and a specimen of perverted taste.

Richard followed Denyngton in 1463; Richard Yeme or Yerne was next elected in 1491, on whose death or secession Richard Banham became Abbat; he received the temporalities of the Abbey June 7th, 1492, 7th Henry VII. Banham being of an ambitious character obtained for his Abbey, which Denyngton had procured to be a mitred one, the further honour of a seat in the house of peers, a privilege which the circumstance of its being previously dignified by the mitre did not it seems of itself confer. It is supposed that Banham took this step in order to cope with his diocesan, Henry Oldham,

* To this we can reply, No; we believe our correspondent THEODORUS to be a Roman Catholic.—EDIT.

Bishop of Exeter, with whom he was engaged in perpetual contests, and whose excommunication he procured from the Pope, notwithstanding the worthy and useful character of the Bishop.

The following is a translation of the instrument which conferred the privilege of Parliament on Banham, who enjoyed it but ten years, and whose successor of course lost it in the next reign by the suppression of monasteries.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, &c.

“ Know ye that for certain considerations especially moving us, and for the peculiar devotion which we entertain and bear towards the blessed Virgin Mary the mother of Christ, and St. Rumon, in honour of both of whom the Abbey of Tavistock, of the foundation of the Kings of England and under our patronage, stands dedicated. Hence it arises that of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will that the said our Abbey or Monastery shall enjoy the privilege and liberty of the spiritual lords of our, our heirs’ and successors’ Parliament. Therefore we grant for us and for our successors, as much as in us lies, to our right dear Father in Christ, Richard Banham, Abbat of Tavistock aforesaid, and to his successors, or to any of them, who for the time being shall there be Abbat, that he shall be one of the spiritual and religious lords of our, our heirs’ and successors’ Parliament, by enjoying the honour, privilege, and liberties of the same. And moreover, of our more abundant grace, earnestly desiring the welfare of our said monastery, and considering the distance thereof, if it shall happen that any Abbat for the time being is or shall be absent on the service of the said monastery, and by reason thereof not coming to the Parliament aforesaid of us, our heirs or successors, we pardon by these presents such our Abbat’s absence, provided always that he forthwith pay into our exchequer for such his absence, by his attorney, five marks, for us, our heirs and successors, as often and as many times as the same in future shall happen. In witness whereof, &c.”

John Pryn succeeded Banham, and, with the Monks assembled in chapter, surrendered the Abbey to the King’s Commissioners on the 20th March, 1538. Of the twenty-two signatures which appear on the margin of the deed of surrender, the following may be noted. The Abbat and the Prior sign first:—“ Per me Joh’em Abbate’, per me Robertu’ Walsh, priore’;” then indiscriminately are found “ Joh’es Harriss, subprior, Ryc’ (Ricardus) custos,” &c. The Abbat retired on a pen-

sion of one hundred pounds per annum, at that period a very large one; the Prior had a stipend of 10*l.* per annum; the sub-prior one of 8*l.*; the monks from 6*l.* to 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; and two novices were allowed 2*l.* per annum. The Abbat continued to reside at Tavistock, in the enjoyment of the comfortable provision which had been assigned him; at which place, in the year 1549, he made his will, which being proved in April, 1550, we may conclude that he died about that time.

The dissolved Abbey of Tavistock and its dependencies, were, by the King’s letter-patent, dated the 4th of July, in the thirty-first year of his reign, granted to John Lord Russel, Ann his wife, and their lawful heirs male, at a certain reserved rent.* Lord Russel had been received into the favour of Henry VII., knighted by his successor, and created a Baron of the realm; nominated Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Devon and Cornwall, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Councillors of Edward VI. during his minority. He was constituted Lord High Steward at the coronation of that youthful monarch, and on the insurrection which broke out at Sampford Courtenay, in Devon, and which was followed by the siege of the capital of the west, Exeter, Lord† Russel marched against the rebels, totally routed, and dispersed them. For these services he was shortly after created Earl of Bedford. It is not the object of these notes to enter at length into the history of this ancient and noble house; suffice it to say, that William, the fifth descendant from the Earl, was, in the reign of William and Mary, created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, and his present worthy descendant, John Duke of Bedford, is in possession of the lands and ecclesiastical impropriations of the dissolved Abbey. At Endsleigh, a demesne of the Abbey, his Grace has erected an elegant cottage *ornée*, delightfully surrounded by woods and rocks, through the midst of which the waters of the Tamar glide on their course towards Newbridge, and thence past the towering crags of Morwell and the wooded heights of Cothele, on their way to their magnificent embouchure the Hamoaze and Plymouth harbour.

* Fee-Farm Roll, Augmentation Office.

† See Holinshed, pp. 1003 et seq.

Browne Willis informs us that the venerable church of St. Mary and St. Rumon remained standing in its ruins till about the year 1670, when its materials were given to build a school-house; it must have been a magnificent structure, as from the best information he could obtain, it extended, inclusive of the usual appendage of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin at the east end, upwards of 350 feet in length. The only indications of its existence appear when in digging the graves on its site, which is now included within the cemetery of the parish church, portions of its elegant pavement are thrown out, consisting of those glazed and ornamented tiles which were disposed in our ancient sacred edifices in an infinite variety of connected patterns. The Cloisters, which were generally placed on the south or sunny side of the monastic churches, were in that situation at Tavistock. I have already mentioned the single arch of these cloisters, which still remains. They were about forty yards in length. On the east of these was a door into the Chapter-house, the walls of which were extant in Willis's day; he describes it as a structure containing 36 stalls, beautifully arched over head; by which I conclude it was one of those elegant multangular buildings, whose groined roofs are usually supported by a single pillar in the centre. The chapter-house and Saxon school, which I shall mention hereafter, were pulled down in 1736, in order to construct a residence for the Duke of Bedford's steward on their site; this was called the Abbey-house, and is now replaced by the Bedford Arms Inn.—While I am writing this account, I am informed in a letter from Mrs. Bray that part of the pavement of the chapter-house has been just discovered, consisting of tiles, bearing the figures of lions and fishes: having no drawing at present of these tiles, I can only observe that the lion, either passant or rampant, has been borne in the armorial coat of the Earls of Cornwall ever since the time of Reginald (base son of Henry I. a benefactor to the Abbey), and that by the fishes some allusion to the possessions of the Abbey in the Scilly Isles may be intended.

The refectory stands behind the Abbey-house, or Bedford Arms Inn, and is still, as in Browne Willis's day, a meeting-house. A stone pulpit, within the memory of some aged persons, was remaining against the wall of this

building, whence the monks were edified at their meals by the readings of one of their fraternity. A very beautiful portico, cieled with the most elegant tracery, forms the entrance to the refectory; the arms of the Abbey are displayed in the centre of the arch; they correspond with those of the Ferrers family, who had possessions at Bere in this neighbourhood, and were benefactors to the church. The immediate precinct of the monastery (which enclosed the Abbey and parochial churches, the cemetery in which the two last mentioned buildings stood, the Saxon school, and monastic offices) was comprised in an irregular plot, of which either side may be taken at about two hundred yards, or within the circumference of half a mile. Towards the Tavy a massive wall with a crenellated parapet still remains; also the Abbat's private gateway, leading from Guile or Abbot's Bridge into the precinct. The south-west angle of the embattled wall towards the river is formed by a tower called the *Still-house*, which has a door into the Abbey grounds, now the vicarage-garden, &c.; into this building the healing herbs of the garden were probably brought to be distilled by the monks. Towards the eastern extremity of that part of the boundary wall which faced the river were seated perhaps the *officinæ monachorum*, whose commodious situation is lauded by Malmesbury. From the *Still-house* the boundary makes a right angle to the northward, towards a gateway, the obtusely pointed arch of which is flanked by two low square towers.—This also stands in the vicarage garden, and opened into the Abbey grounds.—It is called Betsy Grimbals's Tower, from some vague tradition of a female who made it her abode after the dissolution of religious houses. Mrs. Bray has made good use of this and other local traditions in her interesting romance *Fitz of Fitzford*,* in which are incidentally combined much of the topography and history of Tavistock.

The situation of the stew-ponds, for the supply of fish for the monastery, is still marked by some banks and willows in a field to the westward of the vicarage garden. Here I may state that the handsome and commodious vicarage-house was erected in the year 1818 by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and the grounds tastefully laid out by the

* Reviewed in our last Number, p. 156.

present incumbent. The old vicarage-house* stood near the river, eastward of the bridge. It should also be recorded that Mr. Bray's antiquarian zeal has preserved in the vicarage garden one of those sepulchral stones which belonged to the British inhabitants of Danmonia. The story of the preservation of this ancient monument is somewhat singular. Having fallen, as I suppose, from its original position by the road side, it lay in the common highway with the inscribed face downwards, in the west street of the town of Tavistock, until its surface was worn so smooth by the traffic of the public road that it became slippery and dangerous for horses to pass over it. About forty years since it was taken up, and, with the face still downwards, it formed a bridge of the Abbey mill-leat or stream. The Rev. E. Bray, on hearing that this stone had letters on the under-surface, caused it immediately to be removed to the grounds of his father, and finally transferred it to its present situation.— This memorial is now placed in its original perpendicular position. It is of moor-stone (the granite of Dartmoor usually so called), stands about seven feet above the surface of the earth, and is inscribed in very legible characters,

NEPRANI

FIL CON'EVI

I have seen at Buckland Monachorum, about six miles from Tavistock, standing near the public highway, another similar stone, inscribed†

SABIN—FIL—

MACCODECHETI

And also by the way-side near Fowey in Cornwall, a parallel monument dedicated to the memory of Cunowor.— Such memorials are frequent also in South Wales, and for the greater part are placed by the way side. Some are inscribed with crosses, others of later date were probably formed into crosses by cutting, or by the addition of a transverse stone. I am induced to hazard the opinion that, before Christianity became the general religion of the land, and christian and pagan Britons lived in one community,—before the practice of burying in churches and churchyards obtained, which was not until the eighth century,‡ it was

the custom of the Romano-Britons, pagan or christian, indiscriminately to bury their dead by the way-side; distinguishing the sepulchral *stelæ* or pillars of the latter by a cross. On the monuments above we find the parent has a Celtic name, the child a Roman; Nepranus the son of Condef, Sabinus the son of Maccodechet.

These names being found in the genitive case, I conclude that *Memoriæ*, or some other word, was considered so usual as to be understood without inscribing. The reclined I's in the second inscription are, however, perhaps only intended as points.

THE SAXON SCHOOL.

The demolition of a room appropriated to the study of the Saxon language has been alluded to in the preceding notes. No mention of such an establishment is to be found among the muniments of the Abbey; but Archbishop Parker refers to the existence of a Saxon school at Tavistock; and at many other monasteries within the realm, as a matter in the memory of persons of his time.* He says that many of the charters and muniments of the early times being written in the Saxon tongue, these foundations were provided in order to communicate the knowledge of it from age to age, lest it should at length become totally obsolete. It is probable that the Saxon school shared the fate of its fostering parent, the monastery, at the time of the reformation, or that it merged in the grammar school, still existing at Tavistock, to which no date of foundation can be assigned. Indeed it is not likely that so eminent a monastery as Tavistock had neglected to establish a school for the instruction of the children of the poor in Latin and church music; the mode in that day of providing that there should always be a number of persons qualified for the priesthood. The grammar school at Tavistock is at the present time very slenderly attended, there seldom being more than one or two scholars on its list. The schoolmaster instructs them in Latin and Greek, and the steward of the Duke of Bedford sends as many scholars (in the name of the Duke) as he chuses; each boy paying two guineas entrance-money, and one guinea annually to the master.† Some particulars of the mas-

* See View of Tavistock, by Ch. De la Fontaine, engraved by R. Parr, 1741.

† These stones are engraved in Lysons's Devon.

‡ See Newcome's St. Albans, p. 109.

* Pref. to Asser's Annals of Alfred.

† Liber Scholasticus, 8vo. 1829.

ter's stipend in the time of Elizabeth will be found in a subsequent document.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

The noble art of printing was communicated to our land about the year 1471, and being first practised in Westminster Abbey, the example was soon followed by St. Augustine's Canterbury, St. Albans', and "other monasteries of England," says Stow*; among which number was the Abbey of Tavistock. Certain it is, that a translation of Boëtius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, undertaken at the instance of one Elizabeth Berkeley, and completed by John Walton, Canon of Osney in 1410, was printed at Tavistock in 1524, under the editorship of Dan Thomas Rychard, one of the monks, who, by the prefix of *Dan* or *Dominus* to his name, was perhaps a graduate of the university, or a scholar of some note. It might, however, be a distinction added on account of the office which he bore in the monastery; for I take him to be the same person who signs his name to the surrender, "*Rycardus custos.*" The conclusion of this book (so rare that Hearne had only seen two imperfect copies of it), has the following note:

"Here endeth the Boke of comfort called in latyn Boecius de consolatione Phi'e, Emprinted in the exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard Monke of the said Monastery. To the instant desyer of the ryght worshypful esquier Mayster Robert Langdon. Anno d. M.Dxxv. Deo gracias.†"

Robert Langdon, LL.D. was nephew to Bishop Langdon, a great patron of literature, and I suppose had imbibed something of his uncle's spirit.‡

THE PARISH CHURCH

is dedicated to St. Eustace, and was erected within the cemetery of the Abbey Church. Leland thought it had not been built long before the dissolution, and that the parishioners had previously a place of worship within the Abbey church; this indeed was not unlikely, as other examples might readily be adduced to shew. The parish church of Tavistock was, however, certainly in existence in the reign of Richard II. and how much earlier I have not discovered; it appears to have been under repair in 1386. The exte-

rior view exhibits a dark lofty tower, under which is an archway, forming a passage from the Abbey precinct into the town; four distinct roofs, extending from the tower at the west to the termination of the building, indicate a spacious interior. Among the documents to which I had access in 1827, I found and deciphered the following very early churchwarden's account of the ninth year of Richard II. I shall give an extract from it, on account of the curious items it contains; among these will be found a charge for collecting rushes for strewing the church against the feast of John the Baptist, and the anniversary of the dedication; for the expenses of a man and horse sent to buy wax at Plymouth, for lights in the church; charges for materials for repairing windows, &c.; for making three painted figures in the window of the vestry; for fuel; for shutters to the great east window; for the bringing a mason to repair the said window; for drinkings to the workmen employed on the above; rents from the park of Trewelake for maintaining lights at the altars of St. Nicholas, St. Stephen, St. John the Baptist, St. Katharine; payments made to the sacrist of the parish church for offerings to the respective altars therein; to the notary, for drawing the account, &c.

"Tavystoke. S. Compu's custod'. hujus eccli'e beati Eustachii Tavistock a festo Invenç'o'is s'c'e crucis sub anno d'ni mill^o ccc^{mo} octogesimo usq' ad id'm tu'c p'x'mè sequ' ann' d'm' mill^o ccc^{mo} lxxxv^{to}.

"Empeio ceræ. Idem comput. in cxi. lib. ceræ emptis hoc anno lvi.^{s.} x.^{d.}—Custos et Repa'cio Eccli'e.—Idem computat' in cirpis colligend' con'. festum s'c'i Johis' baptistæ iv.^{d.}—In die dedicac'o'is eccl'ie.—In bokeram emptis in repac'o'e vestimentor'.—In conduco'e unius viri ceram emere apud Plymouth et unius equi expens. suis ibidem viii.^{d.}—In quarta'io calcis (lime) empt. xv.^{d.}—In carriag. d'ce v.^{d.}—In carreragio lapid. iv.^{d.} (carriage of stone).—In vet. vit. (old glass) empt. iii.^{s.} v.^{d.}—I repac'oe unius fenestree vitre. in fine ecc'lie ii.^{s.} iii.^{d.}—In vi. pedibus novi vitri empt. vii.^{s.}—In viii. pedibus veteris vitri iii.^{s.} iv.^{d.}—In focalibus (fuel) empt. ii.^{d.}—In lvij. lib. plumbi empt. iv.^{s.} x. ob.—In vii. lib. stanni empt. xviii.^{d.}—In conduco'e unius machionis (mason) ad d'c'am fenestram reparand.—In factura trium ymaginum in fenestr. in vestiario xii.^{d.}—I' repa'coe trium claterium (shutters) ad magnam fenestram in fine eccl'ie vi.^{d.}—In cibo et potu vi.^{d.}—In hiberia ad opus fenest' iii.^{d.}—Ad campanas xii.^{d.} (for bell ringing).—In rasina (resin) empt. in factura 11 torches.—In 1 parva corda pro velo.—In v. verg. (yards)

* Annales of England, 4to edit. p. 660.

† Glossary to Robt. of Gloucester's Chron. vol. 2, p. 708.

‡ Wood's Athen. Oxon., vol. 2, p. 646.

panni linei ad unum rochetum.—In factura ejusd. rocheti vi.—In factura unius cartæ vi^d.—In libitina (a bier) empt. viii.—In repa'coe vestimentorum p. a'. vi.^d.—In vestimentis lavandis p. a'. vi.^d.—Item. Ad cap. redditus parci de trowelake xvi.^d.—Et diversis altaribus eccl'ie p'd'ce de reddis. p'ci. pd'ci. viz. ad lumen sci nich. iii.^d. ad lumen sc'i ste'phi iii.^d. ad lumen sci Joh. baptiste iii.^d. ad lumen sce Katerine iii.^d.—In clerico scribent. compot. xii.—In emendacoe fenest' ii.^d.—In pergamino (parchment) empto ii.^d."

The sum total of these expenses, of which I have only given extracts, is 3*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; then follows—

"Liberacio denar'.—Idem computat' in liba'coe Sacristæ monasterii de Tavystoke pro oblacione perveniente ad altaria ecclesie parochialis predictæ iii.^s. iv.^d. per ann.—Pro altari sce Marie apud la south dor vi.^s. viij. a festo invencionis sce crucis usque ad idem festum tunc proxime sequent'. Pro altari sci Eustach. xii.^d. per a. pro altari sce Katerinæ xii.^d. pro altari sci blasii iv.^d. p' altari sci Johis baptist. vi.^d. pro altari sce trinitatis vi.^d. p' altari sci georgii iv.^d. pro altari sci salvatoris in capella Joh. dabernoun iv.^d."

The account is subscribed "per me cleric'," by the notary, who, I suspect, was a wag, as, instead of his signature, he affixes his notarial mark; a head with an extraordinarily long nose (perhaps this was intended for his own portrait) having a quill stuck on the forehead by way of plume. Subjoined to the account is this postscript:—

"Sepum (tallow) pro mortario.*.....de xxxiv. lib. sepi de empcone hoc ann. The-saurus eccl'ie. Idem R. de cupa cum cuverculo (cup and cover) argenteo et duobus angelis deauratis tenent. vit. clau. corpus. d'm'cum (two gilt angels holding the body of our Lord enclosed in glass); et de iv. calices cum patenis argent. Et de duobus cruetis argent (silver cruets). Et de 1 pixide argenteo pro corpore, x.^s. Summa pat. Et reman. 1 cupa cum cuverculo, iv. calices cum patenis, 2 cruet' cum pixide argenteo."

The paintings which form the subject of the engraving that accompanied these notes (see February Magazine, p. 113), are the next relics in point of antiquity appertaining to the Church of St. Eustace. The panels are two feet eleven inches in height, the longer piece four feet in length, the shorter about two feet; the figures are canopied (as may be seen) by the most tasteful and elegant carved gothic foliage; the mouldings which divided them no longer remain, but their situation is readily observed by

the vacant spaces between the figures, and those who have a knowledge of the gothic style of architecture and ornament will easily supply them. The first figure to the left hand is the martyred Stephen, his hands uplifted, and his head surrounded by a nimbus of glory, the distinguishing emblem of saints; the next figure is St. Lawrence, holding the instrument of his martyrdom, the gridiron. These are all that remain of a series of saints, which were probably at least nine in number, to correspond with the nine grades of the angelic hierarchy, which are distinguished with wings. Of the latter remain the personifications of the Archangeli, Cherubim, Potestates, and a fourth, with a crown and sceptre, the inscription of which was probably *Principatus*.* The style of the armour worn by one of the figures fixes the age of the painting at about the time of Henry VI. I believe that the whole of these figures must have adorned compartments of the rood-loft of the parish church, which was doubtless erected over the opening from the church into the chancel; supporting the figure of our blessed Saviour on the cross, and of his mother and John, the disciple whom he loved, standing by.

The mysterious meaning of this arrangement was as follows: the body of the church typified the church militant on earth, the chancel the church triumphant in heaven; and all who would attain to a place in the latter, must pass under the *rood*; that is, take up the cross, and follow their great Captain through trials and affliction.

(To be continued.) A. J. K.

* The five other grades were—Throni, Angeli, Seraphim, Dominatus, and Virtutes. All nine are represented in a window in St. Neot's Church, Cornwall (see Hedgeland's Prints, just published), and doubtless it was these nine orders which were painted on the Romsey altar-piece (see your last Supplement, p. 585). To this order of marshalling the heavenly host, derived by early Christian writers from the Bible and the traditions of the Jews, Milton has frequently alluded. He makes both the Saviour of mankind and Satan address them in the fifth book of "Paradise Lost:"

"Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers!"

And in the tenth is the following passage:

—"him Thrones and Powers, Princedoms, and Dominations, ministrant Accompanied to Heavengate."

* A light burning at the shrines or tombs of the dead.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

(Continued from p. 126.)

IT is foreign to the purpose of this paper to enter into a critical examination of Marlowe's productions individually, or his character as a writer generally; but I must repeat what was advanced at the commencement of this article, that Shakspeare was under far more extensive obligations to him than is generally imagined; and that to him, Greene, Peele, Nash, or Kyd, must be allotted the honour of having commenced that species of composition styled our "Romantic Drama," which Mr. Campbell, in his "Specimens" (adopting the dictum of others), assigns without a shadow of justice to Shakspeare alone. That Marlowe, if he wrote "Tamburlaine," wrote also the old "King John," is incontestibly proved by the Prologue to that play. That he was the author of "The Contention of York and Lancaster" (subsequently retouched by Shakspeare and styled Henry VI.), is almost equally certain; and I feel confident that the old "Taming of the Shrew," 1594; "Titus Andronicus," and perhaps "Lochrine," also proceeded from his pen. Not only in particular passages, where the language is verbatim the same as in his acknowledged works, but in the general tone of thought and mode of expression, the incessant classical allusions, introduced, as it would seem, merely to display the writer's learning; and, in short, in every marked characteristic of Marlowe's style, the resemblance is so striking, that I think no one who takes the trouble to examine into the subject will hesitate a moment to subscribe to the correctness of my opinion. Could I flatter myself that the topic possessed sufficient interest to warrant my occupying a page or two with citations from the plays in question, in support of what I have advanced, I should gladly enter upon the task; but, to the majority of readers, a further pursuit of the inquiry might seem merely tedious and unprofitable, and therefore I desist.

From the monopoly of the Stage, which the writers just enumerated appear almost exclusively to have enjoyed for some years previous to the commencement of Shakspeare's career as a dramatist, they doubtless derived much profit as well as reputation; and it may therefore be readily imagined that the appearance upon the scene of

this formidable rival was regarded with strong feelings of jealousy and chagrin. In fact, we are furnished with sufficient evidence that such was actually the case, by a letter in Robert Greene's "Groat's-worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance," published, as the title-page expresses, "at his dying request," which is one of the most curious, and, from its connexion with celebrated names, most interesting morsels that black-letter literature can furnish. Some parts of it are printed in the Variorum Shakspeare, but not very correctly, and I therefore subjoin a careful transcript of the whole composition, made from the edition of 1629, which professes to be "newly corrected, and of many errors purged." Shakspeare had previously been sneered at in the epistle prefixed to Greene's "Arcadia," and the reader will not fail here to notice the palpable hit at the *Shake-scene*,—the "vpstart Crow beautified with our feathers," as he is styled in allusion to his remodelling the plays of "King John," "Henry the Sixth," and other compositions of the junta, a proceeding which appears to have especially excited their anger. The succeeding passage in Italics, a "*tyger's heart wrapt in a player's hyde*," it may perhaps be necessary to mention, is a parody upon a line in Part III. Act i. Sc. 4, of the latter piece, viz.

"O tyger's heart, wrapp'd in a woman's hide."

"To those Gentlemen, his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making Playes, R. G. wisheth a better exercise, and wisdom to preuent his extremeties.

"If wofull experience may moue you (Gentlemen) to beware, or vnheard-of wretchednesse intreat you to take heed, I doubt not but you will looke backe with sorrow on your time past, and endeouour with repentance to spend that which is to come. Wonder not, (for with thee will I first beginne) thou famous gracer of Tragedians [MARLOWE], that Greene, who hath said, with thee, like y^e fool in his heart, *There is no God!* should now giue glory vnto his greatnesse; for, penetrating is his power, his hand lyes heavy upon me. He hath spoken vnto me with a voyce of thunder, and I haue left. He is a God that can punish enemies. Why should thy excellent wit, his gift, be so blinded, that thou shouldst giue no glory to the giuer? Is it pestilent Machiauilian pollicie that thou hast studied? O punish [qu. mulish?] folly! What are his Rules, but meere confused mockeries, able to extirpate in small time the generation of mankinde? For, if Sic

volo, sic iubeo, hold in those that are able to command, and if it be lawfull, *Fas et nefas*, to doe anything that is beneficiall, onely Tyrants should possesse the earth; and they, struing to exceed in tyranny, should ech to other be a slaughterman; till, the mightiest out-living all, one stroke were left for death, that in one age man's life should end. The Brother [qu. broacher or breather?] of this Diabolical Atheisme is dead, and in his life had neuer the felicity he aymed at; but, as he beganne in craft, liued in feare, and ended in despaire. *Quam inscrutabilia sunt Dei iudicia!* This murderer of many Brethren had his conscience seared like Caine; this betrayer of him that gaue his life for him, inherited the portion of Judas; this apostate perished as ill as Julian. And, wilt thou, my Friend, be his Disciple? Looke vnto me, by him perswaded to that Liberty, and thou shalt finde it an infernall Bondage! I know the least of my demerits merit this miserable death; but, wilfull struing against knowne truth, exceedeth all the terrors of my soule. *Deferre not (with me) till this last poynt of extremity*; FOR, LITTLE KNOWEST THOU HOW IN THE END THOU SHALT BE VISITED?

“With thee, I ioyne young Juuenall [LODGE] that biting Satyrist, that lastly [qu. lately?] with mee together writ a Comedy. Sweet boy, might I aduise thee, be aduised, and get not many enemies by bitter words! Inueigh against vaine men! for, thou canst doe it,—no man better, no man so well. Thou hast a liberty to reprove all, & name none; for, one being spoken to, all are offended; none being blamed, no man is iniured. Stop shallow water; still, running, it will rage. Tread on a worme, and it will turne. Then, blame not Schollers, who are vexed with sharpe and bitter lines, if they reprove thy too much liberty of reproofe.

“And thou, [NASH] no lesse deseruing than the other two, in some things rarer, in nothing inferiour, driuen (as myselfe) to extreme shifts, a little haue I to say to thee; and, were it not an idolatrous oath, I would swear by sweet St. George, thou art vnworthy better hap, sith thou dependest on so mean a stay. Base-minded men, all three of you, if by my misery yee be not warned; for vnto none of you (like me) sought those burs to cleaue; those Puppets (I mean) that speak from our mouths; those Anticks, garnisht in our colours. Is it not strange, that I, to whom they al haue beene beholding,—is it not like, that you, to whom they all haue beene beholding, shall (were yee in that case that I am now) be both, of them, at once forsaken? Yes! trust them not! for, there is an vpstart Crow, beautified with our Feathers, that, with his *Tyger's heart, wrapt in a Player's hyde*, supposes he is as wel able to bombast out a blank verse, as the best of you; and, being an absolute *Johannes fac totum* is, in his owne conceit, the onely SHAKE-SCENE in a Country. Oh! that I

might intreat your rare wits to be employed in more profitable courses, and let these Apes imitate your past excellence, & never more acquaint them with your admiored inuentions! I know, the best husband of you all, will never proue an usurer; and, the kindest of them all, will never proue a kind nurse. Yet, whilst you may, seeke you better masters! for, it is pittie, men of such rare wits should bee subiect to the pleasures of such rude groomes!

“In this, I might insert two more, that both haue writ against these buckram gentlemen; but, let their owne worke serue to witnesse against their owne wickednesse, if they perseuer to maintaine any more such peasants. For other new commers, I leaue them to the mercy of these painted monsters, who (I doubt not) will driue the best-minded to depise them; for the rest, it skills not though they make a iest at them.

“But now, returne I againe to you three, knowing my misery is to you no newes; and, let me heartily intreat you to be warned by my harmes! Delight not (as I haue done) in irreligious oaths; for, from the blasphemers house a curse shall not depart! Despise drunkenness, which wasteth the wit, & maketh men all equal vnto beasts! Flie lust, as the death's-man of the soule; and defile not the temple of the Holy Ghost! Abhor those epicures, whose loose life hath made religion loathsome to your eares; and, when they sooth you with termes of mastership, remember, Robert Greene, whom they haue often so flattered, perishes now for want of comfort! Remember, gentlemen, your liues are like so many light tapers, that are with care deliuered to all of you to maintaine. These, with mind-puft wrath, may be extinguished; with drunkennesse put out; with negligence let fall; for, man's time of itselfe is not so short, but it is more shortened by sinne. The fire of my light is now at the last snuffe, & the want of wherewith to sustaine it; there is no substance for life to feed on. Trust not, then, (I beseech ye) to such weake stayes; for, they are as changeable in minde, as in many attires! Well, my hand is tyred; & I am forc't to leaue, where I would begin; for, a whole booke cannot containe the wrongs which I am forc't to knit vp in some few lines of words.

“*Desirous that you should liue, though himselfe be dying,*

“ROBERT GREENE.”

They say, “the words of dying men enforce attention, like deep harmony;” but it is, a lamentable truth that, in this instance, the warning failed of its due effect, and that Greene's impressive admonition had no influence upon his reckless companions in folly, or, if at all thought of, was quickly forgotten. What a touching interest is imparted to those solemn words which form the peroration of his address to

Marlowe, by the reflection that the fulfilment of his prediction followed hard upon its delivery, as if the expiring rake had been gifted with a foresight of that terrible judgment which was destined speedily to overwhelm the partner of his debaucheries!

“The sunset of life gave him mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before!”

His exhortation, however, upon which much stress has been laid as conclusively deciding the question of Marlowe's scepticism, and which in truth tells more strongly against him than all the suspicious narratives handed down to us by the Puritans, will appear, when attentively considered, and when allowance is made for the hyperbolical strain in which it is composed, to be nothing more than such an anxious warning as might well be addressed by a repentant dying rake to his dissolute companions in guilt, even though the said companions were not professed blasphemers and atheists. We find, moreover, from Chetle's “Kind Harts' Dreame,” 1592, that Marlowe was deeply offended by Greene's address: but would this have been the case with an avowed and shameless sceptic, such as he has been described? A man who prided himself on his atheism and debauchery, would have been quite indifferent about the charge, or would rather have gloried in it.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

YOUR obliging reception of my former contribution, emboldens me to offer you my attempt to paraphrase the chapter next in succession of the Prophet Zechariah. It is not so rich in its allusions as the preceding, but it furnishes valuable subjects for reflection. It contains what may induce us to believe that if the Jewish nation be now very near the eve of some great event occurring in their favour, the ill-judged endeavours of certain advocates are not calculated to promote it. That our House of Parliament should exhibit as motley an assembly as the Royal Exchange, cannot be the wish of any true-born Englishman. But it is of more serious importance to consider that a permission or encouragement to that people to strike a deeper root in our soil, may be inconsistent with the promises made to them in the Jewish Scriptures, and ought not to be desired by any who believe in them. The accomplished

Member for Oxford has already shown himself to be on the alert on this question. I wish our self-termed Philo-Judeans were equally clear-sighted.

ZECHARIAH.—Chap. x.

YET are their prayers requir'd: ask of the Lord,

And He shall give you fertilizing rains;
The former which may cause the seed to swell,
And burst, and germinate; and showers in Spring

To fill the tender blade, and o'er your pastures
To spread the mantle of luxuriant herbage.

Not so your Idols—for how vain their comforts!

False were the words they utter'd by diviners,
Who bade you trust in dreams false as themselves;

And visions of futurity misled you.

'Twas therefore as a flock without a guide,
A prey to terrors, or in lewd excess

Ye indulged, and fell o'er steep, or loosely
revell'd:

Hence I chastis'd these goats; my fury kindled
'Gainst those who pamper'd them; but the
house of Judah,

My sheep, I visited, I strengthened them,
And made them as a warhorse in the field.

From them shall issue forth a valiant leader,*
On whom they may depend, skill'd in the bow,
And follow'd by a powerful champion-train.

Thus, too, in later times, under my favour,
Shall they be strong in fight; opposing
squadrons

Shall they disperse, and trample in the mire.
And Joseph will I save, his House restore

As though I had not cast them off; in mercy
I'll hear them as they call on me, their God.

Yea, scatter'd Ephraim shall be mighty, be
More numerous, more dispers'd, now waxing
strong,

As one whom wine hath hearten'd; yea, his
As they behold my deeds, shall bless the Lord.

In distant lands though they be thickly scatter'd,

As grain in seed-time, though they yield
An hundred-fold, yet will I gather them
From Egypt, from Assyria: through the bed
Of ocean and of Jordan a dry path

Shall open to admit them on their way:

I'll sorely bruise the pride of every power

That would detain them, when I turn again

My people who remember me. The signal

For their recall shall be that hissing sign

On which my Servant, in the wilderness,

Bade Israel look;—for the uplifted Saviour

Hath their redemption sealed. They and
their children

In Sion shall again enjoy repose—

Shall spread on Lebanon, o'er people Gilead;

Scarce shall the land suffice to hold their
numbers.

Yea! saith the Lord, the blessing of my name
Shall give them strength, and my directing

Spirit

Shall guide their ways in innocence and peace.

Yours, &c.

X.

* Judas Maccabæus.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K. C. B. late Governor of Madras, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Private Papers. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn and Bentley.

THE life of a military man, whose professional career for nearly fifty years was confined to an Indian empire, does not appear on a first impression to promise much that would satisfy the curiosity of the soldier, or interest the feelings of the general reader. Two octavo volumes would be a startling announcement, even were the subject of the biographer more familiar to our ears than the apathy which belongs to British India will permit any of her heroes and statesmen to be. These were our first thoughts on opening the volumes before us; and it will be no less our pleasure than our duty to remove such erroneous impressions from the minds of those who shall take up the *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*: for a more valuable addition to the recorded lives of British worthies, has not been presented, than that which forms the subject of our present notice. To those who are looking forward with so much anxiety to the intentions of our Legislature, as it respects the renewal of the East India Company's charter, ample materials will here be furnished for a better acquaintance with the bearings of this important question, while to the young who are about to enter, or are already engaged in the public service, the recorded life of Sir Thomas Munro teaches this important lesson, that "there is no prize beyond the grasp of talent, provided it be accompanied by industry, and a strictly honourable conduct."

Sir Thomas Munro entered the service of the Company with no extraordinary recommendations, as a cadet; his course was one of undeviating honour and integrity; and he died Governor of Madras. It is no answer to our proposition, to say that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." We know that honours and rewards have been poured on the heads of the unworthy, but we contend that no one whose beginnings were in humble life, ever graduated

with love and respect to the object of a virtuous ambition, whose course, amidst dangers, difficulties, and temptations, did not lie in the manly path of honourable industry, and whose "doings were not ordered" by virtue and truth.

Sir Thomas Munro was born at Glasgow, 1761. He was the son of a respectable merchant, and was destined for the same calling. At school he had given indications of those moral and personal gifts for which he was throughout life distinguished; and the failure of his father in business, when young Munro was of an age to accept of an appointment, diverted, we think fortunately, his talents into another channel. He was appointed to a cadetcy, and in 1779 quitted home, "a solitary adventurer, to push his way through life."

To follow Mr. Gleig, with any thing like minuteness of detail, through the course of the busy and honourable life he has narrated with so much fidelity, would far exceed our limits. We will content ourselves, after strongly recommending the volumes to general perusal, with selecting, as we proceed, passages interesting in themselves, or illustrative of the habits and character of British India.

The maiden campaign of Munro was a brisk one. He arrived in India at the beginning of 1780. In June of the same year he joined the army acting against Hyder Ally, one of the most absolute monarchs and consummate generals of his age. He shared the glories and reverses of this army, until the definitive treaty with Tippoo in 1784.

The following letter to his mother, written about the year 1787, is in a beautiful strain of filial affection:

"Dear Madam, *Tanjore, 10th Nov. 1785.*

"Though my situation is not such as I might have expected, had Sir Eyre Coote lived, yet I still look forward with hope, and do not despair of seeing it bettered. The only cause I have for repining, is my inability to assist my father as I wish, and the hearing that your spirits are so much affected by the loss of his fortune. Yet I cannot but think that you have many reasons for rejoicing. None of your children have been taken from you; and though they can-

not put you in a state of affluence, they can place you beyond the reach of want. The time will come, I hope, when they will be able to do more, and to make the latter days of your life as happy as the first. When I compare your situation with that of most mothers whom I remember, I think that you have as little reason for grieving as any of them. Many that are rich, are unhappy in their families. The loss of fortune is but a partial evil; you are in no danger of experiencing the much heavier one—of having unthankful children. The friends that deserted you with your fortune were unworthy of your society; those that deserved your friendship have not forsaken you.

“Alexander and I have agreed to remit my father 100*l.* a year between us. If the arrears which Lord Macartney detained are paid, I will send 200*l.* in the course of the year 1786. John Napier will tell you the reason why it was not in my power to send more.”—i. p. 67.

The movements of both armies, on the renewal of the war with Tippoo, are given with singular vigour and animation in letters to his father. These descriptions unite all the best qualities of a military historian, and they will form invaluable documents for future writers on Indian campaigns. To give any specimen by which to judge of their merits, would be impossible; they are too closely connected for separation.

“The following extract,” says Mr. Gleig, “from Letters addressed to his brother on his first arrival in India, deserves to be studied by all young men when first starting into life.”

“Though I am, in many respects, a greater boy than you; yet, as I have had the start of you in this country, I will venture to give you some hints. Do not wonder at any thing you see; or if you do, keep it to yourself. Do not pester people with questions about me, for men in general are as much disgusted with hearing a person talk of his relations as of himself. My father says you are diffident. I rejoice to hear it; for it is a fault more easily corrected than forwardness. You have no reason to be alarmed at what is called launching out into the world. A little experience will convince you, that it is composed neither of wiser nor of better people than you have seen in small circles. Play your own character without affectation, and be assured that it will soon procure you friends. Do not distrust your own medical skill; if you do, you are a wonderful doctor. In this country, a good understanding, sound principles, and consistency of character, will do more for you than a thousand disco-

veries concerning muscular motion.”—i. p. 139.

In 1792 a treaty of peace was signed with Tippoo, and Mr. Munro passed from the military to the civil service. From the general ignorance of the Company's servants, of the language spoken in the ceded provinces, Lord Cornwallis was compelled to make choice of military men for the collecting of the revenue, and for the purpose of reconciling the inhabitants to their new masters. Amongst those selected, from his knowledge of the eastern dialects, was Mr. Munro, and we find him, until 1799, engaged in civil occupations. His letters to his family during this period, contain descriptions of Indian habits, manners, customs, and superstitions, in the highest degree instructive and amusing. With a mind vigorous in the extreme, and neither enervated by climate nor emasculated by indulgence, he looks around him with the eye of a Christian, a philosopher, and a statesman, and describes what he sees with a clearness and precision, indicative at once of the strength of his talent and the soundness of his judgment.

In 1807, as Colonel Munro, he returned to England, after a residence in India of seven and twenty years, during which period he had been actively employed either as a military or civil officer. He had discharged more arduous and important duties than ever before fell to the share of a British functionary in the East, and his talents both for business and war were acknowledged on all hands to be of the very highest order. This is the eulogy of his biographer, and it is more than justified by the narrative of his services.

During the residence of Col. Munro in England, he was called upon to give evidence before the House of Commons; and of all the witnesses examined on the question of a renewal of the Company's charter, Colonel Munro is stated to have made the deepest impression on the House, “by the comprehensiveness of his views, by the promptitude and intelligibility of his answers, and by the judgment and sound discretion which characterized every sentiment to which he gave utterance.”

A very able paper was also drawn up by Colonel Munro on this important subject, and it is peculiarly worthy of perusal at the present mo-

ment, when the same question is about to be agitated in Parliament. But he was too valuable a servant to be permitted to remain in England. He was placed at the head of a commission to inquire into the defects of the judicial system of India; and in 1814 (having married) he returned to his arduous labours in the East.

The commission to which Colonel Munro was appointed, after some opposition, had just begun to act, when in 1816 a war with the Mahrattas, the result of a long system of predatory incursions, was determined on. After many disappointments, for his civil services were too important to be relinquished, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the army of the Deccan, under Sir T. Hislop. With what skill, courage, and sagacity this command was fulfilled, it is unnecessary to repeat. The war was brought to a successful issue, and the following eloquent tribute to the talents and services of General Munro, spoken by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, will explain at once the nature of those services, and record the merits of this brave officer in language as elegant as it is just.

“ At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without the opportunities of early especial notice, was employed a man whose name I should indeed have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman of whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, and than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some years must have been rather of a civil and administrative, than a military nature, was called early in the war to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poonah. The population, which he subjugated by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts * were surrender-

ed to him, or taken by assault, on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving every thing secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by any minute and extended commentary.”—i. p. 505.

In January 1819, General and Mrs. Munro embarked for England, where they arrived at the end of June. After a residence of a few weeks, he was recalled from Scotland by a notice of his promotion to the Government of Madras, as successor to the Hon. Hugh Elliot. “ Had his private feelings been consulted,” says Mr. Gleig, “ there is reason to believe that he would have declined the appointment; but Sir Thomas Munro was not in the habit of obeying his own inclinations, when a sense of duty stood opposed to them; and finding that his acceptance of office was looked to with anxiety by men of all parties, he did not refuse it. His departure was celebrated with the usual testimonies of respect, by the Court of Directors, and in the December of the year he had returned, he embarked a third time for India, accompanied by Lady Munro.

Our notice of the remainder of the life of this exemplary man must be necessarily brief. During the period in which he held the high and responsible office of Governor of Madras, his time and talents were devoted to increase the comforts and respectability of the European servants of the Company. His published minutes on these subjects are models of official superintendence and of paternal care.

Upon the two great questions, of the freedom of the press in India and the conversion of the natives, we have his recorded opinions at some length; he holds the former as utterly incompatible with the continuance of our authority in the East; and his arguments we think are unanswerable. On the subject of conversion, while he objects to the double employment of the Company's servants as collectors and magistrates, and as teachers of religion, he does not oppose the labours of those mis-

duced, under the immediate eye of General Munro himself exceeded the number of nine; and if others captured under his auspices be counted, they will amount to more than thrice nine.”

* “ Mr. Canning was mistaken as to the number of fortresses taken. Even those re-

sionaries who have been sent out by the different European Governments.

"These men (he says) visit every part of the country, and pursue their labours without the smallest hindrance, and as they have no power, they are well received every where. In order to dispose the natives to receive our instruction, and adopt our opinion, we must first gain their attachment and confidence, and this can only be accomplished by a pure administration of justice, by moderate assessment, respect for their customs, and general good government."—ii. p. 44.

There was no department into which Sir T. Munro did not carry a wise superintendence, and his administration may be distinguished as embracing those principles which he had so carefully laid down. He was essentially a practical man.

We have no space for extracts, but his letters addressed to various members of the Government at home, exhibit the finest illustrations of his statesmanlike and philanthropic views.

India was again in a state of profound repose, and again the heart of Sir T. Munro yearned towards his native land. The Burmese war, however, suspended this intention, and induced him to recall the resignation he had sent home. His correspondence with Lord Amherst during the continuance of this war, shows the zeal with which he entered into every arrangement; and the votes of thanks which followed the close of hostilities, are the best proofs of the manner in which his services were appreciated. It was during this period that a second son was born to him. The illness of this child induced Lady Munro to embark with her infant for England, and the parents never met again.

But we must hasten to a close.

"On the day when the signing of the definitive treaty was communicated to the Madras Government, he dispatched not fewer than six copies of a letter in which his extreme impatience to resign office was stated."

During the interval that elapsed he formed the unfortunate resolution of visiting his old friends in the ceded districts. The season was unpropitious, and the cholera was raging; and to this disease he fell a victim.

We will not attempt to injure the simple statement of Mr. Gleig: he writes as follows:

"It was now one o'clock in the day, and his pulse being still full and good, sanguine hopes were encouraged that all might still

be well; but from that time he failed rapidly, and the fears of his friends and attendants became severely excited. About three, however, he rallied, and feeling better, exclaimed with a tone of peculiar sweetness, 'that it was almost worth while to be ill, in order to be so kindly nursed.' Between three and four, no event of importance occurred, except that he repeatedly alluded to the trouble which he gave, and urged the gentlemen around him to withdraw; but soon after four, he himself remarked that his voice was growing weaker, and his sense of hearing more acute. These were the last articulate words he uttered, for the disease increased rapidly upon him; and though faint hopes were more than once entertained, owing to the appearance of certain favourable symptoms, for the apprehensions that accompanied them there was too much ground. Sir Thomas Munro lingered till half-past nine in the evening, and then fell asleep."—ii. p. 205.

A character of Sir Thomas Munro, affecting, from the simple elegance of the language, and vindicated in its eulogy by the undeviating rectitude of his life, has been given by Mr. Gleig. We would willingly extract it, but we must content ourselves with congratulating England, India, his family, and friends, in having possessed so eminent a man, both in public and private life, as Sir T. Munro, and who, more fortunate than many of the great and good, has found in Mr. Gleig a biographer who could appreciate his talents, discriminate each shade of his public and domestic life, and build up, if we may so speak, from scattered materials of his virtues and talents, an imperishable monument to his memory.

How well Mr. Gleig has executed his task, the lucid arrangement and the connecting narrative bear ample testimony. To the historian the *Life of Sir Thomas Munro* will be an invaluable guide, and an unerring light in his researches in British India: nor can we conceive a more valuable present that could be made to young men about to embark in the public service of their country, than the volumes which have been the subject of our imperfect notice.

The Appendix is a collection of valuable papers, which will amply reward a diligent perusal.

Consolations in Travel; or the last Days of a Philosopher. By Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. 16mo. pp. 281.

THERE were times when the study of philosophical works concerning the

history of man, was especially recommended at the Universities; and knowing as we do, that in discussions about religion, enthusiasm is substituted for reason, and ambition for principle, we have found reference to these *law-books* about the *actual* nature of man, the operation of circumstances, and the practicable *media* of improvement, very valuable. For be it recollected (and it is not our own idea) that the way to acquire wisdom is to study circumstances, to collect evidence, and determine by it. But in the present day, theorists who want to carry certain political innovations (in fact to overthrow the Church), have made the public press a merry andrew of mountebanks; and Ferguson, Kaimes, Millar, Stuart, &c. &c. are never quoted. Philosophers, by deductions from history, have told us what was practicable, and what not. They have poured money into our purses (steam, machinery, &c.) and antidotes to death into our heads, as in the vaccine, and the safety-lamp of the philosopher before us.

Compare the results of fanaticism with those of philosophy. The former has filled the country with such interpretations of the Holy Bible as insult the wisdom of the Almighty; but what has the latter produced?—results approaching almost to MIRACLES. Take as examples:

“The practical results of the progress of physics, chemistry, and mechanics, are of the most marvellous kind; and to make them all distinct, would require a comparison of ancient and modern states: ships that were moved by human labour in the ancient world, are transported by the winds; and a piece of steel touched by the magnet, points to the mariner his unerring course from the old to the new world; and by the exertions of one man of genius, aided by the resources of chemistry, a power which by the old philosophers could hardly have been imagined, has been generated and applied to almost all the machinery of active life—the steam-engine performs not only the labour of horses but of man, by combinations which appear almost possessed of intelligence, waggons are moved by it, constructions made, vessels caused to perform voyages in opposition to wind and tide, and a power placed in human hands which seems almost unlimited. To these novel and still extending improvements may be added others, which, though of a secondary kind, yet materially affect the comforts of life; the collecting from fossil materials the elements of combustion, and applying them so as to illuminate, by a single operation, houses, streets, and even cities. If you look to the

results of chemical arts, you will find new substances of the most extraordinary nature applied to novel purposes; you will find a few experiments in electricity leading to the marvellous result of disarming the thunder-cloud of its terrors, and you will see new instruments created by human ingenuity, possessing the same powers as the electrical organs of living animals. To whatever part of the vision of modern times you cast your eyes, you will find marks of superiority and improvement; and the results of intellectual labour, or of scientific genius, are permanent and incapable of being lost. Monarchs change their plans; Governments their objects; but a piece of steel touched by the magnet, preserves its character for ever, and secures to man the dominion of the trackless ocean. A new period of society may send armies from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Euxine, and the empire of the followers of Mahomet may be broken in pieces by a northern people, and the dominion of the Britons in Asia, may share the fate of that of Tamurlane or Zenghis Khan; but the steam-boat which ascends the Delaware or the St. Laurence will be continued to be used, and will carry the civilization of an improved people into the deserts of North America, and into the wilds of Canada. In the common history of the world, as compiled by authors in general, almost all the great changes of nations are confounded with changes in their dynasties, and events are usually referred either to sovereigns, chiefs, heroes, or their armies, which do in fact originate from entirely different causes, either of an intellectual or moral nature. Governments depend far more than is generally supposed upon the opinion of the people, and the spirit of the age and nation.” pp. 32—35.

Now philosophers, when untainted with hostility to Revelation (and Sir Humphry was one of them), are blessings to the human race. Instead of diminishing the comforts of man, by way of improving his virtue, it augments them, because as people grow wiser they grow better.

Supernatural communications are either contemptuously ridiculed, or superstitiously cherished; but if it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that there are unknown laws of Providence, by which things are regulated, then the anecdote, soon to be related, will show that there is a certain portion of faith to be attached to ghost stories, which is not unphilosophical. The existence of unknown laws of Providence is proved (if it requires proof) by the following fact:

“There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any province, and you will find that

the relations of males and females are unalterable."—p. 37.

Now for the ghost story.

Sir Humphry, speaking under the character of Philalethes, says, that while he was suffering under a dangerous fever, and was passionately in love at the time with a lady who had black hair, dark eyes, and pale complexion, a female figure continually haunted him, in the mind's eye, which had

"Brown hair, blue eyes, and a bright rosy complexion, and was far unlike any of the amatory forms which in early youth had so often haunted his imagination."—p. 70.

As he became convalescent, the vision gradually disappeared; but, he says,

"Ten years after I had recovered from the fever, and when I had almost lost the recollection of the vision, it was recalled to my memory by a very blooming and graceful maiden, fourteen or fifteen years old, that I accidentally met during my travels in Illyria: but I cannot say that the impression made upon my mind by this female was very strong. Now comes the extraordinary part of the narrative. Ten years after—twenty years after my first illness—at a time when I was exceedingly weak from a severe and dangerous malady, which for many weeks threatened my life, and when my mind was almost in a desponding state, being in a course of travels ordered by my medical advisers, I again met the person who was the representative of my visionary female; and to her kindness and care I believe I owe what remains to me of existence."—p. 71.

Now this is ascribed to mere imagination, excited by disease; but though events may be prophesied, because they are foreseen, how can the identity of the figure in the vision with the female be so explained? The phenomena of perception are, as justly observed in p. 214, not explicable by any mediate intervention known to us; and if not of perception, certainly not of anticipation; yet the existence of presentiments is undeniable. "Imponderable agents, such as electricity, possess (says Sir Humphry), force sufficient to overthrow the weightiest structures;" and "fear could not exist, if there was not anticipation." Perception, therefore, *may* be influenced by media, of which we have no knowledge, acting upon hope or fear.

Sir Humphry evidently was meditating upon the prospect of early dissolution, when he wrote these "his last words." The "last words" of a

man like him obviously carry with them authority not merely human, but demi-divine, for the last words of dying people are said to be prophetic. He admits the possible immortality of the sentient principle, but presumes that our souls carry with them to another state only our intellectual power.

"You ask me if they have any knowledge or reminiscence of their transitions; tell me of your own recollections in the womb of your mother, and I will answer you. It is the law of Divine Wisdom, that no spirit carries with it into another state and being, any habit or mental quality, except those which may be connected with its new wants or enjoyments; and knowledge relating to the earth would be no more useful to these glorified beings than their earthly system of organised dust, which would be instantly resolved into its ultimate atoms at such a temperature [he is speaking of comets]. Even on the earth, the butterfly does not transport with it into the air the organs or the appetites of the crawling worm from which it sprang. There is, however, one sentiment or passion which the monad or spiritual essence carries with it into all its stages of being, and which in these happy and elevated creatures is continually exalted—the love of knowledge or of intellectual power, which is in fact, in its ultimate and most perfect development, the love of infinite wisdom and unbounded power, or the love of God."—p. 57.

All this is imaginative. Sir Humphry knew that man could not possibly understand any thing beyond the limited sphere of his own being; and therefore could have no accurate ideas of religion, except by Revelation. He vindicates, however, by philosophy, certain Scriptural difficulties, as the Judaic prohibition of intermarriage with aliens, and the extinction of whole nations, in a *philosophical* manner, superior even to that of Bishop Watson (pp. 39, 88); and he shows that the religion of Jehovah, as embracing the most perfect form of theism, and the most refined and exalted morality, is that which alone is fit for the civilised world. As, too, Sir William Herschell believed that there is nebulous or luminous matter now in the process of forming new suns, and as it is evident that the moderns have produced a far more intellectual existence than the ancients, he is of opinion (p. 280) that genii or seraphic intelligences may inhabit the planetary systems, and be the ministers of the Eternal Mind; and because we know nothing of the generation of

the human being in the ordinary course of nature, so he sees no improbability in the idea that an integrant part of his essence may have animated a human form.—p. 93.

Writings which prove Revelation by Providence need no praise, and it is to philosophers like Sir Humphry Davy, and others, not to such mere public criers as fanatics, that we owe the means of comprehending and accrediting the Divine Will in the institution of our religion.

Of the author we can only say, that it is needless to describe a luminous body visible to the whole world as a star or a sun. It was an ancient piece of mythology, that a man might become a constellation; and whatever may be the physical absurdity, it is certain that there have been great men whose memory is not less brilliant than that of the starry orbs.

Christian Education, in a Course of Lectures.
By E. Biber, Ph. D. 8vo. pp. 287.

IT is not uncommon for a man of talents to be a natural also; and such a person we take this Dr. Biber to be, because he expects to carry a point by mere sneer and insult, which only provoke hostility; and because he informs us in p. 143, that he makes it a rule to *censure* that of which he thinks better than of any other “thing!” We, however, though “gentiles among the Lord’s people” (see pp. 201, 259), are greatly obliged to him for confirming our repeated strictures concerning the follies now prevalent under the name of religion. We shall, from public motives, and in our own vindication, expose some of these.

We have said that the puffs of the Bible Society, &c. are paid for, and exposures suppressed. In consequence of this affirmation, a Mr. Tarn, who styled himself assistant secretary, published a solemn declaration, THAT NO SUCH MEASURE WAS EVER RESORTED TO BY THE COMMITTEE OR OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY. (See our Magazine for January 1829, vol. xcix. p. 21.)

Now, what says Dr. Biber?—*Because* he preferred the Bible Society to every other religious institution whatever, he *therefore* wrote an article *against* it, in a periodical journal.—p. 143.

But his article was suppressed, avowedly for no other reason, but because

the COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY concerned in the matter had ordered two hundred copies of that number of the paper which was to contain the report of their proceedings.—ib.

In p. 259, Dr. Biber informs us that the Holy Scriptures are turned into *doggrels*, by way of an artificial memory. We will not disgust our readers with his specimens; but one, by which the pence table is taught in infant schools, may perhaps amuse them:

“Forty pence are three and four pence,
A pretty sum, or I’m mistaken,
Fifty pence are four and two pence,
Which will buy five pounds of bacon.”

P. 175.

Of Tea and Bible parties, Dr. Biber says:

“Often have I been shocked, when in a drawing room, fitted up with all the luxuries of the world, where every thing bespeaks the Mammon service of the master, and the vanity of the mistress, *after a long gossip, during which hypocritical conceit, malice, slander, and all uncharitableness, were indulged,—to close the scene worthily, THE BIBLE WAS BROUGHT IN,*” &c.

That such practices as these, which Dr. Biber exposes, must cause Reason to retrograde and Religion to be ridiculed, is manifest.

Archdeacon Daubeny's Guide to the Church.
New Edition, with Life and Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo.

THAT “too many cooks spoil the broth,” is a just though homely adage, and in application of it to religion, that of the present day is as full of strange ingredients as the cauldron of the witches in Macbeth. At least the intention and operation of both are, in a civil and political view, the same, viz. dealing with the devil and evoking spirits, which, if they are tried, are certainly not of God; there being such things as “seducing doctrines,” and “doctrines of devils.” The detection and exposure of such mischief is the distinguishing characteristic of Archdeacon Daubeny’s writings; and amidst all the varied subjects which he treats, we have not found a single sophism, so excellent is his logic, and so sound is his argument!

It is, however, some comfort to speak the truth, to be conscientiously upright; and it is a public good, because it warns us against empiricism and folly; nor can there be a doubt

but that all positions of high reason have a great influence upon legislation and example. Valuing, therefore, as we do, the golden currency of the excellent Archdeacon's opinions, we shall presently give them in main points, because we know enough of the habits of the present times in religious matters, to affirm, that he who wishes to be a safe and reputable swindler cannot do better than to begin with being a saint—a harsh cynicism, it is true; but it is our misfortune to judge of religious impression by conduct and disposition, and not by ostentation or profession.

Liberty of conscience. Nothing more than *private persuasion*.—i. 104.

Toleration Act. Only a suspension of penalties.—id. 112.

Bible without note and comment.

“It was a complaint made by one of the primitive writers of the Church, ‘that the sense of the Scriptures was the only piece of knowledge which every one thought himself a competent judge of, without pains or study; without the help of a guide or instructor;’ a presumption which the levity and thoughtlessness of the age have tended to increase. But whilst there are things hard to be understood in the Scriptures, which unlearned and unstable men did in the Apostles’ days wrest to their own destruction; the notion that any man, without the aid of study or learning, is qualified to be an expounder of the Word of God; ‘rightly to divide the word of truth,’ as the Apostle expresses it; seems calculated not so much to serve the cause of religion, as that of folly, enthusiasm, and imposture.”—i. 127.

Nonconformity. The principles of nonconformity ultimately produce faction in the State and infidelity in the Church.—i. 351.

Depreciation of works.

“The doctrine of faith without works has, indeed, of late years been put out of countenance: but though it does not appear so openly among Christians as it once did, it is still, I fear, making its way in disguise. A doctrine nearly related to it is at this day propagated, incompatible, if I understand it, with the grand economy of man’s salvation; I mean that doctrine which represents the fruits of holiness as the *necessary* produce of Christian faith. Persons who profess to write against the gross corruption of *Antinomianism*, may unintentionally promote it, by adopting a mode of reconciling the two apostles St. Paul and St. James, to which the apostles themselves would not subscribe. If, with the view of doing honour to faith, as the root or foundation of Christian practice, because no Chris-

tian practice can exist independent of it, the fruits of holiness are to be considered as its *necessary* produce, not only a great part of St. Paul’s writings would be without meaning, but the supposed attempt of St. James to counteract the wrong conclusions that might be drawn from some parts of them taken unconnectedly, would have been useless, because in such case no such conclusion could have been drawn.”—ii. 393.

Gospel Preachers. It is one of the hackneyed phrases of the day, that the Clergy are not *gospel* ministers. It is not easy to speak without severity of a charge so destitute of truth, and so entirely void of charity. In addition to the inconveniences which sometimes happen, when important doctrines are stated differently in the same congregation, the evil must become intolerable when a direct attempt is made to depreciate the ministry of a fellow-labourer; to alienate the affections of his flock; and to accuse him, however pious, orthodox, and learned, of darkening the counsel of God.—ii. 416.

Salvation by grace. Preachers of salvation by grace, like the gospellers of the last century, should rather be called preachers of absolute decrees, predestination, election, and faith without works.—ii. 417.

Evangelical Magazine. A publication which seems to have been set on foot for the express purpose of propagating schism.—ii. 359.

Every man has a right to worship God in his own way.

“If it were the business of man to make a religion for himself, the deist, the theophilanthropist, the Stoic, or even the Epicurean himself, might be approved; but this is not the case. We are *to believe* what God has taught us, and *to do* what he has commanded. To talk, therefore, in the liberal language of the day, that every man has a *right* to worship God in his own way, is downright nonsense.”—ii. 73.

Enthusiasm.

“Vanity is the life and soul of enthusiasm. This weakness of the human understanding, and vanity of the human heart, constitutes the primary and powerful causes of that change in religious language and feelings, which has by degrees been productive of that lamentable defection from our established or orthodox Church, which so peculiarly distinguishes the character of these latter days.”—ii. 79.

Church-building.

“The most decisive experiment having been made, that the principles of nonconformity ultimately produce faction in the State and infidelity in the Church,

those to whom the guardianship of our Constitution has been committed, cannot better discharge their trust, than by giving all possible encouragement to the building additional churches in all populous places, where those already built prove too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants."—i. 352.

We shall conclude our extracts with an anecdote concerning *Modern Divines*.

"At an ordination service which took place at a meeting of Dissenters, it was observed by a minister who was expatiating on the modern improvements in religious knowledge, that the divines of the present day possessed great advantages; for standing, as they must be considered to do, upon the shoulders of the Apostles, they could therefore see further than they did. To which an old minister present, who did not see the subject in the same light, shrewdly replied, 'that the modern divines, it must be allowed, not only saw further than the Apostles did, but also further, he believed, than even God saw yet.'"—i. 328.

If ever there was a man who conferred honour upon the order to which he belonged, it was Archdeacon Daubeny. He was a mighty pillar of the Church of England, a giant combating with insects, as a lion combats the ants of Africa, whose nest he has trampled upon. He was a Hercules, who ought to have been a bishop, and would have been one, if he had *not* been a man of principle; if there had been any hopes of his subjecting himself to the Omphalè of political temporizing, and sitting down to work at the distaff with favour-wooing courtiers.

To his brother Clergymen his works are an invaluable acquisition, because they show that in the Church of England is to be found a complete armoury of defensive weapons; and he will be ever venerated as *vir justus et propositi tenax*, the greatest of the surviving few who have not yet compromised their professional integrity.

Stories of popular Voyages and Travels, with Illustrations. Travels in Turkey, with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Constantinople, &c. &c. With a preliminary Sketch of the History and Geography of the Empire. 16mo. pp. 279.

THOUGH Islamism produces "the desolation of nature and the destruction of man," yet Mohammed "even
GENT. MAG. March, 1830.

in the latest struggles of expiring being, clung to his apostolical pretensions with the same pertinacity and zeal, that he had displayed in the triumphant period of his career."—p. 4.

Thus does it appear that enthusiasm on his part, and ignorance on that of the people, laid the foundation of a curse which a diffusion of knowledge would have blown into air.

Oriental manners are well known to us from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments and Lady M. W. Montagu's Letters. The following passage is a further illustration:

"The ladies are always in full dress, which is splendid and becoming. Mr. Madden never saw them wear turbans. The hair is generally plaited in an embroidered piece of gauze, and circling the head, on which are all the fair one's pearls and diamonds, depends in rich clusters to the waist, frequently much lower, and is then confined by a great number of little gold ornaments. In Turkish houses the apartments of the harem are commonly the largest. Those of the wealthy are gaudily decorated; the ceilings rudely painted in fresco; the pannels and cornices gilt; and the walls furnished with various repositories, carved after the Moresco fashion, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

"A marble fountain usually occupies the centre of the sitting room, and soothes the ear with the murmur of its waters. The only furniture in the chamber is the divan,* which extends around its walls. The cover is of the finest cloth, the cushions of blue or purple velvet; and the most grateful perfumes burning beside it, diffuse their aroma around. When the ladies dine, rich carpets are spread on the marble floor, on which they sit after the oriental fashion. One dish is served up at a time, unaccompanied by any carving utensil, and the fingers of a party of beauties are employed in disuniting the bones of a fowl, or partitioning a leg of mutton."—p. 192.

"It is almost impossible," says our author, "for a Frank to estimate the Ottoman character correctly." To us it appears to have the customary virtues and vices of the savage. The following picture is extracted from Mr. Madden's work:

"A Constantinople man of quality is a slow-paced biped, of a grave aspect, and a haughty carriage; he assumes an indolent air and shuffling gait; the former is *nonchalance*, the latter *bon-ton*. He wears his

* A print of the interior of a divan may be seen in Sir Robert Ainslie's *Egyptian Views*.—REV.

turban over his right eye, sports a nosegay in his bosom, and is generally to be distinguished from the million by the magnitude of his pantaloons. He sits for hours smoking his *chibougue*, wrapped up in a reverie. He has been educated in the imperial *se-raglio*; and after serving his youth in slavery, he is preferred to some office in the state, or is advanced to the government of some distant province. In middle age he can perhaps read and write, and repeat every favourite chapter in the Koran from beginning to end, but this is all his knowledge, and he turns it to the account of plunder. The grandee, however, relaxes from the fatigue of dignity pretty often; he perambulates with an amber rosary dangling from his wrist,—he looks neither to the right nor to the left,—the corpse of a *Rayah* attracts not his attention,—the head of a slaughtered Greek he passes by unnoticed,—he causes the trembling Jew to retire at his approach,—he only shuffles the unwary Frank who goes along, it is too troublesome to kick him,—he reaches the coffee-house before noon,—an abject Christian *salaams* him to the earth,—spreads the newest mat for the Effendi,—presents the richest cup,—and cringes by his side to kiss the hem of his garment, or at least his hand. The coffee peradventure is not good,—the Effendi storms,—the poor Armenian trembles,—he swears by his father's beard he made the very best,—in all probability he gets the cup at his head, and a score of maledictions, not on himself, but on his mother. A friend of the Effendi enters, and after ten minute's repose, they salute and exchange *salaams*. A most interesting conversation is carried on by monosyllables at half hour intervals. The grandee exhibits an English pen-knife,—his friend examines its back and blade,—smokes another pipe, and exclaims 'God is great!'

"Pistols are next produced; their value is an eternal theme, and no other discussion takes place till a grave old priest begins to expatiate on the temper of his sword. A learned Ulema at length talks of astronomy and politics; how the sun shines in the east and in the west and every where he shines—how he beams on a land of Mussulmen; how all the Padishahs of Europe pay tribute to the Sultan, and how the giaours of England are greater people than the infidels of France, because they make better pen-knives and finer pistols. How the Dey of Algiers made a prisoner of the English Admiral in the late engagement, and after destroying his fleet, consented to release him on condition of paying an annual tribute; and how the Christian ambassadors came like dogs to the footstool of the Sultan, to feed on his imperial bounty. After this edifying piece of history, the Effendi takes his leave, with the pious ejaculation of "Mash Alla! how wonderful is God!" The waiter bows him

out, overpowered with gratitude for the third part of an English farthing, and the proud Effendi returns to his harem,—he walks with becoming dignity along—perhaps a merry andrew playing off his buffoonery, catches his eye, he looks, but his spirit smiles not, neither do his lips; his gravity is invincible, and he waddles onward like a porpoise cast on shore; it is evident that nature intended him not for a pedestrian animal, and that he looks with contempt on his locomotive organs."—p. 185 seq.

Having returned home, and performed his evening ablutions,

"His better half or halves furnish rose-water for his beard, and supply the apparatus of the toilette. After the purification of his person he sits down to supper; the women standing before him until he has finished his repast, when dishes are introduced for their use. Good breeding requires that they should eat with the finger and thumb only, and restrain the external signs of their love of sweetmeats within the limits of decorum. Supper is removed by the host of attendants who served it up, and small bottles of *rosoglio* are generally produced, of which some ladies will take three or four little glasses in a few minutes. A female slave usually presents the pipe to her master; and coffee is not unfrequently brought by a wife, who kisses her lord's hand, a ceremony indispensable in the morning, when none of the partners of his bed that have not borne children are permitted to be seated in his presence. In the evening the ice of ceremony dissolves in most harems, and the phlegmatic vices of the Moslem is wrinkled with laughter. A favourite pastime is to recline smoking in the divan, while one of the married ladies shampoos his feet with her delicate fingers."—p. 188.

In purchasing a female slave, the vender makes a merit of her not snoring nor starting in her sleep.—p. 168.

Demoniac possession has been deemed by most divines to be insanity. It is certain that the Greeks, as did the ancients, so denominate that disease.—p. 265.

The late war has so brought Shumla into notice, that we think the following account will be interesting:

"Shumla, styled the Thermopylæ of Bulgaria, lies in an angle of a valley, formed by two ridges of the low Balkan range.* The heights which surround it on three

* The Balkan is the great ridge of the ancient Mount Hæmus, extending in length from the Gulph of Venice to the Euxine, and in breadth from Fakhil to Shumla, ninety-six miles.—p. 122.

sides, in an amphitheatrical shape, are almost impregnable, and constitute its chief defence. The sides of these heights are covered with gardens, vineyards, and plantations. The Russians besieged it without success in 1774, 1810, and during the late campaign. Their failure is attributable to the peculiar skill and obstinacy with which the Turks defend fortified places, for in other hands it would be untenable. It is very large and irregular, like a vast camp. It has two divisions, the upper and lower; the former is Turkish; the latter, called Warish, is Christian, Jewish, and Armenian. All the roads to the fortresses on the Danube diverge from Shumla. Its fortifications are earthen ramparts and brick walls, flanked by towers, each capable of holding eight or ten soldiers. They extend over an unequal surface, three miles in length, and one in breadth. The town is famous for its braziers and clothing manufactures. Its artisans have covered the domes and minarets of the mosques with burnished tin plates, that glitter in the sun. A Pacha, who had been a prisoner in Russia, presented it with a town clock. This, with another given by the same individual to Rasgratz, and one set up by Lord Elgin at Athens, are the only public proclaimers of time of mechanical construction, in the dominions of the Sultan. The population is computed at about sixty thousand. The view from the heights presents an extensive prospect. Below, where the mountain ridges terminate, an immense plain sweeps away on the north to the Danube, and on the east to the Black Sea. At a distance of fifty-four miles, between two headlands, are seen the town and port of Varna, where those who dread the passage of the Balkan, arrive by sea, and proceed thence to Shumla."—p. 123.

Here we must leave the work, which abounds with information, in the present times particularly interesting. We finally hope that the history of Turkey will convince every person of the vast importance of knowledge to the prosperity and preservation of every country.

Poor Laws in Ireland, considered in their probable Effects upon the Capital, the Prosperity, and the progressive Improvement of that Country. By Sir John Walsh, Bart. 8vo. pp. 124.

IT is observed by Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, that when the soil of a country becomes private property, through occupancy and cultivation, a waste population, whose labour is not wanted, soon ensues. From this cause have proceeded colonies, and the gangs of banditti,

which, as mercenaries, have sold themselves at various æras to sovereigns and feudal lords. Such a waste population being the necessary result of appropriation of the soil, the question is, what is the best mode of providing for it; because it has a natural claim of maintenance not to be superseded. Colonization, where the invaders usurped the territory of the natives, enslaved them for labourers and artisans, and reserved the profession of arms to themselves, is the most ancient mode. As the free population becomes more dense, slavery declines; and as civilization increases, and with it production and luxury, commerce augments wealth, and wealth dispersed among the people, says Plutarch, generates liberty: but civilization fosters the further growth of population, for many and various wants require division of labour, and as many distinct classes of society. In abstract consideration, when there ensues an excess of population, able-bodied males should find employ in the national service, and emigration to colonies be an additional resource. Neither of these resources has met with encouragement upon system, the waste population has been in most countries thrown upon the land, and benevolent people have recently recommended provision of cottages with small portions of land; but such a plan not only diminishes the production of the soil, but under continued extension renders the country a general abode of pauperism.* The people of England, instead of adopting this alternative, contribute certain sums, which are called Poor's Rates; and these, in their original intention, imply only maintenance *without work* to the sick and infirm, and work with inferior wages to the able-bodied. Whatever evil may have proceeded from abuses of this impost, the *original* institution (as in the 43d Eliz.) unlike the present plan, acted in check of population, and so was a far less evil than throwing the people on the land; nay, while it consulted humanity, it stimulated industry and an honourable desire of independence.

In the present day, the grievance of Poor's Rates is owing to bad management, money payments, and luxury; and as Lord Chief Justice Best has stated, pauperism *must* ensue, when

* Essays on Political Economy, pp. 5, 6.

wages sink below maintenance. Those excellent philanthropists, Messrs. Becher and Bosworth, have nevertheless demonstrated, that nearly one half of the sums at present raised, is, under an improved system, unnecessary; and it is equally certain that, under their plans, accompanied with a judicious scheme of emigration to take off growing numbers, the country may be almost wholly relieved of the demoralization and burden of Poor's Rates.

Under the opinion that where there is an excess of population there is only a choice of evils,—throwing the people upon the land, or giving them money-payments,—the latter has been preferred, as prospective of fewer bad consequences than the potatoe-system, and cutting up estates into gardens, which system, as we have before observed, feeds population until a country becomes a general abode of pauperism and misery. But the inducement which the burden of Poor's Rates creates in the minds of the wealthy, to improve the condition of the poor, and the tendency of the relief to suppress insurrection—these and other motives have caused various writers to recommend an extension of the system to Ireland. In deprecation of this measure, Sir John Walsh has published this truly excellent and elaborate pamphlet. He states numerous and solid objections. Of these the chief is, that the people not being maintained, as in England, by wages, and not having a similar desire of ameliorating their conditions, Poor's Rates would have no other tendency than that of augmenting the number of paupers, already too large. Most truly does Sir John say,

“The Irish have increased so fast, because they have not, as in most other European nations, depended upon the wages of labour for subsistence. They have extracted a cheaper and easier livelihood from the earth. Their multiplication has therefore borne no sort of proportion to the demand for labour, which regulates the increase of the poor in the generality of civilized states. Were the parishes bound to provide work for the unemployed cottiers, they would be utterly unable to devise any for so large a body which would remunerate them. But the wages of unproductive or inadequately productive labour, would differ little in their effects from pure donations or pensions to the labourer. They would equally tend to the increase of the population and the extinction of property.”—p. 105.

Then, moreover, there are no considerable farmers to employ them. A visitor to Ireland—

“Looks in vain for the houses of the better class of farmers and yeomen. The nearest approach to them are a few low cottages, whitewashed, slated roofs, small windows, the frames not painted, and the glass broken. No where does he see the least attempt at neatness or embellishment. The land is generally cultivated, but in an unfinished and slovenly manner. The fences are commonly mere banks and ditches, without quick, a pole stuck across a gap serves for a gate. He meets with nothing but rude cars drawn by one starved miserable-looking horse, and driven by a loitering careless fellow. He finds numerous foot passengers, many of the men and women bare-legged, some of the children quite naked. They seem all to belong to the same class; a frieze great-coat for the men, and a blue cloak for the women, cover, for the most part, very ill-conditioned and slatternly apparel. He passes few towns, and those few consist of a small nucleus of tolerable houses, surrounded by a filthy suburb of mere huts. If he enters the cabins of the peasantry, he finds that their interior fully corresponds with their external appearance of wretchedness and poverty. They are dark and dirty, filled with smoke, and their furniture scanty and of the rudest description. He learns that their chief food consists of potatoes, that at many seasons of the year they cannot procure work, and that the wages of labour, which he has been accustomed to consider as the sole resource of the peasantry, are at all times so low, as scarcely to maintain a family.”—p. 22.

The moral habits of the peasantry are quite different from those of the English.

“Give a steady and frugal English labourer 100*l.*; and if you were to pay him a visit in a twelvemonth, you would probably find his cottage newly whitewashed, some articles of furniture added to his household store: his home would exhibit to you in some way, that a considerable portion of his increased means had been expended in adding to his personal comforts and conveniences. With an Irish cottier of similar character, the result would be quite different. The dung-heap would still fume in front of the door, the pigs would still grunt in and out of the kitchen, the broken windows would still be repaired with hay-bands instead of glass; but probably there would be more pigs to grunt, he would have rented a small field in addition to his potatoe-garden, and bought a cow to share his cares with his pigs. There would be quite as much dirt, and apparent discomfort, but more ease and plenty than before. The

cause is obvious. The Englishman, belonging to a country in the highest state of civilization, has tastes and artificial wants, of which the Irishman is totally unconscious."—p. 32, 33.

Now if there be no taste for comforts and luxuries, how is it possible that Ireland can become a civilized country?

Why does not Ireland pay taxes, like Great Britain? Why is it not a thriving nation? Why, but because it is a nation where the population has been thrown upon the land, to an extent and subdivision which terminates in pauperism?

Sir John Walsh, who has most ably supported his thesis, takes for the gist of his argument, that larger farms held as in England, and labourers paid in wages, is one great process with which substantial improvement must commence. Conceded. But when the farms are enlarged, can they employ the population already accumulated? Certainly not. Colonization appears to be a previous indispensable process, and in default of that, unimpeded removal to England. Sir John Walsh contends (p. 115) that such removal offers no important competition to our agricultural labourers, only to those in the great manufacturing towns. He says, that

"With the exception of the weavers of the north of Ireland, who have been received at Glasgow, the competition chiefly takes place for the lowest, the most laborious, and the worst paid work. We shall find Irish porters, paviors, and bricklayer's labourers; but we shall not find Irish carpenters, slaters, or smiths, or artificers of any kind. The conclusion seems to be, that the really injurious competition is confined to the great towns, and to the laborious employments requiring mere manual strength. There does not appear to be much chance of its encroaching beyond those limits. When Ireland has made progress enough to teach these people handicraft trades, before she sends them forth, she will have also become rich enough to employ them at home."—pp. 115, 116.

Ireland, unlike England, is a bear which has never been taught to dance; and civilization must be the first step to its improvement.

The Clergyman's Obligations considered: as to the Celebration of Divine Worship, Ministration of the Sacraments, Instruction of the Poor, Preaching, and other official duties, and as to his personal character

and conduct, his occupations, amusements, and intercourse with others, with particular reference to the Ordination Vow. By Richard Mant, D. D. M. R. I. A. Bishop of Down and Connor. 12mo. pp. 397.

IN regarding the Clergy as a body, we find that they support all the liberal education of this country, as University tutors and schoolmasters; that they are seated in certain districts, called parishes, for the purpose of advocating morality, philanthropy, and the education of the poor, and that they exercise a salutary controul in check of vice and ignorance. In support of these arrangements, we find that they are supported by a predial tax called tythes, which tax *must* be paid either to themselves in the present form, or if abolished, to the landlord in that of augmented rent. We find also, that the episcopal ordination which confers these privileges, is not extended to persons who have not adequate education, or can be permanently enjoyed, unless character be supported.

All this appears to work together for good; of course is very reasonable to abstract persons, to statesmen important. But nevertheless there are, in this country, persons assimilating those who upon the continent are distinguished by the appellation of "*les diseurs des Patre-notres*" (*the sayers of Pater-nosters*). We have a decidedly bad opinion of those who never say their prayers, because we think that such persons have not sound principles or reason, but we do not think that persons who do say their prayers are *thereby* miraculously qualified to dictate alarming innovations in Church and State. But such a party does exist, and in aid of designing laymen, who have at heart no other motive than sedition, has far exceeded the very humble limits of talents and learning, which are to be found among them, by proposing contempt of morals,* alterations of the Liturgy,† and expulsion of the arts and sciences,‡ except in subordination to their own particular faction. The only remaining step (as they now recommend American episcopality) is to patronize radicalism and Parliamentary reform.

* See our Review of Warner's Anti-evangelical pamphlet. † Also of "Examination of recent Works of Church Reform." ‡ Also of the system of the Rev. Legh Richmond.

Now we, who are in the habits of paying great attention to history, do not find that the “*diseurs de Patrenotres*” ever benefited the country which fostered them; of course were not supported by Providence.

On the contrary, we see in their works only enthusiasm and declamation, some of which have the unquestionable tendency of inculcating a Gothic contempt for science and arts, not only impolitic, but in final result ruinous to the natural well-being, and the progress of reason and civilization.

It is consoling however to know, that these mere “*diseurs de Patrenotres*” have not yet attained to the highest ranks of the hierarchy; but that these are filled by men of discretion, and (although it has been said that there is no more connection in the Church, between merit and reward, than between beauty and strength) occasionally by men of high merit; and such a person is the Right Reverend author of the book before us.

This book contains many judicious remarks concerning the proper discharge of various ecclesiastical functions, and other most important matters connected with the conduct of Clergymen. Occasional notices are taken of some popular notions of the day, from one of which notices (§*Religious Books*) we shall make an extract.

“There are persons, whose opinion it appears to be, that no other proceeding is requisite in order to the propagation of the Christian faith among those who are previously unacquainted with it altogether, or who know it only in a debased and corrupted form, than a boundless circulation of the holy Scriptures. But so far as I find, from the word of God itself, that sacred book was never used by divine appointment; so far as I find, it was not intended to be used, to the exclusion of ministerial instruction. And indeed, when I reflect upon a variety of circumstances belonging to those invaluable writings; when for instance I reflect upon the different ages, characters, situations, and numerous peculiarities of their respective authors; on the conditions of the several persons to whom they were originally addressed, or for whom they were more immediately written; the remote and varying periods of their composition; the languages in which they were composed; the many natural phenomena, the manners, and the civil and religious institutions of the countries to which they relate; the occasions which severally called for them; the nature of their subjects; the modes of their

execution; in a word, all the numerous and diversified particulars which must be familiar to the minds of those who are bound by their professional engagement to be ‘diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same;’ when I reflect upon these things, I cannot but see great reason to be persuaded that the Bible must abound in difficulties, which, as they are calculated to be an impediment in the way of an unlearned reader, so give occasion for a Clergyman to be diligent in applying all the means that he can furnish, in order to their explanation and removal. To the question of Philip concerning a particular passage in the holy volume, ‘Understandest thou what thou readest?’ the answer of the Ethiopian eunuch may be returned with reference to a large portion of its contents, ‘How can I, except some man should guide me?’” Pp. 71-74.

We have always thought that direction-posts are of no use to persons who cannot read; but sudden conversions are now usual, and the nature of things may be altered. There were once, at least, conscientious persons, who supposed that, if books were given to those who could not possibly understand them, error was the sure consequence; and that they were prohibited from promoting such error by a certain text (2 Pet. iii. 16), which says, that “unlearned and unstable people wrest the Scriptures unto their own destruction.” This many get over in a most simple and ingenious manner, viz. by reading *advantage* instead of *destruction*.

The Bishop says nothing of parties in the Church, which brings disorder into religion, and are doing indescribable mischief. The days actually exist, when (as before shown) the presumption of obscure Clergymen is so great, that they take upon themselves to scout learning, depreciate morality, and Americanize episcopacy and the liturgy. Those who read history and philosophy, account such projects dangerous to the Constitution and the public good; and such persons to be unintentional dupes, geese flattered by foxes. The Bishops should not persecute; but they can, as a body, circulate a reasonable declaration, which would controul such officious and licentious daring.

Practical Discourses: a Selection from the unpublished Manuscripts of the late venerable Thomas Townson, D. D. Archdeacon of Richmond; one of the Rectors of

Malpas, Cheshire; and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford; with a biographical memoir, by Archdeacon Churton. Edited by John [Jebb, D.D.] Bishop of Limerick. 8vo, pp. 400.

DR. TOWNSON, born in 1714, was son of the Rev. John Townson, M.A. Rector of Much Lees in Essex; and successively educated under his father, and the Rev. Henry Nott, Vicar of Terling, latterly at the Free-school at Felsted. In 1733 he was entered a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1735 elected a demy of Magdalen, of which society, two years afterwards, he became a Fellow. Immediately after his ordination as a Priest in 1742, he travelled through France and Italy with Mr. Dawkins, in company with Mr. Drake and Mr. Holdsworth, the famous author of the *Muscipula*, and enthusiastic worshipper of Virgil. Upon his return from the Continent, he was in 1746 instituted to the Vicarage of Hatfield Peverel, in Essex; and in 1749 chosen senior Proctor. At that time he and Mr. [afterwards Bishop] Lowth were looked up to as the two first scholars in the university; and a design was entertained of bringing Mr. Townson forward as a competitor for the Professorship of Poetry. This competition he would not suffer. In 1749 he resigned Hatfield, and was presented to Blithfield in Staffordshire, by Sir Walter Wagstaffe, Bart., and in the same year by Mr. Drake, to the lower mediety of Malpas in Cheshire. In 1751 he was instituted to the latter, and resigned his Fellowship. In 1758 he had some accession of fortune, and in 1759 resigned Blithfield, in favour of the Rev. Walter Bagot, son of his friend and patron. Malpas then became his constant residence, and he passed his time in the two useful occupations of an exemplary parish Priest, and theological writer. In 1779 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the decree of D.D. by diploma, and in 1783 Lord North offered him the Regius Professorship of Divinity. In 1790 he was attacked with a painful disease, which was the first symptom of approaching dissolution; and by a singular coincidence, a Sermon on Prov. xxvii. 1, "Boast not thyself of tomorrow," &c. was the first that he preached in Malpas Church; and another on the same text happened to be

his last. On April 15, 1792, he died. Having been disappointed in an attachment, he never married.

Professional character was far more distinctly marked in the clergy of those days, than it is now. They were, with only a rare exception, of the same age, as like one another as clocks. Their dress, furniture, equipages, and modes of living, were professional; and the "*trop du monde pour un ministre*" was studiously shunned. A pipe, a newspaper, a rubber, and backgammon, were their harmless amusements; and, if they did not blaze away in the pulpit, they took great pains to patronize and recommend the good among their parishioners, and reform and discourage the bad. Their conversation was guarded, inoffensive, and intermixed with harmless anecdote. In literature they had a classical taste; and their composition was soundly logical. Parson and parishioners went on in a quiet way; the Church was not neglected, and morality had a preponderating estimation. Whether it was necessary, with regard to villages in particular, for Wesley and his unphilosophical friends to disturb this state of things, we leave to be determined by these facts, viz. that places of worship have been most unnecessarily multiplied, the people distracted more and more with feuds, enthusiasm substituted for principle, crime increased, and nearly all the scholars in the realm held up to popular disregard; all to produce a population of devotees; a measure which the clearest assurance of history shows was never attended with any other result than civil and political evil.

It was the custom in the days of Dr. Townson, to take all the passages in the Bible which bore upon a particular subject, collate and explain them, and then draw a *moral* inference enforcing the whole. It was a certain method of well grounding instruction, and in the sermons of these old divines we are sure to find sound doctrine and sound logic. What is called oratory by intermixture of imagination and poetical figure, was studiously shunned; for they did not write or preach to acquire literary reputation or popularity. We must therefore judge of Dr. Townson's Sermons by the divinity and reason which they display, and herein they excel. We shall

take an extract from a sermon, in which the doctrine of a particular providence is most ingeniously illustrated.

When Ahab seized Naboth's vineyard, the prophet Elijah declared that dogs should lick his blood also in the same vineyard. Ahab, "bearing this prophecy in mind," thought, when Micaiah said that he should fall at Ramoth Gilead, that he could *not* fall at such a distance off as Ramoth, and was sanguine, as to personal safety, so far as regarded that expedition; but nevertheless the event happened as was foretold. Thus Dr. Townson, who proceeds to say,

"There is another evidence of this directing Providence in the manner of Ahab's death, to whom Micaiah had foretold, that if he went to Ramoth he would not come back alive. The King of Syria, with whom he had been so frequently at war, seems to have entertained a particular animosity against him, and therefore gave command to his chief captains to fight neither with small nor great, save only with the King of Israel, and to make their whole attack upon his person. Ahab, apprehensive of such a design, went into the battle so far disguised, as not to be distinguished from the rest of his captains. And, therefore, the Syrians, mistaking King Jehosaphat, the commander in chief, bent all their force against him; but perceiving their mistake, desisted and retired from him. Where to find out the King of Israel, and to fight with him only as they had been commanded, they knew not. In this perplexity, one of them drew a bow, with no particular aim or design, but that his arrow might annoy some one or other of the enemy's army. Who then guided the arm of this Syrian, and directed his arrow, sent at a venture so successfully and surely to the King of Israel, that it found its way through the joints of his armour into his body? Was it not the great Disposer of all events, who had forewarned him by his prophets, that if he went to Ramoth, he should perish there. Vain, therefore, were his shifts of caution and disguise." pp. 96, 97.

The Annual Biography and Obituary: 1830.
Vol. XIV. 8vo. pp. 466. Longman and Co.

WE have unintentionally delayed our notice of this volume, which is one of the most interesting and best that the series has produced. In the first place we acknowledge with approbation the attention paid to our suggestions regarding the titles of the work and its divisions, in which the inconsistencies that we pointed out in

our review of the last year's volume have been corrected or modified.

We have said that this volume is particularly interesting,—a circumstance primarily under the control of no other person than a certain allegorical tyrant, whose scythe, although so certain and universal in its sweeping harvest of the ordinary "grass of the field," is undoubtedly capricious in the extent of its ravages upon the more brilliant flowers of the human race. In the last year, within a few short months, it cut down in the garden of Science its three pre-eminent glories, Davy, Wollaston, and Young.

It is the province of the biographer to cull those flowers ere yet their memorials have withered, and to preserve the remembrance of that excellence which might otherwise be forgotten, from the cause assigned by Horace,

carent quia vate sacro.

This task is one in which our own Miscellany endeavours to be the most active labourer: and (as far as we can with modesty praise a stream in so great a degree derived from our own fountain) we may pronounce the Annual Obituary to be a valuable compilation. Were we to investigate the *originality* of the present volume, as we took some pains to do with the last, we think we should probably arrive at nearly the same result,—that the original matter is comprised in a small proportion, and that the number of articles is less than that contained in the Gentleman's Magazine for the same period. Nor on the great majority of the articles have any fresh inquiries been made; they are transferred to the Annual Obituary as they appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine (we name our work first as being by far the principal source), or the other previous publications. Still the disposition of the contents is sufficient to show that the editorship is entrusted to a man of good discrimination, correct taste, and sound principles; and his compilation is a good one, as far as it extends.

The features of the volume, which strike our attention as most original, are the memoirs of Sir Edward West, Chief Justice at Bombay, and author of several works on political economy; and of William Stevenson, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Treasury, and a writer on statistics, &c.—both valuable articles, and the former a long one.

From the article on Mr. Baron Hullock, "compiled from the Law, Gentleman's, and Monthly Magazines," we will make the following extracts as an addition to what appeared in our number for September, p. 275 :

"In early life Mr. Hullock entered at Gray's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar ; at which he practised upwards of twenty years, with the reputation of being one of the soundest lawyers in Westminster Hall. In his more youthful professional studies, he derived considerable advantage from the friendship of Mr. Lee,* a barrister of some note in his day, who was very much struck with his intelligence and application. Mr. Hullock does not appear, however, to have had much practice, until after the publication of his work on the Law of Costs in 1792. This brought him into notice ; and he rose by degrees to fill the second place (next to the present Attorney-general, Sir James Scarlett,) amongst the counsel on the Northern Circuit. We do not feel competent to enlarge on his peculiar merits as an advocate ; we only know that it was his practice to grasp firmly the strong points of an argument, and rest his case upon them ; instead of frittering away his strength, and weakening the impression, by an over-anxiety to anticipate every thing. Of the manliness of his character the following anecdote affords an undeniable proof :

"In a cause which he led, he was particularly instructed not to produce a certain deed unless it should be absolutely necessary. Notwithstanding this injunction, he produced it before it was necessary, with the view of deciding the business at once. On examination, it proved to have been forged by his client's attorney, who was seated behind him at the time, and who had warmly remonstrated against the course which he had pursued. Mr. Justice Bayley, who was trying the cause, ordered the deed to be impounded, that it might be made the subject of a prosecution. Before this could be done, however, Mr. Hullock requested leave to inspect it ; and on its being handed to him, immediately returned it to his bag. The Judge remonstrated ; but in vain. 'No power on earth,' Mr. Hullock replied, 'should induce him to surrender it : he had incautiously put the life of a fellow-creature in peril ; and, though he had acted to the best of his discretion, he should never be

happy again were a fatal result to ensue.' Mr. Justice Bayley, not sorry, perhaps, to have an excuse for assisting the design, continued to insist on the delivery of the deed, but declined taking decisive measures until he had consulted with the associate Judge. The consultation came too late ; for the deed was destroyed without delay, and the attorney escaped.

"In the year 1816, Mr. Hullock was promoted to the rank of Serjeant at Law. During the few years that he remained Serjeant he was engaged in several important causes. Among others, he was retained by Government to assist in conducting some momentous proceedings arising out of the disturbed state of the north. He also presided, with great ability, on the commission of lunacy respecting the Earl of Portsmouth."

To these particulars we may add from a newspaper :

"The will of the late Mr. Baron Hullock was proved by Dame Mary Hullock, relict of the deceased, on the 5th of Jan. last. The property in the province of Canterbury was sworn to be under 6,000*l.* The deceased has left all his property to his widow, except 300*l.* which he has left to his clerk, Mr. W. Calvert, as a mark of his sense of his long and faithful services, which sum is to be paid at the expiration of eighteen months, and 100 guineas to his friend and brother-in-law, Mr. W. Martin."

Of the memoir of the late William-Thomas FitzGerald, Esq. "nearly the whole has been derived from the Gentleman's Magazine ; with a few facts from a private source." Among these is that his father's name was John Anstruther (not Austen) FitzGerald ; and that he was the representative as well as descendant of the great Earl of Desmond, attainted in 1582. This we have also heard confidently asserted in other quarters ; and to the sketch of Mr. FitzGerald's character is added the following paragraph, the latter part of which, it will be perceived, refers to the same circumstance, and will raise a smile with most readers :

"His punctuality and delicacy in pecuniary transactions, were carried to such an extent, that he would never wear any clothes which had been sent home for him by his tailor, until he had paid the bill. So nice, indeed, was his sense of honour, that some years ago, on the death of a near relation, he liquidated her debts, to the amount of several thousands of pounds, although in no way legally liable for them. He was proud of his descent. Being one day asked by a gentleman if he did not belong to the Duke

* Familiarly known as Jack Lee ; the gentleman, we believe, of whom Wilkes observed, that no man was so well attended to at the bar of the House of Commons ; the reason of which was, that he was continually abusing them. Mr. Lee's country house was at Staindrop, Durham.

of Leinster's family, his answer was,—‘ No, Sir, the Duke of Leinster belongs to my family.’”

The memoir of Mr. Wadd, the surgeon, in our December Magazine, was not, it appears, published in time to amend the article given in p. 456; where we find it stated that “ Mr. Wadd's family had been settled for many generations at Hampstead, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and its most distinguished member was Sir William Wadd, Governor of the Tower in the time of James I. during the Gunpowder Plot.” This statement first appeared in the Literary Gazette, and was thence copied elsewhere. It is totally incorrect; the name of the Lieutenant of the Tower was Waad, in modern orthography Wade, not Wadd; his family was therefore quite a distinct one; and it may be added, that the generations of the Waads settled at Hampstead, were but two, Sir William and his father.

The History and Antiquities of the Chapel at Luton Park, a Seat of the Marquess of Bute. By H. Shaw. Part IV. forming in all Twenty Plates. Atlas Folio. Carpenter and Son.

WE are much pleased to see that Mr. Shaw has completed his elaborate work, on which he has evidently bestowed much patience and industry, and the result is a beautiful illustration of a chapel, a most excellent example of the latest and most florid period of Gothic architecture; “ displaying in the forms of some of its arches and mouldings a mixture of the Roman, which was then coming into fashion, and which afterwards degenerated into the grotesque style prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.”

From the great variety and beauty of its enrichments, and the very able manner in which its beauties are displayed by Mr. Shaw, this chapel is well calculated to form an excellent example to modern architects, whose attention, we rejoice to say, is likely to be more and more called to Gothic architecture, in the erection of new churches.

The work is most appropriately dedicated to the Marquess of Bute (with his arms elegantly displayed by Mr. Willement), who, in the extensive alterations at Luton Park, has preserved these inimitable carvings with the most anxious care, having caused them to be placed in a new chapel

built expressly for the purpose by Mr. R. Smirke, who has also the merit of suggesting the present work to Mr. Shaw.

To Dr. Ingram, the learned President of Trinity College, Oxford, the public are indebted for the accompanying history of the chapel. The late able antiquary, Mr. Gough, in his notes on Luton Park, in the “ *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*,” has preserved a tradition that these beautiful carvings were first put up at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, by Sir Thomas Pope, and removed thence by Sir Robert Napier in 1674, when Sir Robert built a chapel at his seat at Luton, the original deed of consecration of which chapel has been contributed to this work by the Marquess of Bute. This tradition has been hitherto adopted by subsequent writers; but the learned President of Trinity is of opinion, that the carvings came from the neighbouring parish church of Luton; and that they were erected at the cost of a rich Gild or Fraternity of “ the Holy and undivided Trinity, and the most blessed Virgin Mary,” who had a chapel in Luton Church. The Register of this Gild, in the possession of the Marquess of Bute, has been consulted, from which it appears to have been one of the wealthiest in the kingdom.

“ It exhibits an annual catalogue of the masters, wardens, brethren and sisters, bachelors and maidens, in richly illuminated calligraphy, with the names of the kings and queens of England, bishops, abbots, priors, and other persons of consequence, who were inrolled amongst its members, or noticed as founders, patrons, and benefactors. The period which it embraces (1475 to 1546), as well as the general character of the ornaments, exactly harmonizes with the style of embellishment observable in the Luton chapel; and from the opulence of this Society, as well as the patronage which it enjoyed, there is every reason to infer, that it was capable of producing whatever was magnificent in design, or elaborate in execution.”

This fraternity was dissolved by statute 1 Edw. VI. and the next year its possessions were granted to Randolph Bursh and Robert Beverle. This book contains many curious particulars concerning the value of lands, the price of provisions, &c. The accounts of their anniversary or yearly feasts show the magnificence of our ancestors in their entertainments. This curious manuscript was purchased Aug. 3,

1778, of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, at the auction of Mr. Hingeston, bookseller, by Mr. James Matthews, who disposed of it to Dr. Ducarel, by whom it was presented, Dec. 13, 1779, to Thomas Astle, Esq. who presented it to the first Earl of Bute. We respectfully suggest to its present munificent owner, that the publication of this MS. would contribute to the gratification of the lovers of the manners and customs of the olden times.

We think the conjecture of Dr. Ingram, above stated, as to the original destination of these carvings, a very happy one; and are of opinion that the public are much indebted to Mr. Shaw, and to all who have assisted him in his arduous undertaking.

Beverlac; or the Antiquities and History of the Town of Beverley, in the County of York; and of the Provostry and Collegiate Establishment of St. John's; with a minute description of the present Minster and the Church of St. Mary, and other ancient and modern Edifices. Compiled from authentic Records, Charters, and unpublished Manuscripts, with numerous Embellishments. By George Poulson, Esq. late of the University of Oxford. 4to. pp. 316. Plates. Longman and Co.

NO man can estimate the possible advantages which the community has derived from Topography. The aid which it has given to the amor patriæ, to the preservation of fine edifices, the picturesque improvement of the country, the developement of its resources, the felicity of rural residence, the value of estates, and contingent benefits beyond enumeration, is evident. As long as feeling and affection influence action, so long will topography have important consequences. Every man loves his native or favourite place; and if a mistress be adored, her portrait is desired, and even a portrait may invite lovers; and, as person, so place may from description derive improvement and occupancy; and wealth and happiness, like the waters of a drained marsh, thus spread a fertilizing influence over a neglected waste.

Beverley is a town which owes its eminence to an Anglo-Saxon Saint, and an exquisite church, that forms a remarkable assimilation to Westminster Abbey, and from the western towers of which Sir Christopher Wren ought to have taken his pattern, instead of substituting those of his own

mongrel and unchaste style. But, as Capability Brown said that, had he created the world, he would have made it better! so do men of high talent overweeningly estimate their powers.

Camden has placed *Petuarium* at Beverley, and the first chapter is devoted to the British and Roman period. The *indicia* of the former people are distinctly seen in *Delgovitia* (Millington), an evident British fortress, antecedent to the Roman occupation, and a very considerable metropolitan one intended for a numerous population, the fortifications inclosing an area of 4185 acres, a space too large for defence by an invading army. It has not, too, the forms of Roman castrametation. Besides this station, there are near Beverley Celtic barrows, out of which have been excavated British urns, a very fine specimen being engraved in p. 474. Some of these barrows merely contained skeletons, without any signs of cremation, and these of course were earlier than the others. This circumstance shows that the occupancy of the spot adjacent, by the Britons, was of ancient and long standing. In the vicinity was a manufactory of celts and arms, thus described:

“In the more immediate neighbourhood of Beverley, on the downs west of Kirkella, are several circular pits or holes, and other strong indications of the site of a British village, adjacent to an ancient trackway that points to the passage of the Humber at Ferriby. In 1719 a bushel of celts, each inclosed in a mould or case of metal, was found at Brough on the Humber; and in a bank, forming part of some extensive earthworks at Skirlaugh, a large quantity of celts, spear-heads, sword-blades, &c. of mixed metal like brass, was discovered in the year 1809. Along with them there were also several cubes of the same metal, and some masses evidently fitting into the neck of the moulds, in which the celts were cast: the whole was wrapped in coarse strong linen cloth, portions whereof were very perfect, and enclosed in a case of wood, which was broken into pieces by the plough. Stone hatchets, or battle-axes, have also been occasionally discovered in various places.”—p. 5.

As these remains imply the arts of casting metals and weaving, the remains may be ascribed to the Roman British æra. But the most remarkable specimen was a bronze statue of Mercury, found near Kilnsea on the seashore. Mercury was, we know, the patron god of the Britons.

The Roman vestiges are most elaborately discussed, but without any satisfactory result. The various opinions are numerous, and seem to have been caused by etymological and speculative conjectures being substituted for actual investigation, though the absurdity is manifest. Stukeley, when he made his enthusiastic journey, travelled along the roads from a given acknowledged point; and into whatever mistakes his warm imagination led him, he was the first man who drew attention to subjects of antiquity, importantly illustrative of the history of this island, which had before been unnoticed. The varying statements before us have however led us to these conclusions; that Richard of Cirencester's work *may* have been a fabrication, made out of maps and books; that the Itinerary of Antoninus having been compiled so early as the year 124 A. D. cannot possibly include stations subsequently formed, and productive of alterations in the lines of roads; that it being the custom of the Romans to run roads parallel to the British trackways, therefore both may elucidate each other; and that lastly, it is to no purpose to write upon the subject of Roman roads and stations, without previous exploration.

The Anglo-Saxon history is that which is usual, the influence of devotees. But these ancient devotees were agents of public benefit. They included in their useful religion the cultivation of wastes, the support of profane learning, and the arts of civilization. If they claimed a shilling, they conferred a pound. But modern devotees seem to have an antipathy to every thing that is useful, because it is secular; as if they could either have a shirt to cover their persons, or a loaf to eat, or the means of elevating themselves at all above the beasts of the field, without secularization of their followers. The fact is, that all these ancient asceticisms grew out of the perturbed state of society, which followed the subversion of the Roman empire, when men became devotees to avoid being soldiers. All, therefore, which can be said by our author, consists of incident relative to the subject. St. John of Beverley, in common with his contemporaries, performed miracles. That these things were professional pious frauds of the day, is beyond doubt; for Wadsworth's English-

Spanish Pilgrim, and many other books, detail the processes, as regular affairs of trade with the religious orders; and woe to him who detected their tricks, and had not prudence to be silent!

The Norman æra resolves itself into the simple fact, that a population which would not submit to be helpless and unarmed, might be dangerous if outnumbered, and might under inattention overpower the military garrisons. Slavery or extirpation, therefore became the only alternative; nor was it before the reign of Henry the First, when his usurpation compelled him to arm the natives against his brother Robert, that any thing like an equality of condition ensued between the invaders and the people at large. But this equalization was the measure which Malmesbury, who lived in that æra, clearly shows established the success of Henry.*

The modes of action by which great changes are effected, are always simple, either those of necessity or force, and philosophical history only explains the machinery of such modes. No man, however, can foresee what opinions and conduct certain measures may produce. Again, the difference of character between the Romans and the descendants of their Gothic successors, is palpably staring, because it merely implied a preponderance of barbarism over refinement; but there was a strange adoption of Roman customs disfigured by northern intellect; of the habits without the mind; of the things retained, and the taste lost; of interest in the preservation, and none in the execution; of books written, but with indifference as to the matter; and of painting and sculpture with disregard to the graces. There were nevertheless numerous customs of the northern nations, in which *their own* habits preponderated. Although women wove, spun, and performed various offices of the *menage* among the Greeks and Romans, yet the sex was not held in the estimation assigned to it by the Transrhenane nations.

We shall make an extract relative to this point.

Among various ancient nations, wo-

* Beverley was especially favoured under the Norman æra. "Omnium Anglorum tutabatur favor." Fol. 79, b. ed. 1596.
REV.

men were brewers, bakers, &c. and our author makes the following remarks :

“ Artificers were by statute (27 Ed. III. c. 5, 6) tied down to one occupation, with an exception of *female* brewers, bakers, weavers, spinners, and other women, employed upon works in wool, linen, or silk embroidery, &c. If this act had been in the language of the country, the same terms would have been used, as will frequently appear in these pages, namely, *Brewster*, *Baxter*, *Webster*, &c. the termination *ster* signifying a woman (not a man) who brews, bakes, weavers, &c. When men began to invade those departments of industry, by which women used to earn an honest livelihood, they retained the feminine appellations for some time, as men-midwives, and men-milliners do now : but afterwards, masculine words drove the feminine ones out of the language, as men had driven the women out of the employments. *Spinster* still retains its genuine termination ; and the language of the law seems to presume, that every unmarried woman is employed in spinning.”—p. 128.

Concerning the exception made in favour of females, our author quotes Blackstone's observation, “ that women were great favourites of the laws of England.” This favour they unquestionably owed to the superior rank of the sex among the northern nations ; but Roman taste would have shrunk from such unseemly employment of females, as the following compotus of 39 Edw. III. anno 1365, intimates. We give the translation of the original Latin, p. 130.

“ The Dyers' boxes. From Robert Brook for his wife, 3*d*.

“ The Ironmongers' boxes. From Alice de Swanland, 10*d*.

“ The Fishermen's boxes. From the wife of Alan de Hedon, 7*d*.

“ The Skinners' boxes. From Thos del Ile, for himself and his wife, 2*s*. 9*d*.”

Now dying, fishing, and skinning, were dirty unfeminine avocations ; and as regards females, are now utterly exploded. The second extract is the earliest instance known to us of the word “ Ironmonger” (*Irnemangers*). We have in the Anglo-Saxon “ *Ipanrmb*,” *iron smith*, *ferrarius faber*. We presume, that an ironmonger differed from a blacksmith, through limitation to a person “ who sold wrought iron in bars,” for such is Cotgrave's explanation of the word “ *ferronier*,” an ironmonger.

In the same page (130) we have,

“ Given to John Lyly the hermit, *for mending the lane* (ad emendacionem venelle) near the chapel of St. Thomas, charitably, vis.”

Venella signifies, in Du Cange, “ *viculus, angustus, via strictior*,” and, therefore, a lane ; but we think that it implied, more properly speaking, “ a passage or alley, which had a gate annexed.” We form this opinion, from the following passage in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 408, old edit. :

“ Quæ quidem terra sancti Michaelis incipit ad caput cujusdam *venellæ* quondam vocatæ *Bewgate*, quæ quondam jacuit inter cœmeterium Sancti Cuthberti ex parte australi et mansum fratrum Minorum. Quæ quidem *venella* modo includitur infra mansum fratrum prædictorum. Quæ quidem *venella* abbuttabat super communem viam,” &c.

From p. 95, we find that the burgesses of Beverley had license to inclose the town with a wall and ditch ; but Leland could not perceive that it was ever walled, though there were stone gates portcullised. The course of the fosse is still ascertainable. Towns were not always surrounded with a stone wall, sometimes with only an earthen rampart of the human height. Winchelsea was so fortified. (Trivet. 301.) It seems that towns were desirous of having their town-walls kept in good repair, because it eased them of heavier military duty ; and the Kings took advantage of such defects of the fortifications, to arm a larger number of the inhabitants, indeed a *levy en masse*, under plea of necessary defence. Thus King Edw. III. (anno 45 regn.) says :

“ Being desirous to provide against the damages and dangers which it is apprehended may happen to the town of Beverley, and to the inhabitants thereof, by reason of the defect of the fortifications of the said inhabitants, which God forbid, we have assigned you jointly and severally to array all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty years.”—p. 131.

Carts *bound with iron* were thought to damage the pavement or roads of a town more than others. Thus among the forfeitures, temp. Henry VII. we have,

“ Received of John Smyth, late of Cottingham, because he came *into the town* with his carts bound with iron, 1*s*.”—p. 260.

Swans and other waterfowl were fed upon oats and sheep's hearts.—p. 264.

It seems that the superintendants of the Corpus Christi plays were fined, if

their several portions were not well performed.

“Also 2s. received of Richard Trollop, Alderman of the Painters, because his play of *The Three Kings of Cologne* was badly and disorderly performed.”—p. 278. [There are other items.]

In p. 295 is a long list of pledges (pieces of furniture or apparel), which were lodged with the Governors as security for the payment of arrears of the town dues.

The Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany, containing Notices of and Extracts from rare, curious, and useful Books, in all Languages; original Matter, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland; Abstracts from valuable Manuscripts; unpublished Autograph Letters of eminent Characters; and Notices of the principal Book Sales. To be continued monthly. Parts I. II. and III. 12mo. John Wilson.

THE Editor of this *Miscellany*, in order to enhance the merits of his design, claims the credit of originality of plan, and accuses British Literature of deficiency in bibliographical works. The latter of these assumptions is surely denied by a numerous host of English authors, who have dedicated their labours to that subject; the former is a quibble, and nothing more than may be said of any new publication—that none has been conducted on a plan of precisely the same combination. There have, however, been published, in a periodical series, the *Censura Literaria*, and later miscellaneous works of a similar nature,—from one of the best of which, the *Retrospective Review*, the present appears to have partially adopted its title. We may also remark, that our own pages have by no means excluded the topic, witness the course of papers they some years ago contained under the title of *The Censor*, the curious series of *Fly-Leaves*, for which we have been indebted to a gentleman eminently distinguished in bibliography; and, with regard to sales by auction, those of the principal importance have seldom escaped our notice.

Passing by these too common exaggerations of prospectuses and prefaces, we consider the present a meritorious attempt, and will now give some account of the numbers before us. The editor promises particular attention to English History, and commences his

work with three articles on that subject,—*Clapham's Chronicle*, *Baker's Chronicle*, and *Historical Collections*, 1706. There are others on “*The Complaynt of Roderyck Mors*, somtyme a grayfryre;” on the *Jestbooks*, &c. of Richard Head, temp. Charles II; on the poems, in the learned languages, of Elizabeth Jane Weston; *Mundus Alter et Idem*, 1643; *Bishop Nicolson's Historical Library*; the *Chronicles of Asser*, *Walsingham*, *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, &c.; a curious contemporaneous pamphlet relative to the proposed duel between Francis I. and Charles V.; *England's Interests*, by Sir Jonas More; *Wright's Historia Histrionica*; *Sir Edw. Dering's Speeches*, 1660; &c. &c. A very copious list of Works on Chess was also commenced; but, having been found to run to a greater extent than was expected, is discontinued in the third number, with the view of its being printed in a separate volume. There are also analyses of *Panzer's Annales Typographici*, and *Renouard's Annales des Alde*; and a grumbling review of *Hartshorne's Book Rarities* in the University of Cambridge. Some of the arguments of this critic against the study of titles and colophons, will certainly be applied to the *Miscellany* in which his criticism appears, and be considered an attack on bibliography in a work dedicated to that pursuit. The editor should have returned the article, if not with a repetition of the arguments he has elsewhere employed in his defence,—at least with the reflection that “it is an ill bird that defiles its own nest.” The truth is, that in matters of mere literary amusement, the rule of *chacun a son gout* may be innocently allowed; and that all these matters, though of minor importance, yet, kept in their place, have their use. Mr. Hartshorne is blamed because he has selected for his chief attention such articles as are of the greatest rarity. The objects of his book, as expressed by the title, were these, and what else has the reader any right to expect? To give a comprehensive view of the *useful* books in the University of Cambridge would be a very wide field, and one which no author of reputation would incautiously undertake. We are not, however, qualified to be the defenders of Mr. Hartshorne's work, as we know nothing further of it than that it is very dear.

The principal original articles in the Bibliographical Miscellany are as follow. An account of the Manner of keeping the King's birthday at Edinburgh in 1734. Description and extracts from a volume of the archives of the Bastille, accidentally found in one of the apartments, a day or two after its surrender. The finder was Mr. Christopher Potter, a person who was twice returned M.P. for Colchester, in 1781 and 1784, but on both occasions found not duly elected. To escape from his difficulties he afterwards removed to France, and in consequence was in the way to procure this volume; which was transmitted to his brother, a haberdasher at Charing cross, by him sold, and its present possessor is not known. Its contents, if we may judge from the extracts (which are full of ignorant misprints), are much less interesting than its history. A warrant to the Actors at the Cockpit in Drury-lane, from Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, Oct. 13, 1660. A petition of Anthony Babington, the Conspirator, to Queen Elizabeth, from Mr. Upcott's collection. Notice of MSS. in the Public Library at Besancon.

We cordially wish this periodical success; but recommend far greater care in the correction of the press, which is faulty throughout, and particularly where any other language but English occurs.

The Natural History of Insects. In two parts, Vol. I. 16mo. pp. 213. Murray.

WHOEVER studies Natural Philosophy, as initiatory to Theology, lays the foundation of piety upon a mountain, which not a hurricane or even earthquake of scepticism can remove; and he acquires that humility in his conceptions of Deity, and that confidence in His benevolence, which leads him to wisdom and happiness. In fact, he is a student of the laws of Providence, and there he finds every thing that is necessary for his own well-being. He finds, in short, that with regard to temporal well-being, virtue and prudence are the sole agents; and with regard to his spiritual, that hope is a feeling which never extends to unattainable objects; and therefore that, because what may be, is, he has no tenable ground for philosophising against revelation.

When St. Paul talked of philosophy

and vain deceit, he only talked of the solemn trash of Greek lecturers, who made nature conformable to their own particular imaginations, and never dreamed of finding the contents of the egg, by breaking the shell. Mathematical problems were to be solved by the ingredients of poetry, and the truth of physics was made dependent upon skill in logic. But things are now different; such rashness now amounts to utter ignorance of the very abecedary of the matter; and the subject before us, Entomology, presents an apt illustration.

Whoever knows that various genera of carnivorous (especially) and other animals have been utterly extirpated, may be led to think, that it is a general law of Providence to extend the same privilege with regard to all kinds. But he is mistaken. It is not permitted, unless (in confirmation of the Bible,) it be for the use of man. Every body knows, that timber may be cut down and used by man, for most beneficial purposes; and also, that when an animal's or insect's means of subsistence is withdrawn, the genus perishes, because the injury is not compatible with the well-being of the "Lord of Creation." For instance, vegetation can never be injuriously luxuriant, where man wants the soil, but

"The destructiveness of the white ants, is, perhaps, one of the most efficient means of checking the pernicious luxuriance of vegetation within the tropics. No large animal could effect in months what the white ant can execute in weeks; the largest trees, which, falling, would rot and render the air pestilential, are so thoroughly removed, that not a grain of their substance is to be recognised. Not only is the air freed from this corrupting matter, but the plants destroyed by the shade of these bulky giants of the vegetable world, are thus permitted to shoot." —p. 144.

But the locusts, the caterpillars, &c. destroy the food of man; yes, but in how limited and periodical a degree? The general law is, that the agency of insects relieves us from that extreme abundance of vegetable matter, which would render the earth uninhabitable, were this excess not periodically destroyed (Insect Architecture, p. 11).

Insects which feed upon the human body produce a discomfort, which induces cleanliness; and, in a hot climate, where certain tormentors are not to be wholly removed, they are mere taxes paid for that superior production which ensures cheapness of food, and

for that warmth which renders fuel unnecessary, lodging easy, and clothing cheap. What is the difficulty of getting rid of a few mosquitoes, compared with that of providing for a family?—But it is possible that when a flea sucks blood, he sucks with it insects, which have in him a natural enemy. But the most curious fact in the insect economy is, that they are always spending their time in the propagation of young, which they never live to rear, or even to see; yet the care which they take of their ova exhibits parental feeling. Change of season and loss of food is the evident cause of this early dissolution; and the apparent intention that they should not be too abundant.

In a general view, phenomena only indicate that state of perpetual change and motion which pervades all being whatever; for there is not a moment of time in which such being is not undergoing a mutation; and consequently is in action, however quiescent it may appear to us. Every animated being is a pabulum for another, and that another for others; and Brown's microscopical experiments show that there is motion even in atoms of silex. In confirmation of these remarks, we find here in p. 209, that

“Not only man, and the giants of the creation, whether vegetable or animal, are subjected to the attacks of these tiny depredators, but insects themselves must furnish nourishment to still smaller insects; and even the smallest of those which are visible to the naked eye presents a wide range for some puny parasite. The bee, the beetle, and the dragon-fly may be seen covered with these creatures. The spider, at all times offensive, becomes loathsome, when its body is eaten up with *acari*. The common fly must yield up its juices to its parasites, and the

gnat, which steals a minute drop from man, provides an ocean of nourishment for the little hexapodes, which lodge under the ample folds of its body. The minute plant-lice, which drain the vegetable world, are themselves drained in their turn. But there are some species of insects which are infected by acari, whose habits are perfectly unique. Dr. Geer observed a heap of small acari piled on the body of a species of beetle (*leptura*), which prevented it from walking, and appeared to inflict on it the greatest torment. On examining this heap with a lens, what was his astonishment in discovering that the acari composing it formed a chain of suckers! The first sucked the *leptura*, the second sucked the sucker, and the third drained the second.”

To revert to our first proposition—the extirpation of genera inimical to man. That it is physically impracticable in reference to insects is clear; and the reason may be, that insects perhaps form an indispensable part of animal substance. Without adopting the hyperbole, that man is a “congeries of insects,” it is either proved or reasonably assumed, that there is nothing quiescent throughout nature; that matter is divisible, ad infinitum; and that no two atoms are in actual contact. If it be too much to say that all these atoms consist of organic beings, it is evident that all organic beings are only *nidi* of others; and that it is difficult to account for phenomena, without a theory of animation far more extensive than the present.

But we must speak of the book. It consists of a true romance; a wonderful display of divine wisdom, which, as a story, as much exceeds the sublime and marvellous of the finest fiction, as the glory of the sun does the light of a candle. It is a truly delightful book.

We wish that Mr. WATSON may satisfy the public, in regard to his *Plan for preventing Ships foundering at Sea, and thereby rendering every Ship a Life-ship*; and most certainly we think if there can be a life-boat, there may be also a life-ship. Mr. Watson has recently given a very satisfactory Lecture on the subject, at the Royal Institution. He exhibited some ingenious experiments in proof of the advantages of his discovery.—These experiments were performed on a small model of an 80-gun ship, and were clearly successful in their results as regarded the model. A leak was sprung prior to the application of the air-tubes, and the model, of course, soon sunk; the air-tubes were then applied, and the leak sprung as before,

but a very different result occurred. Far from sinking, the model, though completely filled with water, and having weights proportionally equal to the 250 tons above the average weight of 80-gun ships, attached to it, remained above water.

Laconics; or the Best Words of the Best Authors. These three neatly printed volumes contain more than 4000 choice extracts in prose and verse from standard English authors; and form excellent companions for the breakfast or drawing-rooms. No one can dip into them for a moment without meeting with matter of amusement, reflection, or improvement. The compiler has been evidently well qualified for his task by

a most extensive knowledge of books. We should have preferred a classification of subjects; but, as some compensation, each volume has the benefit of a good index; and is beside embellished with five portraits, engraved in one plate.

The Manual of the Economy of the Human Body, in Health and Disease, “containing a brief view of its structure and functions, and the diseases to which it is liable; with ample directions for the regulation of diet and regimen, from infancy to old age.”—This useful volume is well adapted to the general reader, as it begins by explaining the structure and functions of the human frame, previous to discussing the diseases to which it is subject, and the treatment desirable in each case, with the management of children, and plain and useful directions respecting diet and regimen, cold and warm bathing, exercise, and the best methods of rendering old age comfortable. This work deserves to be popular. It is not a book of quackery; the authorities are given, compared, and examined; and the assistance of the best medical advice within reach is in all cases strongly recommended.

We approve of *The Young Wanderer's Cave*, and the three other tales; that entitled “Fagging” excepted. The public schools have produced the men who have most ennobled this nation; and as boys learn there, that not rank but high qualities gain distinction and preference—qualities which they will never acquire in private seminaries, because the interest of the master produces partiality—the “fagging” is not, generally speaking, a serious evil. It may, however, require to be controlled and modified; but it should be notwithstanding recollected, that to rough it in early life, has been and is considered by men of eminence an inestimable blessing, because it has enabled them to bear adversity with patience, and laugh at petty evils.

Captain FORMAN, in his *Present Commercial Distress traced to the true cause; and the best, if not the only means of removing it pointed out*; recommends (p. 27) that manufacturers should withdraw from trade all the superfluous capital that cannot be turned to advantage, and that a door should be opened for the emigration of superfluous labourers.

The *Questions on the Church Service, for the use of Sunday Schools*, deserve unqualified praise.

Mr. BUNTING's *Sermon upon Justification by Faith*, has a bearing towards mysticism, which is not accordant with Mr. TODD's *clear and definite notions of saving faith*, in his *vag.* GENT. MAG. March, 1830.

uable work entitled “Faith and Justification.”

Mr. PINNEY, in his *Code of Health*, well illustrates the advantages of temperance, pure air, and exercise.

We enjoyed with a smile the light and elegant humour of the *Charity Bazaars*, a poem.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, No. 55, denies the statements of Mr. Mackenzie.

The Literary and Scientific Class-Book, by the Rev. J. PLATTS, is really what it professes to be; and any youthful student, with the assistance of a careful tutor, to explain some little difficulties which are not to be avoided in such a work, would acquire much philosophic knowledge and scientific taste. It consists of lessons for each day in the year, fifty-two being set apart at the end of the volume for the Sundays, which are characterized by a pure and devotional spirit. The volume is interspersed with poetical quotations, selected with evident taste; and embellished with diagrams, &c.

The Rev. G. SHUTE's *Organic Pronunciation*, we think excellently adapted to facilitate the difficult and tedious process of teaching children to read. It is the best book known to us for acquiring the import of syllables, by bringing into one labour the double tedium of first naming the letters, and then giving to them the proper sound. It teaches simultaneously, by both eye and ear.

We recommend Mr. CUTHBERT JOHNSON's *Uses of Salt for Agricultural Purposes*, &c. to the attention of experimental farmers. The testimonies quoted are most respectable. The preservation of timber by salt (see p. 132) is very important to shipbuilders.

Concerning *Predestination and Free-will*, by an *Athanasian*, we have only to praise the zeal and eloquence of the author. This we do most sincerely, because that creed, whatever may be said of the damnable clauses, is a full and complete, and truly scriptural compendium of the doctrine of the Trinity, a doctrine upon which depends the whole scheme of Redemption.

The Right of the Church of England to her Endowments exposes the sophistry of those who have disputed it. These endowments are not taxes, but benefactions of our pious ancestors; and, like all other benefactions, belong to the donees. The State or people can no more make a title to them, than it can to the estate of a charitable

foundation; and if it could, it would only be diversion of an unavoidable payment from a man in a black coat to another in a brown one.

Dr. CORDER THOMSON's eloquent *Letter on Anatomical Pursuits*, combats the feelings which prohibit a due supply of subjects for medical students. There is certainly no difference in the abstract, whether a corpse is destroyed by putrefaction or dissection. Other countries, we believe, avoid all legislation upon the subject, and we have read that a foreign trade is opened accordingly.

We are happy to see that Mr. DALE's *Introductory Lecture to the Study of Theology and of the Greek Testament in the University of London*, shows that the plan intended is judicious, and based upon the "Divinity of Christ," and a correct understanding of Scripture.

The *Review of the Arguments and Allegations against the Renewal of the East India Company's Charter*, states, in p. 67, that these arguments and allegations are in the whole barefaced misrepresentations; and that the teas sold so cheap on the Continent are only Ankhe or Ankoy teas, or rubbish, unsaleable at all unless dirt cheap.

Lady BYRON has given circulation to a letter, containing "*Remarks on Mr. Moore's Notices of the Life of Byron*." The most interesting part is that relating to the separation between his lordship and herself; which it was inferred was attributable to undue influence. At the time that Lady Byron first left him, her belief was that his Lordship, in his behaviour towards her, acted under the influence of insanity; and

she took that step, not under the persuasion of any one. She was afterwards satisfied that the notion of insanity was an illusion, and every extenuating circumstance being then removed, she insisted upon a separation, under the advice of Sir S. Romilly and Dr. Lushington, who were in possession of all the circumstances. Lady Byron annexes a letter from Dr. Lushington written last January, in which he declares his belief that a reconciliation was impossible; and concludes, by declaring her only object to be that of vindicating the memory of her parents from the calumny of having instigated the separation.

The *Examination of the Principles and Policy of the Government of British India*, &c. is properly a subject of Parliamentary discussion. It requires local knowledge, and a vast fund of evidence to come to a correct decision. We therefore decline giving any opinion of the contents of this work, though we willingly acknowledge that the literary execution of it does credit to the author.

We know nothing of the causes which occasioned the Rev. CHARLES CATOR, late Rector of Kirk Smeaton, to state in his *Farewell Sermon*, that he was no longer permitted to address his flock as their minister from the pulpit, except that he was charged with not preaching the Gospel (p. 17), and holding a large farm. (p. 21.) All we can or ought to say is, that (p. 15) he acknowledges "being warned that his flock must all be scattered and driven away, and that he had hosts of enemies." The Sermon is eloquent, and exhibits a surpassing knowledge of Scripture; but no parish priest that ever lived has done, or could do, the all to which he lays claim.

FINE ARTS.

MOSAIC WORKS.

A variety of pictures in Mosaic work, of singular beauty, are open to the public in Old Bond-street. They are the laborious accomplishment of Signor Moglia, a Roman artist. Upon entering the room where they are exhibited, we passed by a large half-length portrait of His Majesty, in his robes, the size of life, after the original of Sir Thomas Lawrence, supposing it to be an oil painting: our attention, however, was directed to it as forming the most remarkable and attractive feature of the collection. And assuredly it is a work of extraordinary labour, patience, and merit. The whole work is composed of the astonishing number of one million sixty thousand and fifty distinct pieces of coloured stone. In the same room, besides a variety of small landscapes, is a copy of the "Europa," after Guido,

surrounded by a wreath of flowers, most admirably copied from nature. A small portrait of a spaniel, calculated to adorn the lid of a snuff-box, is finished in the same minute material, and with as close an attention to the easy gradations of colour as a highly-finished miniature. To the curious in art we strongly recommend the patronage of these ingenious works. They are the most perfect specimens of mosaic work we ever saw.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURES.

Death of Eucles.—The subject is taken from Plutarch *de Gloria Atheniensium*; and the painter has represented his hero (after having run to the houses of the first magistrates to announce the victory) as rushing to his own home, and dropping dead just as he reaches the threshold, huzzaing as he falls. Opposite to the hero is his wife,

distracted, who has come out to meet him, with her infant in her arms. In front is a fine athletic figure springing forward to catch the hero. Behind is the father of Eucles, thanking the gods his son is victorious, though dying. In the back-ground are the Parthenon, the temple of Minerva, and the Propylæum. The subject is a fine one, and is here most ably treated by Mr. Haydon. The picture has been purchased by 50 subscribers at 10 guineas each, and the fortunate owner will be decided by lot on the 5th of April. Mr. Haydon has another fine subject in hand, "Zenophon and the Ten Thousand first catching a sight of the Sea on Mount Theches." This picture it is intended shall also be disposed of in the same way as the Eucles, by 50 shares of 10 guineas each.

Punch and Judy; or Life in London.—The second picture in Mr. Haydon's exhibition, is a direct contrast to the preceding. One is the tragedy; the other the farce. The celebrity Mr. Haydon has gained by his very humorous picture of the "Mock Election," and "the Chaining the Member," will not be diminished by this very entertaining and well-grouped picture. Punch and Judy are admirably painted; Punch is beating his wife for levity of conduct; and the show has evidently produced its intended effect on the merry group before it. An honest farmer is so lost in admiration as to be insensible of the danger he is in of losing his pocket-book, from the united attentions of a London sharper, his lady-friend, and a boy who is picking the farmer's pocket. Observing this scene is a London thief-taker, ready to pounce on the thief. A fine athletic sailor, and a life-guardsmen, are put in as fair representatives of the noble services to which they belong. The scene is laid in the New Road, before Marylebone Church, from which a happy new-married pair are driving in a chariot, and towards which a hearse is carrying the body of a young girl. In the opposite side of the picture to Punch and Judy, are a chimney-sweeper and his lady, dancing, with Jack in the Green, and all the paraphernalia of a May-day. We sincerely hope that patronage will be amply bestowed on this deserving and industrious artist, who has contributed so much of late to the gratification of the public.

PANORAMA OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Burford has lately opened in the great circle at Leicester-square, a painting of this chief seat of the British Government in India. The site is a perfect flat, and little more than a century ago was covered with stagnant pools and thick jungle, and infested by wild animals. The banks of the river Hooghley, for a distance of six miles, now present one of the most magnificent

and thickly peopled cities in the world. The present Panorama is taken from the Esplanade, and includes the best parts of the European division of the city, including Fort William, the palace of the governor, the bank, supreme court, the princely dwellings of the chief officers, &c. To relieve the flatness of the view, and the monotonous character of the buildings, the artist has introduced groupes of figures, which, though seldom seen at Calcutta, add much to the interest of the picture: such is a magnificent procession of a native prince, mounted on an elephant, and accompanied by three other elephants, camels, several spirited horses, and a numerous retinue of servants in splendid costumes; in another part of the picture, a devotee is undergoing penance, by being swung in the air, suspended by a hook in the muscles of his body; groups of dancers, jugglers, palanquins, and dealers in fruit, agreeably diversify the scene. The picture is from drawings by Captain Smith, of the 44th reg. The atmosphere well resembles the sultry climate; and the whole picture, which is extremely well painted, affords a correct idea of the place.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.

A collection of engravings, the property of Mr. John Serjeant, which was sold by auction by Messrs. Southgate, Grimston, and Wells, Feb. 23, and four following days, obtained very large and almost unprecedented prices. They consisted mostly of engravers' proofs, and were either in a singular or unique state, or very brilliant impressions. We have room to enumerate only a few of the most choice.—Portrait of Thomas Killegrew, by Faithorne, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—John Kersey, by do. 5*l.* 10*s.*—William de Brisacier, the grey-headed man, by Masson, 8*l.*—The Three Trees, by Rembrandt, 7*l.* 5*s.*—St. John, after Dominichino, by Muller, 1808, 6*l.* 10*s.*—Pope Leo X. after Raffaele, by Lignon, 5*l.*—Nature, after Sir T. Lawrence, by George T. Doo, 4*l.* 5*s.*—St. Cecilia, by Wm. Sharp, before letters, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Hon. Mr. Lambton, by Sir T. Lawrence, proof before writing, 6*l.*—Holy Family, by Sharp, from Reynolds, 3*l.* 7*s.*—Holy Family, after Raffaele, by Richomme, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Another, 6*l.* 15*s.*—MAGDALENA PRAYING, after Murillo, by Morghen, proof before letters, 16*l.* Fine impression, with letters, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—La Petite Ecoliere, by Wille, 3*l.* 4*s.*—Les Bons Amis, by Wille, proof before arms or inscription, 10*l.* 5*s.*—Instruction Paternelle, by ditto, 4*l.* 11*s.*—His Menagere Hollandoise, proof before inscription, 6*l.* 15*s.*—His TRICOTEUSE HOLLANDOISE, proof, 16*l.* 16*s.*—Ditto, with lettering, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—St. John, the Madonna, and Dead Christ, after Vandyck, by Schiavonetti, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Dutch Courtship, after Ostade, by J. Vigscher, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Portrait of Dr. Hunter, after Reynolds, by Sharp, 5*l.*—

CHARLES I. AND THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, by Sir Robert Strange, after Vandyck, proof before letters, 14*l.* Ditto, with the open letters, 4*l.* 6*s.* Another, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Crossing the Red Sea, after Danby, by Phillips, engraver's proof, 5*l.*—The Pope, after Lawrence, by Cousins, first state, with address of Sir T. Lawrence, 5*l.* 15*s.* Ditto, with address of W. B. Tiffin as publisher, 3*l.* 10*s.*—LA MADONA DI S. SISTO, by Muller, 15*l.* 5*s.*—The Deluge, by Martin, engraver's proof, 9*l.* 9*s.*—Portrait of George IV. after Lawrence, by Finden, uncommonly brilliant proof, 14*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*—Wolf and the Lamb, after Mulready, by Robson, proof before letters, 6*l.* 6*s.* Ditto, with letters, 4*l.* 5*s.*—Da Vinci's LAST SUPPER, by Morghen, one of the first fifty, with the handwriting of "R. Morghen," 20*l.* Ditto, unfinished proof, 4*l.* 6*s.*—Cooke's and Turner's Southern Coast, eighty proofs before letters, 37*l.* 16*s.*—Wilkie's Jew's Harp, by Burnet, before letter H to Colnaghi, 10*l.*—His Blind Fiddler, by ditto, first state, 12*l.* 12*s.*—His Rent Day, by Raimbach, 13*l.* 15*s.*—His Village Politician, by ditto, 13*l.* 10*s.*—The works of Woollett were proved to be in high estimation; the remainder are all his:—Morning and Evening, after Swanevelt, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Portrait of George III. 5*l.* 15*s.*—Landscape, after Laracci, 9*l.*—The Enchanted Castle, after Claude, 7*l.*—Four Shooting Pieces, proofs, 12*l.*—Penn's Treaty with the Indians, before the letters, 5*l.* 15*s.*—The Premium Landscapes, before letters, 14*l.* 5*s.*—Landscape with Apollo and Seasons, after Wilson, 17*l.*—Battles of la Hague and the Boyne, 7*l.* 5*s.*—The Spanish Pointer, 10*l.* 10*s.*—DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE, 18*l.* 18*s.*—THE FISHERY, 21*l.*; another proof, 16*l.* 10*s.*; and a print, 5*l.*—Roman edifices in ruins, 12*l.* 5*s.*; another, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Landscape, after Poussin, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Cicero at his Villa, 13*l.* 10*s.*—Landscape, after Pillement, 7*l.*—The Haymakers, 7*l.*—Phaeton, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Niobe, 10*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, a print, 5*l.* 15*s.*—Meleager and Atalanta, 8*l.*; another, 7*l.* 10*s.*—Landscape, with sacrifice to Apollo, the Altieri Claude, 12*l.*; another, 5*l.* 10*s.*—The total produce of the sale was 1247*l.* 5*s.* a sum unprecedented for five days of engravings.

Britton's Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, No. V.

This Number contains one view at Gloucester, Rochester, Hereford, and Durham; and two Views at Norwich, Bristol, and Wells. This work improves as it proceeds. We are highly pleased with the views of Bristol, particularly the Wet Dock. The general view of Wells is also a charming print. Nor must we omit the clever internal view of Rochester Castle. All these are drawn by an ingenious young draftsman, Mr. W. H. Bartlett.

Panorama of the Thames, from London to Richmond, accompanied with a Description of the most remarkable Places. Leigh.

We have here a cheap, novel, beautiful, and gratifying publication: no less than a view of the whole scenery on both banks of the river Thames, from London to Richmond. It was impossible to follow the windings or preserve the width of the river. The scenery is therefore represented in straight lines, as it appears to the spectator passing up the centre of the river. Every object is distinctly seen, and the names of the places, and the owners of the seats and places of business inscribed on each. Its minuteness of detail is astonishing. Every person living on the banks of the river will easily discover what is most interesting to himself. This Panorama must prove a delightful companion to all those who make an aquatic excursion to Richmond. Prefixed to the same neat portfolio, is an excellent panoramic view of London, ably etched and aquatinted by Mr. Clark, drawn from the Adelphi, which commands as large a portion of the metropolis, and as many interesting objects, as can perhaps be brought into view in any one given spot.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Seventh annual Exhibition of this Society was opened March 20, for a private view. The collection is well arranged, and the whole, we think, is equal if not superior to any previous exhibition of the same Society. The Landscapes are numerous and particularly interesting, the portraits good, and the fancy and miscellaneous subjects, both drawings and paintings, highly respectable.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Preparing for Publication.

Practical Sermons, preached in Dublin, by the late Dr. GRAVES, Dean of Armagh.

A new Edition of Mr. FABER'S "Difficulties of Romanism," entirely re-written and much enlarged.

Four Discourses: On the Extent of the Sacrifice of Christ; On the Nature of that

Faith which secures the Blessing of Redemption; On Christian Assurance; and On the Sealing of the Holy Spirit. By W. HILL.

A new Edition of the Hon. and Rev. GERARD T. NOEL'S Sermons.

A Statement of the Nature and Objects of the Course of Study, in the Class of

Logic and the Philosophy of the Human Mind, in the University of London. By the Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, A.M.

Problems in the different Branches of Philosophy, adapted to the Course of Reading pursued in the University of Cambridge, collected and arranged by the Rev. M. BLAND, D.D., F.R.S.

On the Causes which have influenced the Decline of Science in England. By Mr. BABBAGE.

The first Volume of a Treatise on Optics, containing the Theory of impolarized Light. By the Rev. H. LLOYD.

Four Years' Residence in the West Indies. Illustrated by seven Lithographic Engravings. By F. W. N. BAYLY.

The Village and Cottage Florist's Directory. By JAMES MAIN, A.L.S.

"The Armenians," the Scene of which is laid on the Banks of the Bosphorus. By Mr. MAC FARLANE.

Just Published, or Nearly Ready.

Essays on the Lives of Cowper, Newton, and Heber; or an Examination of the Evidence of the Course of Nature being interrupted by Divine Government.

The Three Temples of the one true God contrasted. By the Rev. S. HINDS, Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

The Revenues of the Church of England. By GEO. COVENTRY, Author of "An Inquiry relative to Junius."

The Last Days of Bishop Heber. By the Rev. T. ROBINSON, A.M. Archdeacon of Madras.

Part LIII. of DUGDALE's "Monasticon," being the first of the Index. The Second, including Preface, &c. will complete the work.

Panorama of the Maine, from Mayence to Frankfort; drawn from nature. By F. W. DELKESKAMP, accompanied with a description of the places on each bank of the River, and a minute account of Frankfort.

Panoramic View of the most remarkable objects in Switzerland, taken from Mount Righi. By Henry KELLER. To which is attached a circular View of Switzerland, from the same station. By General PFYFFER.

The 6th Vol. of British Entomology. By J. CURTIS, F.L.S.

Vol. I. of the National Portrait Gallery; containing 36 highly finished Portraits of Illustrious and Eminent Individuals of the 19th Century. Edited by W. JERDAN, Esq. F.S.A. &c. &c.

Tales of Scottish Life and Character.

On the Nature and Properties of the Sugar Cane; with practical directions for Improving its Culture. By G. R. PORTER.

On the Effects of the late Colonial Policy of Great Britain. By Mr. BARCLAY, author of "The Present State of Slavery in the West Indies."

A Clinical Report of the Royal Dispen-

sary for Diseases of the Ear from 1816 to 1830, containing an Account of the Number of Patients admitted, &c. By Mr. CURTIS, Surgeon Aurist.

The Reproof of Brutus. By the Author of "The Revolt of the Bees." The title is suggested by the Shade of Brutus appearing to the Irish Absentees at Rome.

Three Courses and a Dessert. With fifty Engravings, from original Drawings. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

Ranulph de Rohais: a Romance of the twelfth Century. By the Author of "Tales of a Voyager to the Arctic Ocean."

Derwentwater: a Tale of 1715.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 4. D. Gilbert, esq. President, in the Chair.—A paper, written by the President, was read, "On the progressive Improvements made in the Efficiency of Steam-Engines in Cornwall, with Investigations of the Methods best adapted for imparting great angular Velocities." After which some valuable books were presented to the Society, and several new members elected.

March 11. The following papers were read:—"An experimental Inquiry relative to the Polarization of Heat," by the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S. of Oriel College, and Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford; "On the Pendulum," by S. W. Lubbock, Esq. F.R.S.

March 18. The papers read this evening were—"On the Electricity of Threads of Glass, with some of the most useful applications of this property to various kinds of Torsion Balances," by W. Ritchie, esq. Rector of the Royal Academy of Tain; "On the Theoretical Investigation of the Velocity of Sound, as corrected from M. Du-long's recent Experiments, compared with the results of the observations of Dr. Mole and Dr. Von Beeh," by Dr. Simmons, Assistant of the Observatory of the University of Utrecht. Communicated by Capt. Kater.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

March 9. The President, Earl Stanhope, in the Chair.—Previous to the minutes being read, notice was given that, at the next general meeting, a proposition would be made relative to the appointment of a Professor of Chemistry, as also to the defining the several duties of the respective Professors. The presents of books having been announced, Messrs. Everett and Duncan were ballotted for, and declared duly elected Fellows of the Society; and Messrs. Jenkins, Delafons, Willieh, &c. were admitted. A paper on the Tucreum Marum, and a Translation (from the "Journal de Pharmacie") of M. Souberin's notice of Dr. Hancock's "Remarks on the Sarsaparilla," as published in the last number of the Society's "Transactions," were read.

CAMBRIDGE, March 5.

The following is the subject for the annual Hulsean Prize:—"On the Futility of Attempts to represent the Miracles recorded in the Scripture, as Effects produced in the ordinary course of Nature."

The subjects for the Latin Prose composition are,—For the Bachelors—"Quantum momenti ad studium rei Theologicæ promovendum, habeat literarum humaniarum cultus?" For the Undergraduates—"Quæ sit forma Πολιτείας ad Græciæ renascentis statum optimè accommodata?"

It is intended that a second Seatonian prize of 40*l.* shall this year be awarded, should any poem be considered worthy of a second prize. Subject—"The Ascent of Elijah."

MR. ORD'S MSS.

In our Magazine for last July, p. 65, we gave some account of the high prices produced by the portion then sold of the library of MSS. belonging to Craven Ord, Esq. F.S.A. A second portion, sold on the 29th of January last, was not less favourably received. The following were among the most remarkable articles. An extensive collection of Northamptonshire deeds, 36*l.* 15*s.*—Book of Wardrobe stuff at Windsor, t. Hen. VIII., 6*l.* (Mr. Palgrave).—Wardrobe Warrants from 10 to 30 Eliz., 7*l.* 7*s.*—Volume containing the negociations of Sir Henry Unton, as Ambassador in France, 1591-2, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—A long roll of Scripture Chronology and Genealogy, in English, of the 14th century, with pictures of the Jewish kings, &c. 3*l.* 16*s.* (Rodd).—A still more ancient and curious roll, containing the "Genealogie des Roys d'Angleterre," with pictures of the kings on their thrones, and heads of their younger sons: it commences with Athelstan (but appears to have lost an earlier skin or skins), and ends with Henry III.; 5*l.* 5*s.* (Rodd).—Liber Garderobæ, 25 Edw. I. 54*l.* 10*s.* and that for 29 Edw. I. 56*l.* 10*s.* These two lots were secured (we know not whether to say happily secured, at so extravagant and disproportionate a price,) for the British Museum.—Compotus Nicholai de Heigate, being Accounts of Edward II. in Duchy of Aquitaine, 56*l.* 10*s.*—Liber Receptorum in Garderoba, 17 Edw. II. 27*l.* 6*s.*—Compotus Nicholai de Tickhull, of works at Palace of Westminster and the Tower, 5 Edw. II. 73*l.* 10*s.*—Household book of George Duke of Clarence, 1488; this being only a transcript (of the age of Elizabeth) sold for 3*l.* 6*s.*—A volume of Navy accounts temp. Henry VI. 43*l.* 1*s.*

—A volume of 125 Treasury warrants t. Henry VIII. 41*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Privy-purse Expenses of Henry VII. from 1503 to 1506, 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Ditto 1505-6, 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—Ditto of Henry VIII. from 1510 to 1518, 22*l.* 1*s.*—Ordinance Accounts from 1547 to 1553, 10*l.* 5*s.*—Expenses of the interment of Henry VII. 11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*—Escheat-rolls of Norfolk and Suffolk, 9 Hen. VII. 16*l.* A great proportion of the collection was formerly in the collection of J. Martin of Thetford, and this MS. and three others were sold in one lot for *twelve shillings*.—Escheat Rolls of Norfolk and Suffolk, 13 and 14 Hen. VIII. 16*l.* 16*s.*—Registry of Thetford Priory from 22 Edw. IV. to 1540, 15*l.*—A very large quantity of small ancient deeds was sold in bags; there were about 30 lots, which produced from 2*l.* to 3*l.* each. But the most singular and perhaps unique article, was a collection of impressions of sepulchral brasses, pasted down on blue paper, and bound in two volumes of six feet in height; they were purchased by Thorpe the bookseller for 43*l.* 1*s.*—We understand that a considerable portion of the MSS. sold both at this and the former sale are now added to the large collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A.

RIPON MINSTER.

The liberal assistance which the present worthy and active Dean of Ripon, and his Chapter, have received towards the repair of the beautiful Minster entrusted to their care, has induced them to submit the entire state of the building to the inspection of Edward Blore, Esq., a gentleman who has deservedly attained a high eminence for his knowledge in that style of architecture which so peculiarly marks our ecclesiastical edifices. Mr. Blore's Report states that he is of opinion it will cost 3096*l.* to put the building in a substantial state of repair; and he then enumerates various restorations and improvements, which would give to the interior an uniform and consistent character. These restorations he estimates at 2785*l.* making a total of 5881*l.* We rejoice to see that the subscription is headed by the Abp. of York, 500*l.*; that Mrs. Laurence of Studley Park has contributed the same munificent donation; and that more than 3000*l.* are already subscribed. We heartily recommend the affluent thus to dispose of a portion of their abundance; well satisfied as we are, that whatever is done will be done effectually and creditably to all parties connected with the restoration of this very beautiful Minster.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 25. H. Gurney, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

J. H. Markland, Esq. F.S.A. communi-

cated a fac-simile of an inscription lately discovered on a chimney-piece in the third floor of the Governor's residence in the Tower of London. It is in Roman capitals,

and commemorates the second of the three imprisonments (all of which were for matrimonial matters) of Margaret Countess of Lenox, granddaughter of King Henry the Seventh, and grandmother of King James the First. It states that the Countess was "comytede prysner to thys logynge," on the 20th of June, 1565, "for the mar'age of her sonne, my Lord Henry Darnle, and the Quene of Scotland." It also records the names of the several persons "that doe wayte vpon her noble Grace, in thys plase," and has the date 1566 annexed. On a corresponding stone to that containing the statement, and apparently inscribed by another hand, is a verse of four lines, expressive of resignation and pious confidence.—It will be recollected that many of the prisoners' inscriptions which remain in the several apartments of the Tower, were first printed in the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. Some of them are there engraved, as are all the most interesting in Bayley's History of the national fortress.

A communication was also read from John Bruce, Esq. being a summary of the evidence relating to the claim of King Henry the Eighth to be considered as the author of the book against Luther which bears his name. This inquiry is directly illustrative of Mr. Amyot's recent communication of the conversation which passed between George Constantine and the Dean of Westbury.

The following gentlemen were announced as Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year :

Geo. Fred. Barnwell, Esq.

J. H. Merivale, Esq.

Sir Geo. Thos. Staunton, Bart.

Col. Benj. Chas. Stevenson.

March 4. Wm. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Robert Swan, Esq. principal Registrar to the diocese of Lincoln; Edgar Taylor, Esq. of the Inner Temple; and Charles Kemble, Esq. of Covent-garden Theatre, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich, exhibited a brass instrument, found, with some celts, at Pintney Common, Norfolk, opposite Narburgh camp. It consists of a circular ring, about 5 inches diameter, fixed to a spike; which is supposed to have been fixed in a handle. Its use is unknown; but it is conjectured to have been part of a standard. A similar instrument is in the British Museum among the antiquities from Pompeii; and, we understand, a third is in the possession of Mr. Tyson of Wimbledon.

Mr. Woodward also communicated a plan of some vaults in the chalk near St. Giles's Gate, Norwich, discovered in sinking a well Dec. 23, 1823; but since closed up. Some similar excavations in another quarter of Norwich were described in the *Philosophical Transactions* of March 1748; and they

were by some considered as quarries, and by others as places of concealment. Mr. Woodward considers them to have been burrowed for the purpose of collecting, not the chalk, but the flints, which were employed in some of the finest buildings formerly erected in Norwich. In one of the allies is inscribed the name of "John Bond, 1571."

Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the matrix of a seal found in a wall at Dunwich some years ago. It is of lead, oval in shape ($2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches), and represents, rudely engraved, a double or patriarchal cross between two keys; with the legend, SIGILLVM PENITENCIARII IEROSOL'. Of the officers called Penitentiarii, it appears that there were five principal functionaries; who took their styles from the churches of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, and Jerusalem: to the last of whom this seal, the age of which is about the beginning of the thirteenth century, must have belonged.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. submitted to the inspection of the Society, drawings by the late C. A. Stothard, F.S.A. from some ancient portraits on panel remaining in the Baston Manor House, Hayes Common, near Bromley in Kent, the residence of Samuel Ward, Esq. The drawings were accompanied by a communication from Mr. Kempe, in which he stated that the paintings were probably intended to commemorate the conquests of Athelstan, the Saxon Monarch, over the Kings of Scotland and Wales. The panels were unfortunately in a mutilated state, so that all the figures painted on them could not be appropriated with certainty. One, however, was intended for Athelstan, as it wore a royal robe powdered with golden A's, and as an inscription underneath assigned it to that monarch, briefly describing his deeds. Mr. Kempe took occasion to observe on the very early practice of painting historical subjects in oil, on the wainscotted or *lambruscat* apartments of persons of distinction, and quoted documents to show that it must have obtained as early as the thirteenth century. He remarked that in the fifteenth century tapestry came into use, and that the representation of historical subjects was continued agreeably to the former usage, on that mode of decoration. Mr. Kempe incidentally introduced some observations on the use of earthen vessels as wine-cups previously to the general employment of glass. These, he said, were usually adorned with moral sentences, scripture subjects, or figures emblematical of some of the cardinal virtues. One of these cups has been depicted in our Magazine for March 1827.

March 11. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Richard Edward Kerrich, Esq. son of the late Librarian to the University of Cam-

bridge, and benefactor to the Society, was elected Fellow.

T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a cursory account of some extensive and hitherto scarcely noticed Druidical works in the county of Limerick, the principal of which are situated about ten miles south of Limerick on the road to Cork, but the connecting parts of which extend over a track of country ten miles in circumference. There is one circle of 65 stones, another of 72, and others. Mr. Croker's communication was accompanied by several drawings; and we trust it may lead to a further investigation of remains, which appear to be of almost unexampled extent.

March 18. Mr. Gurney in the Chair.

Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq. F.R.S. of Dulwich-hill House, was elected Fellow.

Three papers were read. The first was by Lord Viscount Mahon, on the Violet of the ancients, which his Lordship showed by various quotations to be, not the modern violet, but the Iris, and which is still known by the name of Viola in Sicily.

The second was a letter from William Knight, Esq. Architect of the London Bridge works, describing the appearance of the original structure as disclosed on the partial destruction of the two arches which were removed in 1826 and 1827; and which was further illustrated by three drawings. It appears that the width of the bridge built in 1176 was only twenty feet; on the removal of the houses which were hung to its sides, in 1752, it was enlarged to the width of forty-five feet. The mode of forming the ancient foundation is remarkable. An enclosure similar to a modern cofferdam was formed; but, instead of the water being pumped out, it was forced to give place to masses of stone, on which, when settled, the pier was erected. From this plan originated the starlings. The story told by Stow, &c. that the course of the river was turned, is rendered the less probable from the plan described, as well as by the circumstance of so long a period as thirty-three years having been consumed in the erection of the edifice.—Mr. Knight exhibited a snuff-box turned from a piece of the oaken piles.

Henry Ellis, Esq. Secretary, communicated, from the Musgrave MSS. in the British Museum, an account of some expensive scarlet liveries made in 1604 for the six principal Masters of the Royal ships, the same having been before an annual provision in the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Ellis attached some remarks on the origin of the naval uniform of this country, including a very interesting communication from Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary to Greenwich Hospital. Among various curious particulars it appeared that the first general uniform for the service was appointed in 1748, before which time there was considerable variety, ships, like regiments,

having costumes peculiar to themselves. George the Second, it is related, then selected an uniform of blue turned up with white, from admiration of the riding costume of the Duchess of Bedford, which was made of those colours. This regulation is not on record, but is referred to in a subsequent one of 1757. As recently as about 1783, epaulettes were considered as pieces of dandyism. Nelson, in particular, though afterwards so vain of his stars and orders, in a letter written at that period from Paris to Mr. Locker's father, declared he did not choose to associate with two English officers there who displayed the military foppery of epaulettes. One of them was afterwards his intimate friend and companion in arms, Sir Alexander Ball.

March 25. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

Richard Smith, esq. of Liverpool, M.R.S.L. author of a *Tour in Denmark and the North of Europe*, 1827, was elected Fellow; and Francis Joseph Baron de Bretfeld Chlumczansky, Knt. of Malta, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, an Honorary Fellow.

The reading of the evening consisted of a Disquisition by William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. on the member of architecture called an Oriel; in which that erudite antiquary has arranged, in a novel manner, the various opinions which have been promulgated on the signification and etymology of that term; and proved, by a copious series of quotations from ancient documents, that it was applied with considerable latitude to a variety of erections, which Mr. Hamper discussed in a classification of seven divisions: 1. a pent-house, or covered way; 2. a porch; 3. a detached gate-house; 4. a chapel or oratory; 5. a projecting window of several sides; 6. an upper story or loft; 7. a gallery for minstrels. His notice of Oriel College fell under the second class; the origin of its name being attributed to the porch, which it is probable was the most remarkable feature of the original house. At the head of such "oriel" is to be placed the magnificent porch of Peterborough Cathedral. With regard to "oriel window" Mr. Hamper has not found any such term in the more early documents, although it was the principal object of his inquiry. A circular or bow window appears to have been sometimes termed a compass; oriel windows might be distinguished by angles. It was the embowed window that formed "my lady's bower." In conclusion, Mr. Hamper remarked that, instead of presuming to give a decided opinion on the merits of the various etymologies already advanced in this much disputed term, he should offer a new one, suggested from a general consideration of the significations above enumerated, and derived from the Saxon *over-hele*,—to cover over, which would form in colloquial language "o'er-hele," from which the change is far less in sound than orthography.

SELECT POETRY.

THE BONNY OAK.

By HENRY BRANDRETH, *jun.* Author of
"The Garland," &c.

OF all the various trees that fall
 Beneath the woodman's blow,
 Of all the stately ones and tall
 That in the forest grow;
 There's one I prize 'bove all the rest,
 Nor heed the raven's croak,
 For 'tis by deeds of glory blest—
 That tree's the bonny Oak.
 Some may demur and choose the Fir,
 But oh! be mine the Oak!
 'Tis sweet, when glows the sultry noon,
 To sit beneath its shade;
 'Tis sweet, when shines the harvest moon,
 To tread the forest glade—
 For whether beauty's smile be ours,
 Or labour's rustic joke,
 Still dear to us our acorn bowers,
 Still dear the lordly Oak.
 They say our glory's in eclipse,
 Yet still we rule the waves;
 For while we've oak we'll still have ships—
 With ships we'll ne'er be slaves!
 And should on land our hopes e'er fail
 By Fortune's adverse stroke;
 'Tis "clear the deck, and furl the sail,
 And trust the walls of Oak!"
 The ray of valour's ever bright
 Where England's armies roam;
 But deeds of equal valour light
 The sailor's ocean-home.
 Then should, where Fame or Freedom calls,
 The foe our wrath provoke;
 A glass to England's wooden walls—
 God bless the bonny Oak!
 Some may demur and choose the Fir,
 But oh! give me the Oak!
Houghton Regis, Jan. 15.

ANTIQUITY.

OH! ask not why I love to roam,
 Through gothic aisles and ivied courts,
 When there is Melancholy's home;
 Who oft to some lone nook resorts,
 With sable pall, and heavenward eyes,
 To raise bright visions of the past—
 Again the crosiered banner flies,
 Again resounds the clarion's blast.
 'Tis not the cold, unconscious dead,
 The lover of his father's land
 Adores, whene'er he bows the head
 To mould'ring shrines; or loves to stand
 Where noble ashes rest below,
 Once valour's form, or beauty's mould;
 He would not o'er them heedless go,
 With tearless eyes, and heart a-cold.
 Oh! 'tis another life to lead,
 Beside this dreary life of sense,
 GENT. MAG. *March, 1830.*

In converse with the mighty dead,
 Whom ages flown were summon'd hence;
 The Syr Knight shakes his spear again,
 To lovely Fancy's credent eye;
 The quire breathe forth the vesper strain,
 Of many a sainted century!

The lofty pile of hoary stone,
 The blazon'd shield, the dim device,
 The mere material form alone,
 In vain my fancy would entice;
 But, when the soul stays ling'ring there,
 With strange and magic alchemy,
 The altar beams in vista fair,
 The baron girds his panoply.

There is a spirit, all our own,
 To breathe o'er ruin, till it start,
 In glory from the moss-grown stone,
 And every stain of time depart:
 The monks their orisons repeat—
 The mail'd crusader treads the hall—
 The bow-men 'neath the greencwoode meet,
 And reveillé their bugles call.

Oh! why this sad, yet fond delight,
 In living years departed o'er,
 Doth Fancy urge her tricksome flight,
 Or hath this spirit breathed before?
 Or doth the sympathy sublime,
 Spring from a source that ne'er shall die,
 And thus o'er e'en the death of time
 Reflect its immortality? C.

*Irregular Stanzas, addressed by the Venerable
 the Tower of London, to Messrs. Britton
 and Brayley, Esquires, F.A.S. &c. &c. on
 occasion of their recent Memoirs of the
 "Tower of London," &c.*

GENTLES, the blessings of time-honor'd
 age
 On you and yours! and idle fall the rage
 Of that fell *after-time*, that stealing comes,
 With mining steps (insidious and slow)
 Sapping foundations, toppling down high
 domes,
 Where centuries had learn'd to come and go,
 And glory rested, as on earthly homes:
 Charm'd be *your leaves* against the traitorous
 foe, [may *they* grow!
 And 'neath his murderous scythe still greener
 Yes, ye have struggled manfully with him,
 Who gives a glory like a gilded snare;
 Bidding the eye be bright—anon, be dim,
 Mocking the sunny locks with silvery hair:
 And ye have snatch'd the dry bones from
 his lair,
 And bade them once again be as of yore
 Revered and honour'd, loved and bent before:
 Thro' cloister'd aisles Fame hoots Decay and
 Care
 Whose sign-post fingers point to ye a sad
 —beware! I. A. G.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Lord Melbourne introduced the subject of the relations of this country with Portugal, in a speech of great length; at the conclusion of which, his Lordship moved for a mass of papers, including copies of all correspondence and official communications between his Majesty's Government, and the British Ambassador at Lisbon, and the Cabinets of Austria, France, Spain, and the Brazils, relating to the question between this country and Portugal. The *Earl of Aberdeen* resisted the motion, on the ground that as soon as Ministers had advised his Majesty as to the course he should pursue relative to Portugal, all the necessary documents would be submitted to Parliament. The *Duke of Wellington* defended the Administration against the statements of the Noble mover. The *Marquis of Lansdowne* warmly censured the conduct of Government, relative to the transactions at Terceira. On a division, the motion was negatived by 52 to 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 19.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proceeded to state the amount of the reductions which Government intended to make upon the Estimates. The House, he observed, would not forget that the Estimates for last year were less by nearly 200,000*l.* than those for the year preceding; and that the Estimates of 1828 were less by 500,000*l.* than those for 1827. The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to remark on the various branches of the public service in which savings were proposed to be effected, and which, in round numbers, may be concisely stated as follows:

REDUCTIONS IN THE

Army Estimates	£.213,000
— Extraordinary	150,000
Militia Estimates	65,000
Commissariat	25,000
Ordnance Estimates	29,000
Navy Estimates	278,000
Miscellaneous Estimates . .	276,900
Interest on Exchequer Bills .	180,000
Saving in Public Offices . . .	50,000

Total saving.. £.1,261,900

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that he trusted these reductions would afford a pledge to the House and the Country, that his Majesty's Ministers were anxious to economise as far as possible. Mr. *Hume* contended, that a reduction of two millions might have been made in the Army

and Ordnance estimates; and he had no doubt, by a diligent review of the whole expenditure, that a saving of six millions and a half might be made, which, added to the surplus revenue of two millions and a half, would leave an ample remainder of eight millions for the public service. He should certainly propose a reduction of 20,000 men from the army. *Lord Althorp* was of opinion, that the proposed reductions, though greater than he had expected, were far from sufficient, and would be of no effectual avail to the people. No substantial relief could be obtained without a great diminution in taxation. *Sir E. Knatchbull* was of the same opinion: he believed it impossible the country could bear its present establishments. Mr. *W. Horton* contended, that the disbanding so large a proportion of the army, and throwing them on a population, so many of whom were at the lowest rate of wages, and so many others out of employment altogether, would only increase the evil, and add to the pressure on the labouring classes. Mr. *A. Baring* feared, that the proposed reductions would only serve to cover the deficiency within the year. He could not therefore look forward with any reasonable hope of an amelioration of the condition of the country, from a reduction in the taxation. Mr. *Maberly* had no hesitation in saying, that great reduction in taxation and expenditure might take place, without in the least degree impairing the public service; and he implored the House to refuse the estimates, until Ministers promised great reductions. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Sir H. Hardinge brought forward the ARMY ESTIMATES in detail, during which he stated that great reductions in various branches of the military expenditure had been effected. In the staff and retired allowances, there had been a saving of 27,000*l.* In the War-office Department and Military College, there had been a saving of 7639*l.* In the half-pay, there had been a decrease of 35,000*l.*; by late regulations there would be a saving of 64,000*l.* in the allowance to pensioners. There was a reduction this year of 213,000*l.* The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving, that the land forces, consisting of 88,848 men, be maintained for the service of the country. *Colonel Davies* moved as an amendment, that the estimates should only be taken for three months, to give time for a further enquiry by a Committee. Mr. *Hobhouse* seconded the proposition. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined to state for the present, to what

particular purpose the proposed saving would be applied, but would take the earliest possible opportunity of informing the House on the subject. *Lord Palmerston* was not disposed to think it practicable at present to reduce the military establishments lower than was proposed by Government. The House at length divided on Colonel Davies's amendment, which was negatived by 225 to 93. It again divided on the motion of Mr. Hume to reduce the number of men to 76,164; which was rejected by 167 to 57. The original motion was then agreed to.

Feb. 22. On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of a further supply to be granted to his Majesty. *Sir Henry Hardinge* moved, that the sum of 3,015,333*l.* be granted, to defray the charge of the land forces, for the year 1830. *Col. Davies* said, that as it was now evident that any attempts in opposition to his Majesty's Government would be perfectly unavailing, he should offer no further opposition to the Estimates, and cared not how they were voted. *Sir Henry Parnell* thought, that reductions might be effected without detriment to the public service. The *Marquis of Blandford* protested, at this time of pressing and general distress, against his Majesty's Ministers laying sacrilegious hands upon the property of the people. The House ought first to get a reduction of the Taxes, before they granted supplies, to enable the Government to oppress the people still more. Mr. Hume said, he saw no hopes of safety to the country, unless they began by reducing the military establishment; and after some inflammatory observations, the Hon. Member concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the sum of 2,550,000*l.*, being the average amount of the grants in 1822 and 1823, should be granted for the service in question. Mr. Peel and *Sir H. Hardinge*, severely animadverted on the expressions made use of by Mr. Hume; and after some observations from different members, the House divided on the original motion: for the motion, 150; against it, 27. Mr. Hume introduced several other amendments to the various Resolutions, which were severally negatived by considerable majorities.

The *Marquis of Chandos* brought in a bill to lessen the qualification now necessary for the purpose of sporting; and to render two magistrates necessary to be present at a conviction under the Game Laws.

Feb. 23. *Lord John Russel* moved, that the three Orders of the day, of March 19, 1821, June 22, 1827, and March 31, 1828, relative to Bills to transfer the elective franchise from boroughs convicted of corruption, to Leeds, Birmingham, and Manchester, should be entered and read. His Lordship then moved, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable these towns to send Representatives

to this House. He proposed that the qualification should be somewhere between ten and twenty pounds a year. He trusted that the jealousies which had existed on the subject, between the landed and commercial interests, would now be laid aside; and that the Bills, the object of which was so eminently calculated to bring the interests of our great commercial districts within the observation of this House, would meet with the support of Honourable Members. *Lord Sandon* moved, as an amendment, that all boroughs convicted of gross corruption, be disfranchised, and the privilege be transferred to manufacturing towns, or large counties. Mr. H. Twiss said, the proposed Bill would invade the Prerogative of the Crown; and, if the House once adopted the principle of creating new franchises, who could tell where it would stop? If it be right to grant them to Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, how can you refuse them to Sheffield, Paisley, and Glasgow? Mr. Huskisson, Dr. Lushington, Lord W. Powlett, Mr. Bright, and Mr. O'Connell spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord Valletort, Sir G. Murray, and Mr. C. Wynn against it. Mr. Peel said, he saw nothing in the practical workings of that House, to induce him to vote for the introduction of reform. Mr. Brougham deprecated universal suffrage; but agreed with the motion proposed by the Noble Lord (Russel).

The amendment being withdrawn, the House divided, on the original motion; for granting the elective franchise to Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, 140; against it, 188.—Majority 48.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb. 25.*

The *Earl of Stanhope* brought forward a motion, relative to the Distressed State of the Nation, on the subject of which innumerable Petitions have been presented from various parts of the country. His Lordship said, that the present situation of agriculture in this country was most distressing. The rents were not paid from the produce of the soil, but from the capital of the farmer. He knew many farmers who were obliged to pay their rents out of funded property. The Noble Earl concluded, by moving, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to inquire into the internal state of the nation. Lord Goderich objected to the proposed mode of enquiry, as inapplicable to the subject. He acknowledged the existence of great distress; and, as a reduction of taxation had in former instances afforded great relief, without injury to the revenue, he should recommend to Government the repeal of the duties on hops and leather. The *Duke of Richmond* hoped that all the dependants of Downing-street would not prevent inquiry. The *Earl of Roseberry* said, all other remedies would be of no avail, without a reduction of taxation. He thought the motion inexpe-

dient and impracticable. The *Earl of Eldon* thought enquiry was loudly called for, and should therefore vote for the motion. The *Duke of Wellington* attributed a great portion of the existing distress to want of markets for the goods so rapidly produced by machinery. The Government were constantly making efforts to reduce the public expenditure. He did not see that any advantage would be gained by the proposed Committee.—The motion was supported by the *Earl of Radnor*; and opposed by the *Marquis of Salisbury*, the *Marquis of Lansdowne*, the *Marquis of Bute*, *Lord Darnley*, and *Lord Wharnccliffe*. On a division, there were, in favour of the motion, 25; against it, 118.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 1.

Sir G. Clerk moved the NAVY ESTIMATES; he said, the aggregate amount of the Estimates was 5,595,000*l.*, and the aggregate saving, as compared with last year, was 282,989*l.* *Mr. Hume*, with a view to further reduction, moved that the vote be for six months only. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 148 to 47. In the course of the debate on the Navy Estimates, *Mr. Peel* took occasion to announce, that the *Duke of Northumberland* had intimated his desire to give up 7,000*l.* of his salary, as *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*; the amount having been gradually raised since 1797, from 20,000*l.* to 27,000*l.*

March 2. *Sir C. Wetherell* brought forward a motion for the production of the papers which had relation to three informations, which had been lately tried in the Court of King's Bench, against *Mr. Alexander*, the editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the King, the Lord Chancellor, and the *Duke of Wellington*. The *Attorney-general* vindicated the course he had adopted, as to changing the mode of trial, as forced upon him by the circumstances of the case on legal points. The Learned Gentleman addressed the House at great length, on the effect the statements of the *Morning Journal*, with regard to public affairs, was likely to have on the country. Every member of the Administration was libelled in paragraphs, letters, leaders, in every possible shape and form, and with a degree of virulence and atrocious falsehood, to which no private man would submit. He did not believe he had acted improperly in endeavouring to restrain that licentiousness which would make the press of no value, by rendering it contemptible. The *Attorney-general* concluded by saying, he was anxious his Honourable and Learned Friend should have the papers to found a charge upon them, if he thought proper. *Sir Francis Burdett* condemned ex officio informations as the exercise of a tyrannic power; but thought the *Attorney-general* was justified in bringing the libels be-

fore a jury. *Mr. Peel* justified the plan pursued by the *Attorney General*. *Mr. O'Connell* said, it was a most cruel proceeding on the part of the Learned Gentleman towards *Mr. Alexander*. *Sir R. Heron* thought it would have been more magnanimous in the *Duke of Wellington*, to have passed by these alleged libels in silence, as unworthy of his serious attention. The *Solicitor-general* contended, that the whole proceedings were constitutional and correct. *Mr. Hume* said, the *Attorney General* had made a most weak and miserable defence. *Sir C. Wetherell* replied; and the motion was agreed to.

March 4. *Sir J. Newport* brought forward a motion for enquiry into the state of the IRISH CHURCH, which, after some discussion, he consented to withdraw.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to enquire into the laws and regulations which restrict the retail sale of BEER. The end he had in view, he said, was to get rid of the monopoly of the present system, which tended to give to the public an inferior article at an increased price. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

March 5. *Mr. N. Calvert* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the East-Retford Bill. *Mr. Tennyson* moved, as an amendment, that the Committee be empowered to transfer the elective franchise to Birmingham. After the usual arguments for and against the measure, *Mr. Huskisson*, the last speaker in the debate, declared that Government would be compelled, ere long, to propose the very measures of reform which they now rejected.—For the amendment, 119; for the original motion, 152.

March 8. Petitions were presented from Taunton, Bristol, and other places, complaining of the prevalent distress, and praying the interference of the Legislature to effect some remedy. *Mr. Dickinson* expressed his regret, that his Majesty's Government had taken no measures to afford relief. *Sir T. Lethbridge* admitted that very great distress existed in all parts of the county of Somerset; indeed, much greater distress than had existed there at any former period; but he thought the Petitioners premature in complaining that his Majesty's Government had taken no steps towards effecting relief.

In a Committee of Supply, several estimates for the public service were granted without a division.

March 9. *Sir Alexander Grant* brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. Upon the vote for 60,612*l.* for defraying the charges of the Volunteer Corps for the year, *Mr. Hume* moved, as an amendment, that

the grant be reduced to 30,000*l.*, being a provision up to the 30th of June. Mr. *B. Portman* seconded this amendment.—The House divided, when there appeared—for Mr. Hume's amendment, 59; against it, 104.

Mr. *Fysshe Palmer* moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the expenses attending the office of High Sheriff, for the purpose of reducing the expenses, and amending the laws respecting the same.—Agreed to.

Mr. *W. Horton* moved for a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of distress among the poorer classes. One great cause of distress he attributed to a redundancy of population. To remedy the evils arising from a state of pauperism—or rather to distinguish between the claims of the paupers—he wished to divide the poor into four classes; that is, to make a distinction between the helpless and the able. He considered, that one great cause of the distress in the country was owing to the want of employment; and denied that a paper currency would afford any relief. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated his conviction, that by encouraging emigration on a large scale, providing the means by a mortgage of the parochial rates, the country would be greatly relieved. A reduction of taxation would not reach those who were in a state of pauperism. Mr. *Portman* seconded the motion; and said, that during the last Easter recess, 370 persons had applied to him to procure them the means of going out to Swan River. Mr. *J. Smith* recommended the plan of giving the poor small portions of land, which had in many places been eminently beneficial. Mr. *Bennett* was persuaded that a remission of taxes pressing on productive industry would benefit the country. Sir *Francis Burdett* attributed the distress of the poor mainly to the influx of Irish labourers, which also swelled the amount of poor rates. In Berkshire, he said, 1400*l.* was paid in one year for passing Irish vagrants. After some further discussion, Mr. Horton withdrew his motion, stating his intention to bring forward the subject again in some other shape.

The Attorney-general moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better administration of justice in Wales; and for several purposes connected with the present mode of legal proceeding, and substituting fixed dates for the commencement and termination of all the law terms. The Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, he should propose an increase in the number of Judges in Westminster Hall; and also raise the sum on which arrest on *mesne process* may take place, from 20*l.* to 100*l.* The existing system of Welsh judicature, he conceived to be erroneous and imperfect in every particular. Part of the measure proposed would require that fifteen days notice of action, before the assize, should be given to all persons against whom an ac-

tion was contemplated; but hitherto such cases were hurried on, without giving any adequate time for preparation, and consequently operated unjustly to the prejudice of the defendant. Mr. *C. W. Wynn* concurred in the propriety of the Attorney General's plan. Sir *J. Owen* and Mr. *Jones* were opposed to it. After a short debate, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

March 10. Lord Palmerston, after a long and able speech, moved for the production of a variety of papers connected with our negotiations and diplomatic relations with PORTUGAL. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, as to the policy pursued by Government; some Members advising, and others deprecating any interference in the domestic concerns of that unhappy country. The proposition of Lord Palmerston was ultimately negatived: there appearing, on a division, for the motion, 73; against it, 150.—Majority, 77.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 11.

Petitions against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, were presented from the Mayor and Corporation, the Directors of the Docks, and the merchants, bankers, and traders, of Liverpool, respectively; and from numerous other places.

In reply to questions from Lord Holland, the Earl of Aberdeen stated, that negotiations were pending, having for their object the reconciliation of the Princes of the House of Braganza, and the tranquillity of Portugal. France and Austria were parties to these transactions, but Spain was not.

The Earl of Malmesbury moved, that returns be laid before the House of the amount of stamp duty obtained upon conveyances for lifehold leases under 5*l.*; and also the return of stamp duties on conveyances of property in fee, under 150*l.*

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *S. Rice* brought forward his motion, for a Committee to enquire into the state of the POOR IN IRELAND. He maintained that any attempt to introduce a system of poor laws into that country, would be injurious to its interests. Such laws would diminish the price of labour in Ireland, and drive the poor to England. The motion was unanimously concurred in, and a Committee appointed.

March 15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought before the House the BUDGET for the present year. He commenced by adverting to the distress of the people, and to the petitions for relief which had been presented to the House; and said, it was incumbent on the Government to show to what extent relief could be afforded. In doing so, there were two modes open for consideration. One was to afford relief to the utmost practical extent to those parties whom the taxes more immediately affected, without imposing

any fresh taxes on the other classes of the community : and the other way, to make up the deficiency occasioned by the repeal of those taxes, by imposing taxes upon those classes who are not supposed immediately to suffer. The Right Hon. Gentleman then said, that his intention was to repeal the whole of the duty on BEER, on the 10th of October next, upon which the consumer paid to the revenue about three farthings per pot ; and although the defalcation in the revenue by such repeal would not exceed three millions per annum, yet the relief to the public would be, including the expenses of collection, little short of 4,500,000*l.* Connected with this measure was the intended throwing open of the trade on beer, as the best protection to the public against the use of deleterious drugs by the retailers. Acting upon the principle of repealing a tax, instead of diminishing it, he proposed in the next place to repeal the whole of the tax on CIDER, amounting from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* He also proposed to repeal the LEATHER tax, the present amount of which is about 400,000*l.* and was heavily felt by the agricultural population. This tax would be repealed in July next. The amount of the taxes he proposed to repeal would altogether be about 3,400,000*l.* ; but he calculated that the relief to the public indirectly would amount to 5,000,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to consider the revenue for the present year. He estimated the proceeds of the Customs, at the same amount as was received last year : on the Excise, he calculated a reduction of 240,000*l.* The stamp duties, the assessed taxes, and other miscellaneous taxes, he calculated would produce the same as last year ; and on the Post-office he expected an increase. The total amount for the present year would be 50,480,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the probable amount of expenditure, the total of which, after making the proposed reductions, would be 47,812,000*l.*, leaving a clear surplus of 2,667,000*l.* This surplus would however be increased by several measures which he would have to propose. In the first place, Government were taking measures to assimilate the stamp duties in the different parts of the empire, which he expected would increase the duties 110,000*l.* He also proposed an increased duty on Irish and Scotch spirits, from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* per gallon ; and on English spirits, from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per gallon. The increase of revenue from this source, would be about 330,000*l.* ; and these additions would make the total surplus of the revenue about 3,000,000*l.* In the next year, 1831, however, the whole reduction of 3,400,000*l.* would come into effect ; for which provision must be made. The principal resource which the House possessed, was to reduce that part of the national debt which now bears four per cent. interest ; and he should at an early day bring the sub-

ject before the House, to consider of the terms on which they should offer the holders of four per cent stock, a stock of less value. The Right Hon. Gentleman then referred to the enquiries which were making into every department of the Government, with a view to the diminution of the expenditure ; and concluded, by moving the usual resolution. Mr. Baring expressed his regret that no effort was to be made to get rid of any part of the debt. This country had set the first example of a sinking fund ; and while other nations were benefitting by our example, we were giving up the plan as hopeless. Lord Althorp said, he would not impose additional burdens upon the people, for the purpose of maintaining a sinking fund. Mr. Hume hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would make an additional reduction of 2,000,000*l.* in the course of the present Session. Mr. C. Barclay said, in behalf of the porter brewers, that they were content, in consideration of the repeal of the beer tax, to see the licensing system removed. The remission of the tax would much increase the consumption of barley. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Maberley thought a greater reduction of expenditure might be effected. Mr. Huskisson thought there might always be a surplus revenue to be applied to the reduction of the debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he anticipated that in 1831 there would be a surplus revenue of 3,000,000*l.* The usual resolutions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

Earl Darnley brought forward the subject of the introduction of the Poor Laws system into Ireland. He did not advocate the same system as prevailed in England : but as he could prove that people were dying of want in the streets and highways of Ireland, it was high time to adopt some method of compulsory relief for the aged, the sick, and the helpless. His Lordship did not think it expedient at present to move for a Committee ; but he was anxious to learn from the noble Duke at the head of the Administration, if any measures were in contemplation for the relief of the Irish poor. The Duke of Wellington stated, that Ministers had it not in contemplation to introduce at present any thing like a general system of poor laws into Ireland. But several measures were in contemplation, which either directly or indirectly had for their object, and he trusted would have the effect of affording relief to the aged and infirm, and the sick, and of giving employment to the able-bodied poor.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Davenport introduced a motion, on the distresses of the country. The Hon. Member traced them to the change in the currency ; and to the circumstance, that all contracts have been made in one species

of currency, and taxes had been imposed and levied in another of a much higher value, the consequence of which would be to reduce the country to something like a Jewish captivity. He went on to state, that the complaints of the whole people were heard with indifference, if not with contempt, by their own Representatives. He was of opinion, Government was determined to oppose his motion, whether right or wrong, because its object was much misapprehended. He then proceeded to show that the proofs of prosperity adduced by Ministers were fallacious; and concluded by moving, that the various petitions presented to the House, complaining of the distresses of the various classes of the community, be referred to a Committee of the whole House, with a view to inquire into the facts and causes of the distress, and to report what remedies might be applied to relieve it. Mr. *Irving* opposed Mr. *Davenport*, particularly in his opinions respecting the currency. He contended that the public distress was over-rated, and was gradually passing away. He ascribed the evil to causes in their nature temporary. Several other Members spoke on the subject,

and the further consideration of it was postponed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 18.

The *Duke of Richmond* brought forward a motion, respecting the distresses of the country, of similar import to the one before the Lower House. After expatiating, at considerable length, on the national distresses, the Noble Speaker concluded by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the internal state of the country, the condition of the working classes, and the effect of taxation upon productive industry. The motion was opposed by the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Duke of Buckingham*, the *Earls Rosslyn*, *Gower*, *Darnley*, and others; and was finally rejected by a majority of 141 to 61.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the adjourned debate relative to the distressed state of the nation, was renewed; and after three nights' discussion, during which Mr. *Davenport's* motion was strongly opposed by the ministerial interest, it was lost, on the 23d inst. by a majority of 225 to 87.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Session of the Chambers was opened on Tuesday the 2d of March, by the King in person, who delivered a speech on the occasion, which appears to have given much satisfaction to some parties. His Majesty, after complimenting in just terms the moderation of the Emperor *Nicholas*, on the close of the war, announces the final settlement of Greece; and thus adverts to the hostile preparations making for the punishment of the Algerines: "In the midst of the grave events with which Europe was occupied, I found it expedient to suspend the effects of my just resentment against a Barbarian power; but I cannot leave longer unpunished the insult offered to my flag. The striking reparation which I desire to obtain, in satisfying the honour of France, will turn out, by the aid of Providence, to the advantage of Christendom."

The Chamber of Peers passed a complimentary Address on the King's Speech.—On the 18th, the Address of the Chamber of Deputies was presented to his Majesty. It contained the following passage: "An unjust mistrust of the sentiments and reason of France, is the principle which now governs the administration. Your subjects view it with pain, because it is insulting to them; they also view it with anxiety, because it threatens their liberties." The Chamber, after a very stormy debate, divided on the Address, when the *Polignac* Ministry were defeated by a majority of forty; 221 being in favour of the Address (which was hostile to the Ministry), and 181 against it. To

this Address, the King returned the following firm and decisive answer: "I have heard the Address which you have just read to me, from the Chamber of Deputies. I had counted on the concurrence of the Two Chambers for the good which I had meditated, to consolidate the happiness of my people. I hear, with pain, the Deputies say, that, on their side, this concurrence does not exist. I have announced to you, in my Speech, my resolutions—they are immovable; the interests of my people forbid me to depart from them. My Ministers will acquaint you with my determination."

NETHERLANDS.

The debates in the Netherlands' Chambers are more interesting than usual. The division between the Dutch and Flemish parties has become decisively marked. The Flemings are rank papists, and inclined to a French connexion, to effect which the Jesuit party in France are labouring, from a fanatical hope of extending the influence of their superstition; and the Liberals, from the desire of extending the territory of their country.

AFRICA.

Mr. *Drummond Hay*, the English Consul-general, has recently returned to Tangiers, after an absence of three months, occupied in a journey to the city of Morocco. Nothing could exceed the respect which was shown to the British representatives throughout the whole of their journey; they were frequently escorted by nearly 10,000 horse-

men, and on their approach to the city, the population poured out to welcome their arrival, where they were received by the Emperor, who displayed his whole military force on the occasion. The country is described as being capable of producing every thing that industry can desire, exhibiting a rich soil, and moderately well watered. The population, however, is in a state but little removed from barbarism. The Emperor sent some presents of hyænas, leopards, and several remarkably fine dogs, for the King of Eng-

land, which may be expected in the next transports from Gibraltar.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico to the 2d of Jan. bring intelligence of intestine tumults in the Republic. A civil war between Bustamante and Guerrero is raging. On the 22d of Dec. at two o'clock A. M. a revolution broke out in Mexico, and shots were fired in the streets for eight hours. The palace attempted to make some resistance, but ultimately submitted in favour of Bustamante.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, to enable clergymen and their parishioners to commute their tithes, without resorting to the expensive and troublesome process of applying to Parliament in each individual case. It is presumed, that this Bill will not only secure the property of the Church, but provide that it shall increase or diminish in the same ratio as the other property of the nation. Its provisions are permissive and not compulsory, and will therefore be adopted or rejected, as (adopting the phrase of the day) they may be found "to work well or ill."

The Legislature has at length taken up the question of Dramatic Copyright, which has been hitherto more unprotected than any other description of literary property. The Bill before Parliament states, "That the author of any dramatic writing shall have the sole right of representing it. That he shall preserve that right in any such production which shall be so printed and published, or his assignees, for twenty-eight years; or should the author survive that period, for the residue of his natural life." Persons offending against these provisions, to pay 10*l.* for each representation, with costs of suit.

Feb. 8. The College of Physicians held their first evening assembly for the season. The hall was crowded, and amongst the distinguished individuals present were the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Westmoreland and Stanhope, Lord Tenderden, the Bishops of Exeter and Landaff, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Baron Vaughan, &c. &c. Sir Henry Hallford, the President of the College, took the chair, and informed the company that, in the course of two months, there would be laid before the members of the College and others interested, the statistical accounts of the nature of disease in foreign parts, the form it had assumed, and its preventives. He then read a paper on particular symptoms manifested by some persons in cases of brain fever. The learned author spoke with great force upon that peculiar enlightening of the intellectual faculties on the imme-

diately approach of death, whilst "the soul is shuffling off its mortal coil," or clearing up, which amounted in many instances to a spirit of prophecy. The paper was based on the opinions of Aretæus, and was full of classical allusion. Homer, Sophocles, Virgil, Shakspeare, and even the sacred historians, were each in their turn quoted in illustration. The subject, though speculative, was so well digested by the author of the paper, and supported by the writers whose names we have enumerated, that it was calculated to make a vivid impression on the minds of Sir Henry's auditors, by whom it was heard with eager and undivided attention.

March 2. Murray v. Heath.—This was an action tried in the Court of King's Bench, against Mr. Heath, the eminent engraver, brought by Mr. Murray, the bookseller, for the purpose of deciding the question as to whether an engraver has the right of keeping twelve copies of such engraving as he himself executed according to the orders of any one who employs him. The case had been formerly tried, and a verdict found for the defendant, after many eminent engravers had been examined as to the custom of the trade. The plaintiff obtained a new trial, which came on this day, when the jury found for the plaintiff, thus destroying the assumed right of engravers to keep such copies.

Revival of Hungerford Market.—A meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking was held at the Company's office, Feb. 18th, Wm. Courtenay, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Courtenay stated to the meeting, that the Committee appointed last spring had succeeded in obtaining the option of buying the freehold of the Hungerford estate, with all its market privileges, of Mr. Wise the proprietor, for the sum of 110,000*l.*, if that sum, together with 100,000*l.* required for reconstructing the market and the Houses in Hungerford-street upon an enlarged scale, could be raised by 100*l.* shares.—The design of the building, after which a model has been constructed, and has received the royal approbation, is the work of Mr. Chas. Flower. The middle of the market is to be

occupied by a spacious covered hall, from each exterior side of which, south and north, two wings of buildings proceed at right angles. The part near the river is intended for a fish-market. The whole breadth of the hall will

be fronted with pillars, each of which will form the first of a separate row of columns, running in parallel lines along the hall, and supporting the roof.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 17. Lord Ellenborough; the Right Hon. Rob. Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, and Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Murray, the three Principal Secretaries of State; the Duke of Wellington, First Commissioner of the Treasury; Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Marquis of Grantham, Right Hon. T. Peregrine Courtenay, and Geo. Banks, esq., to be Commissioners for India.

Feb. 20. Rt. Hon. James Abercromby, to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Sir Samuel Shepherd.

March 3. Vice-Adm. Sir T. Byam Martin, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

March 10. Royal Engineers — Captain R. Thompson to be Lieut.-Col.

March 13. Rob. Wellbeloved, esq. barrister at law, and his issue, to use the surname, and bear the arms of Scott.

War Office, March 15. 92d Foot to bear the words "Corunna," "Fuentes d'Honor," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," and "Orthes," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment in the actions fought at those places.—92d Foot to bear the word "Almarez."—33d Foot, Gen. Lord Chas. H. Somerset, 1st West India Reg. to be Col.—75th Foot, Capt. Fred. Hammond to be Major.—1st West India Reg. Major Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. to be Col. *vice* Gen. Lord Chas. H. Somerset.

Unattached. Major Benjamin Chapman Browne, 75th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Brevet. Capt. John Gallwey, 6th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Clonmell.—Eyre Coote, esq.

Essex.—Thomas Gardiner Bramston, esq. of Skreens, in Roxwell, *vice* Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, *dec.*

Fowey.—Lord Brudenell, of Brooksby Hall, Leicestershire.

Gatton.—Joseph Neeld, esq. of Grittleton House, Wilts.

Meath, (co.)—Lord Killeen, Killeen Castle.

Radnor.—Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harpton Court.

Rye.—Philip Pusey, esq. of Pusey, Berks.

Waterford.—Lord George Thos. Beresford.

Wenlock.—Hon. G. Cecil Weld Forester, of Willey-park, Salop.

Lord Doneraile, a Repres. Peer for Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. C. Clerke, Archdeacon of Oxford.

Hon. and Rev. J. S. Cocks, Canon of Worcester.

Rev. J. Ashby, Wenham Magna R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Blennerhasset, Lyme Intrinseca R. Dorset.

Rev. T. W. Booth, Friskney V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Bowen, West Lynn R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. S. Carey, Lezant R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Church, Woolsthorpe R. co. Linc.

Rev. A. Crowdy, King's Somborne V. Hants.

Rev. G. H. Deane, Eckington V. co. Worc.

Rev. S. T. Gully, Berrynarbor R. Devon.

Rev. C. Holloway, St. Simon and St. Jude R. Norwich.

Rev. James Matthews, Fenton and Sherburn VV. co. York.

Rev. R. Meiklejohn, to the Ch. of Strathdon, co. Aberdeen.

Rev. Crosbie Morgil, Chilbolton R. Hants.

Rev. C. Murray, Ashe R. Hants.

Rev. C. Nairne, Shadoxhurst R. Kent.

Rev. W. A. Norton, Eyke R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. B. Schomberg, Betton R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. H. Seymour, Northchurch R. Herts.

Rev. C. Taylor, D.D. Almeley V. co. Hereford.

Rev. L. E. Towne, Knipton R. co. Leic.

Rev. J. Wight, Ch. of Oxnam, co. Roxburgh.

Rev. E. Woodcock, Chardstock V. co. Dors.

Rev. R. C. Griffith, Chaplain to the Marquis of Bath.

Rev. T. W. Peile, Chaplain to the Earl of Westmoreland.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Florence, the lady of Sir G. Temple, Bart. a son.—21. In Mecklenburgh-square, the wife of Col. M'Innes, a son.—22. At Lake House, Hants, the wife of F. I. G. Matthews, esq. Capt. Royal N. B. Fusileers, a son.—In Upper Brookstreet, the Lady Agnes Byng, a son and heir.—At Hampstead, Mrs. Chas. Holford, a son.—23. In Highbury-pl. Mrs. E. GENT. MAG. March, 1830.

Wigan, a dau.—24. In Gloucester place, Portman-sq. the wife of Dr. W. Russell, a dau.—28. At Kingscote, Glouc. the Rt. Hon. Lady Isabella Kingscote, a son.—At the Elms, near Lymington, the wife of Major Pringle Taylor, a son.—At Cambo House, Fifeshire, the lady of Sir D. Erskine, Bart. a dau.

March 1. The wife of Capt. H. Pryce, R N

a dau.—2. At Alderholt-park, Dorset, the wife of J. W. Lukin, esq. a dau.—At Vauxhall, the wife of Capt. John Morle, a son.—4. At Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, the Lady of Sir H. Lambert, Bart. a son.—7. At Wood Hall, Yorkshire, lady B. Johnstone, a son.—At Worthing, Mrs. W. J. Monson, a son.—8. In Hanover-square, the wife of Capt. Seymour, R.N. a dau.—12. In New Burlington-st. Mrs.

R. Bentley, a son.—15. In the Regent's-park, the wife of T. Peel, esq. of Swan River, a son.—In Spring-gardens, the wife of Dr. Burne, a son.—19. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir W. De Bathe, Bart. a dau.—21. At the Rye Lodge, near Sudbury, the wife of Nathaniel Clarke Barnadiston, esq. a dau.

Erratum.—p. 170, for “Baroness de Rutzen,” read “Grey de Ruthyn.”

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Madras, the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Margaret Eliza, eldest dau. of Col. R. B. Fearon, C.B. dep. Adj.-gen.

Feb. 16. Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet, third dau. of Geo. Newcome, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.—At Frant, Sussex, J. Whitwell Torre, esq. of Snydall Hall, co. York, to Jane Helena, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Beatson, of Henley, Sussex.—17. At Topsham, Thomas, second son of the late Chas. Bevan, esq. Lieut.-Col. 4th Foot, to Mary Catherine, second dau. of the late Rev. George Mooie, rector of Sowton.—At St. Pancras New Church, Phillip Gibbon, esq. of Loxborough House, Bucks. to Mrs. Couchman, of East Grinstead.—18. At Bath, Col. Augustus Andrews, C.B. E. I. C. to Maria, dau. of the late Chas. Conolly, esq. of Midford Castle, Somerset.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. R. W. Shaw, son of Sir J. Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, Kent, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Cornwall.—At Godalming, Surrey, the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Rector of Oakeley, Hants, to Miss Sumner, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Sumner.—The Rev. C. Musgrave, M.A. Vicar of Halifax, to Ellen Frances, eldest daughter of J. Waterhouse, esq. of Well-head.—22. Stephen Smith, esq. to Georgiana Matilda, only dau. of Joshua Lomax, esq. of Childwick Bury, Herts.—At Shaw, Wm. Moseley, esq. of Leaton Hall, Staffordshire, to Helen Eliz. second dau. of T. Bacon, esq. of Donnington Castle, Berks.—23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fred. Spencer, Capt. R.N. third son of Earl Spencer, to Miss Poyntz, second dau. of W. S. Poyntz, esq. M.P. for Chichester, and sister to the Marchioness of Exeter.—At the house of Lord Erskine, British Minister at Munich, Samuel Clarke Jervoise, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart. to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Cumming.—25. At Brighton, W. Jones jun. esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-sq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of W. A. F. Hay, esq. late 3d Guards.

Lately. At Paris, B. Peyton Sadler, esq. R.N. to Cath. Barnard, dau. of the late W. Skinner, esq.—At Paris, Visc. Stuart,

eldest son of the Earl of Castle Stuart, to Emmeline, sole surviving child of the late Benj. Bathurst, Esq. and grand-daughter to the Bp. of Norwich.—At Cheltenham, R. A. Bradshaw, esq. R.N. son of General Bradshaw, to Decima, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Tomkyns, of Buckenhill-park, Herefordshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry, M.P. for Tyrone, son of the Earl of Belmore, to Lady H. A. Ashley Cooper, dau. of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Mar. 1. At Twickenham, John Geo. Edw. Pocock, esq. eldest son of Sir Geo. Pocock, Bart. to Augusta Elinor, eldest dau. of the late Hon. T. W. Coventry, of North-Cray-place, Kent, and niece to the Earl of Coventry.—2. At Leaton, co. Notts. Arthur J. Blackwood, esq. son of the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. to Cecilia Georgina, widow of the late John Wright, jun. esq.—3. At Elgin, N. B. the Rev. Chas. Fyvie, M.A. Inverness, to Miss Duff Macfarlane, youngest dau. of the late Rt. Rev. Bp. Macfarlane.—4. The Rev. Mr. Hinde, Incumbent of Featherstone, Yorkshire, to Anne, dau. of G. Hammerton, esq. of Hollins, near Burnley.—At Kennington, Robert St. George, esq. of Baylief Castle, co. Kilkenny, brother of Sir Rich. B. St. George, Bart. to Rebecca, widow of J. Simpson, esq. late of Piccadilly.—9. At St. Pancras, J. Bowling, esq. 3d Guards, to Annie, eldest dau. of Major Elrington, Resident Governor of the Tower.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Grantham-Munton, youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Jos. S. Yorke, K.C.B. M.P. to Marian Emily, eldest dau. of the late Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.—13. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. H. Voisey Murch, of Belmont Terrace, Vauxhall, to Caroline, dau. of Major B. D. Hooke, late of Royal Art.—16. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Wm. Coles Medlycott, esq. only son of Sir Wm. Coles Medlycott, Bart. of Ben House, Somerset, to Sarah Jeffery Bradford, only dau. of the Rev. E. Bradford, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorset.—17. At Bathwick, the Rev. John S. Jenkinson, second son of Gen. Jenkinson, to Harriet Caroline Augusta Grey, third dau. of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. K.C.B.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD REDESDALE.

Jan. 16. At his seat, Batsford Park, near Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, after a short illness, aged 81, the Right Hon. John Mitford, Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale in Northumberland, a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and Ireland, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Lord Redesdale was descended from the ancient family of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland; and was born August 18, 1748, the younger son of John Mitford, Esq., some time of Lincoln's Inn, by Philadelphia, daughter of William Reveley, of Newby Wisk, in Yorkshire, Esq., and a first cousin to Hugh Duke of Northumberland, whose mother, Mrs. Smithson, was also a Philadelphia, daughter of William Reveley, Esq., and was aunt to Mrs. Mitford. His elder brother, Col. William Mitford, M.P. was the excellent Historian of Greece; he died in 1827, when some memoirs of him were published in our vol. xcvi. i. 368, 386.

Lord Redesdale was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, and was a student at the Temple, where he was called to the bar. He became a distinguished Chancery pleader; and published, in 1787, a very valuable work "On the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery by English Bill," of which a second edition was printed in 1804. He was first returned to Parliament at the close of 1788, through the interest of his cousin the Duke of Northumberland, on a vacancy for Beeralston; to which he was re-elected on the following July, on occasion of his having been appointed a Welch Judge; again at the general election in 1790, and a fourth time in 1793, on being appointed Solicitor-general to his Majesty. In that situation he succeeded the present Earl of Eldon; and he received, in consequence of the appointment, the honour of knighthood Feb. 15, 1793. In 1799 he succeeded to the post of Attorney-general; he was soon after returned for East Looe, and whilst representing that borough was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, Feb. 11, 1801. He occupied the chair, however, only during that session and a part of the next; as, in February 1802, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and in consequence raised to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by patent dated Feb. 15 that year (the

ninth anniversary of his knighthood). The unsettled state of Ireland made him very unpopular to the Catholic party, and he was removed from the Chancery Bench by the Whig administration of 1806, of which he loudly complained. Lord Redesdale has subsequently been always considered a very high legal authority in appeals and committees of the House of Lords. The benevolent measure of affording relief to men in a state of insolvency originated entirely with his Lordship; and, however much the privilege may have been abused by fraudulent individuals, the Insolvent Debtors' laws will be a lasting monument to the philanthropy of Lord Redesdale.

His Lordship published, in 1813, "Observations occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled 'Objections to the Project of creating a Vice-Chancellor of England.'" This is preserved in the Pamphleteer.

Lord Redesdale married, June 6, 1803, Lady Frances Perceval, seventh daughter of John second Earl of Egmont, and sister to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval and to the present Lord Arden. The marriage was solemnized by the Hon. Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, at St. George's, Hanover-square. Lady Redesdale, who died August 22, 1817, gave birth to one son and two daughters:—1. the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth Mitford; 2. the Right Hon. John Thomas now Lord Redesdale; and 3. the Hon. Catherine, who died in 1811.

The will of Lord Redesdale has been proved at Doctors' Commons. His Lordship bequeaths the whole of his real and personal estate to his son the present Lord, subject to a legacy of 20,000*l.* and an annuity of 400*l.* to his daughter. The personal property was sworn under 60,000*l.*

LORD GRAVES.

Feb. 7. At his lodgings in Hanover-street, aged 54, the Right Hon. Thomas North Graves, second Lord Graves, Baron of Gravesend, co. Londonderry, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of the Duke of Sussex, and a Commissioner of Excise.

His Lordship was born May 28, 1775, the elder son of Thomas the first Lord Graves, who was raised to the peerage in 1794, for his share in Lord Howe's victory in that year, and other eminent naval services, by Elizabeth, daughter

and coheiress of William Peere-Williams, of Cadhay, in Devonshire, Esq. He succeeded his father in the title Feb. 9, 1802; and married, on the 27th of June in the following year, Lady Mary Paget, fifth and youngest daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the present Marquis of Anglesey, K. G. and G. C. B. His Lordship was elected M. P. for Oakhampton at the general election in 1812, and appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber July 13, 1813. In that capacity he attended upon his present Majesty on both his visits to Ireland and Scotland.

Lord Graves was not returned to parliament in 1818, but in 1820 and 1826 was elected for Oakhampton, which seat he vacated in 1827, by accepting of the appointment of a Commissioner of Excise. It was at the same time that he resigned his post of a Lord of the Bedchamber.

Lord Graves terminated his life by suicide, under circumstances which awakened much popular attention. On the previous day he had attended his duty as Commissioner of Excise; and dined out in the evening with Sir George Murray: he breakfasted late on Sunday, but was cheerful; and was to have dined out again on that day with his brother-in-law the Marquis of Anglesey, when, in the short interval between three o'clock and the hour of dressing for dinner, he first despatched a letter to Lady Graves, at Hampton-court, by one of the coaches, and then perpetrated the fatal act. The verdict of a coroner's inquest was, "That the deceased died by a wound inflicted by himself on his throat, in a sudden fit of delirium." One part of the affair is still enveloped in much mystery, but it appears too probable that his Lordship fell a victim to his own nice sense of honour, which was wounded by a number of malicious reports circulated respecting his lady, which had formed the subject of caricatures.

Lady Graves had been separated from his Lordship for some months, and we are told that the letter before-mentioned was an answer to one in which she had requested an interview on Monday, and that the family dinner at Lord Anglesey's was intended for the arrangement of some matters which were to be a subject of discussion at that interview.

Lord Graves was in person tall and portly; in manner amiable, good-natured, and unaffected. We need not say, therefore, that he is regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, to whom his manners and companionable qualities rendered him acceptable, and that

the melancholy termination of his life is deeply deplored by those friends and relations by whom his temper and disposition made him beloved.

Lady Graves was at one time considered a beauty, and is still thought to be a very fine woman, although the necessity of wearing glasses, from a slight shortness of sight, somewhat diminishes the first impressions of her otherwise very prepossessing appearance. Her Ladyship had occupied, for about seven months, a gratuitous residence assigned her at Hampton-court, a limited income and large family preventing his Lordship from keeping up an establishment. Their children (of which ten survive) were five sons and seven daughters:—1. the Right Hon. William-Thomas now Lord Graves; born in 1804, and now a Captain in the 2d Foot Guards; 2. the Hon. Jane-Anne; 3. the Hon. Caroline-North; 4. the Hon. Louisa-Elizabeth, married, in 1827, to Charles Heneage, Esq., nephew to Lord Yarborough; 5. the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth-Charlotte, who died in 1827, aged 17; 6. the Hon. Augusta-Champagne; 7. the Hon. Hester-Charlotte; 8. the Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick-Clarence; 9. the Hon. Isabella-Letitia; 10. the Hon. Henry-Richard; 11. the Hon. Adolphus-Edward-Paget; and 12. the Hon. Paget-Trefusis, who died in 1826, in his first year.

The remains of Lord Graves were deposited in the vault of the chapel in Regent-street, being the nearest place of interment to the house in which he died.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE TIERNEY.

Jan. 25. At his house in Saville Row, aged 68, the Right Hon. George Tierney, M. P. for Knaresborough.

Mr. Tierney was of Irish descent, and was born at Gibraltar, March 20, 1761, the son of a Spanish merchant, trading under the firm of Tierney, Lilly, and Roberts, of Lawrence Pountney Lane. He was educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1784. His destination in life was the bar, to which he was called, but which, from the decease of three brothers, his private fortune enabled him early to relinquish for the more lofty arena of the senate.

Previously, however, to attaining that object of his ambition, he became an author, by the publication of "The Real Situation of the East India Company considered; with respect to their rights and privileges, 1787." 8vo.

The death of Sir Edmund Affleck, the member for Colchester, at the close of

1788, formed an opening in the House of Commons, which appeared to Mr. Tierney to be suited to his views. The step was a bold one; for Colchester was a borough famous for the length and vigour of its contests; and the expenses they engendered were presumed to have contributed to the ruin of no less than three gentlemen who had been candidates during the preceding thirteen years—Alexander Fordyce, Esq. the celebrated banker, Mr. Robert Mayne, of the same profession, and Mr. Christopher Potter, all of whom appeared as bankrupts soon after the conclusion of their contests. Not intimidated, however, Mr. Tierney stood for what was termed the popular interest, in opposition to George Jackson, Esq. who was afterwards Judge Advocate of the Fleet, and who was created a Baronet in 1791. Both candidates had an equal number of votes, and in consequence there was a double return; but on the 1st of April 1789, the Committee appointed to try the Election reported that George Tierney, Esq. was duly elected. In the following year, however, at the general election, the tables were reversed: Mr. Jackson was returned; and, on Mr. Tierney's petition, the Committee reported, April 4, 1791, that it "was frivolous and vexatious." The Duke of Portland, then at the head of the opposition, was said to have undertaken to defray the expenses incurred; but Mr. Albany Wallis, who acted as Mr. Tierney's agent, having endeavoured, after that nobleman had changed his politics, and obtained a high and lucrative situation, to refresh his memory by a bill in Chancery, the matter was stopped by the Lord Chancellor, who deemed it highly indecorous to make disclosures likely to bring the representation of the country into disrepute. Mr. Tierney published in 4to. 1791, "Two Letters, addressed to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the conduct adopted respecting the Colchester Petition."

Having continued his researches on India affairs, in the same year he also published, "A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, on the situation of the East India Company." This pamphlet, which was anonymous, produced an able and satisfactory reply, written by Mr. George Anderson, who, from the lowest line of life, raised himself by his talents to the situation of Accomptant in the Commissioners' Office for the Affairs of India. Mr. Tierney then published, with his name, "A Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, on the statement of the Affairs of the East India Company, lately published by George Anderson, Esq."

Mr. Tierney had now become so much of a public character, that, at the general election in 1796, he was invited to stand for Southwark; and a subscription was raised to bring him in free of expense. His competitor was the late George Woodford Thelusson, Esq. a Director of the East India Company, and brother to the first Lord Rendlesham, who is said to have been connected with Mr. Tierney by marriage; but how we are not informed, except that his brother Charles Thelusson, Esq. married a Miss Roberts. Mr. Thelusson had a decisive majority on the poll; but Mr. Tierney, not discouraged by his ill success on a former similar occasion, prepared a petition, and after an investigation before a Committee, at which he acted as his own counsel, obtained a decision that Mr. Thelusson's election was void, in consequence of his having acted "in violation of the statute of the 7th of William III. cap. 4, [commonly called the Treating Act,] whereby he is incapacitated to serve in Parliament upon such election." On the new election which in consequence took place, Mr. Thelusson again attained a majority on the poll; but, on another petition from Mr. Tierney, it was determined that the former was not eligible, and that the latter was duly elected, who thus was at length fairly seated by the mere operation of the Treating Act and perseverance.

Mr. Tierney now became a constant attendant in the house, a frequent debater, and an active opponent of Mr. Pitt, and the war with France. In 1797 he was Chairman of a Committee on a bill to prevent "the forestalling and regrating of cattle," which was opposed by Mr. Dundas, who contended that the measure was founded upon ideas which had been exploded by the writings of Dr. Adam Smith. The bill was rejected by the house by a majority of thirty-two.

During the debate on the bill "for suspending Seamen's Protections," on Friday May 25, 1798, Mr. Pitt was thrown off his guard, and declared, that "he considered Mr. Tierney's opposition as proceeding from a wish to impede the service of the country." For this expression the Speaker, at Mr. Tierney's desire, required an apology; but Mr. Pitt immediately replied that, "If he were called on to explain away any thing which he had said, the House might wait long enough for such an explanation. He was of opinion that the honourable gentleman was opposing a necessary measure for the defence of the country, and therefore he should neither explain nor retract any particle of what he had said on the subject." Nothing further was

said in the house; but Mr. Tierney thought it necessary to demand in private that satisfaction which the Speaker had been unable to procure for him. A duel in consequence took place on the Sunday following, of which one of the newspapers published the ensuing account: "We are authorised to state, that, in consequence of what passed on Friday last, (which produced a challenge from Mr. Tierney,) Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on Putney-heath. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took the ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect; a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air; the seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no further, it being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties."—Mr. Speaker Addington and other friends of the combatants were on the ground, in great anxiety as to the result.

On the dissolution in 1802, a third candidate started for Southwark in addition to the late members. This was Sir Thomas Turton, a gentleman bred to the bar, and who was greatly attached to Mr. Pitt, under whose administration, in 1796, he had been created a Baronet. The government of the country had, however, recently changed hands, Mr. Addington being now Prime Minister, and it was conjectured that Mr. Tierney also was about to take office. Thus, while on the one hand the powers of court influence ceased to be exercised against Mr. Tierney, he was deserted by many of the most zealous of his former "independent" adherents. He was, however, found successful at the close of the poll, which was as follows:

Henry Thornton, Esq. . . . 1644

George Tierney, Esq. . . . 1395

Sir Thos. Turton, Bart. . . . 1226

On the 1st of June, 1803, Mr. Tierney was sworn a Privy Counsellor, as Treasurer of the Navy; a new writ for Southwark was the same day ordered, and he was re-elected. In consequence of his official appointment, he soon after became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Somerset House Volunteers, consisting of the clerks and domestics belonging to the public offices. He was also elected to the same rank in a regiment raised among his constituents, in the Borough of Southwark. With the

latter corps he had some disagreement at the beginning of 1804, in consequence of the men having considered they had a right to elect their officers in the case of vacancies, as well as in the first instance; and, although the Lieutenant-Colonel was borne out by Government in his right of patronage, he soon after thought it desirable to resign his commission.

Having retired from office with Mr. Addington in May 1804, (when Mr. Canning succeeded him as Treasurer of the Navy,) he was examined by the Commissioners, while occupied in drawing up their Tenth Report, and answered to their satisfaction. When the conduct of Lord Melville, in a previous administration of the same office, became a subject of investigation, Mr. Tierney, in accordance with his uniform hostility against that nobleman, joined in the vote of censure; and for so doing received the thanks of his constituents.

On the 30th of September, 1806, Mr. Tierney was appointed President of the Board of Controul for the Affairs of India. A new writ for Southwark was ordered; but, before the election came on, the Parliament was dissolved.

At the general election Sir Thomas Turton at length took the place of Mr. Tierney; who was contented to be returned for the Borough of Athlone; as in the next Parliament, on a vacancy shortly after the general election, he was for Bandon-bridge. In the same way he entered the Parliament of 1812, as member for Appleby; and at the elections of 1818, 1820, and 1826 he was returned for Knaresborough.

With Lord Grenville's administration, Mr. Tierney's six months of office ceased; he again joined the opposition, of which, after the death of Mr. Ponsonby in 1817, he came to be considered the leader; nor did he return to place till Mr. Canning invited him to the Mastership of the Mint, in May 1827. He finally retired with Lord Goderich, in January 1828. A few days before his death, he declared to a very old and valued friend, who was passing an hour or two with him in his library, that he had made up his mind to go down to the House on the first day of the present Session, for the purpose of delivering his opinion on the state of the country.

Mr. Tierney had laboured under an organic disease of the heart for many years, certainly more than ten, with great tendency to dropsical effusions in the chest and in the limbs, attended with cough and difficulty in breathing, when ascending stairs or walking on uneven ground. His mind was always cheerful, and the fatal malady never produced the least

depression of spirits. His complaint was greatly relieved by medicines, from time to time, so that he went out into company to the last. The day before his death, he was remarkably cheerful. A friend called upon him, and found him reading Lord Byron's *Life*. They talked and laughed on various subjects for half an hour, and Mr. Tierney never appeared in higher spirits. The day on which he died, he transacted business, and was very cheerful. Between two and three, Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps (we believe his nephew) called, who before the Coroner's Inquest made the following statement: "I had been conversing with Mrs. Tierney in the drawing-room; and, wishing to see Mr. Tierney, I proceeded to the library to speak to him. His servant announced me, and I entered and saw him sitting in his chair, in the attitude of sleep. I was struck with the paleness of his countenance, but withdrew, leaving the servant to approach him. The servant almost immediately came back to me, asking me to return to the room, as he was afraid his master was dead. I immediately complied, and on looking at the deceased closely, I was convinced that such was the fact: he had ceased to breathe."

The verdict of the inquest was, "that the deceased died a natural death by the visitation of God, occasioned by enlargement of the heart."

His physician was of opinion, that, feeling perhaps a little faint or drowsy, Mr. Tierney had reclined his head against the chair, and thus changed the one state of existence for the other, not only without the slightest pain, but without the least consciousness of the awful transition.

Mr. Tierney married, at Stapleton in Gloucestershire, July 10, 1789, Miss Miller of that place. By that lady, who survives him, he is said to have had a large family, but we are not acquainted with its number or destination in life.

With regard to Mr. Tierney's character and talents, we shall quote some of the principal newspapers. The following is from the *Times*: "Mr. Tierney must be the last of nearly ten of that galaxy of talent, which illuminated the House of Commons by its brilliancy, from the close of the American War, and during the tempestuous season of the French Revolution. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Windham, Pitt, are all gone before him. Inferior in brilliance, but almost equal in argument, to Fox,—less burdened with the trappings of learning, and less perplexed with the refinements of metaphysics, than Burke or Windham,—second in wit, but more abounding in wisdom,

than Sheridan,—less sonorous and imposing than Pitt,—Mr. Tierney was generally heard with attention equal to any of these illustrious persons, in the debate; and, if he could not succeed in carrying the opinions he espoused, he seldom allowed his adversaries to boast of a personal triumph over him as their advocate. Mr. Tierney's speeches were more like colloquial good sense spoken in the parlour, than lofty or studied eloquence uttered in the senate; and he was therefore spared the pain of many a broken metaphor and redundant clause, given merely to round a sentence. He was sagacious in an eminent degree. His enemies have given the quality a less engaging epithet; but, whether it were sagacity or cunning, in him it was a pure and useful quality: for it is but too obvious that it was never exerted to promote his own personal interests. Perhaps there might be the less disposition abroad to excuse or pardon it to its possessor, because it was but too often successfully exercised in detecting and exposing the selfish motives of others."

The following remarks are from the *Morning Chronicle*: "As a speaker, Mr. Tierney was exceedingly original. From the moment he opened his mouth till he sat down, the attention of his hearers never flagged for one moment. In a style which never rose above the colloquial, the most cutting sarcasms, level to the most ordinary understanding, escaped from him, as if he were himself unaware of their terrible effect. His sneer was withering. Of all the speakers, contemporaries of Mr. Tierney, no one was so much dreaded as he was. His irony was inimitable. From the simplicity of his language, the reporter never misunderstood him; but from the rapidity of his colloquial turns, and the instant roar with which they were followed in the house, it was impossible to record all that fell from him; and the reports, therefore, though almost always characteristic of him, were far from complete. But his manner and intonation added immensely to the effect of what he said. It was the conversation of a shrewd man of the world, who delivered his observations on the subject under discussion with an apparent candour, which contrasted singularly with the *knowing* tone and look of the speaker. His mode of taking an argument to pieces and reconstructing it in his own way, astonished his hearers, who recognized the apparent fidelity of the copy, and yet felt at a loss how he had himself failed to perceive, during the preceding speech, what seemed now so palpably absurd." "Although," remarked the *Globe*, "his

manner was colloquial, the correctness of his language was remarkable, and his rapidity was as remarkable as his correctness. It was some time after perceiving that he never hesitated for a word, that it was acknowledged that no word but the right one ever came at his command; he was indeed 'a well of English undefiled.' His reasoning and his wit were equally unostentatious, and equally perfect. It has been said, his knowledge was limited; but we believe he differed from his contemporaries not so much in knowledge as in an indisposition to parade any knowledge in which he was not a perfect master. If he was not so far advanced in political economy as Pitt, he avoided many of Pitt's mistakes. He was a man who, in the discussion of the greatest affairs of the greatest nation, could always be listened to with delight, except by those whose weakness or hollowness he exposed."

An eminent individual, a friend of thirty years standing, has recorded his opinion of Mr. Tierney's private character, that "it caused him to be truly beloved by his family, and endeared him to a most numerous circle of friends and associates. No one ever possessed more of those amiable qualities which equally adorn and enliven society. His wit was ready and most playful,—never sarcastic, or tinged with that degree of spleen so often conspicuous in those who, like him, had passed a long and successful career of political life, embittered with disappointments. His conversation and habits, even in early life, never partook of that degree of levity too often shown when religious or moral subjects were discussed; and, in his latter days, he afforded to such persons as were best known to him, considerable proofs that in every thought and act his mind was influenced by careful obedience to, and the truest sense of, perfect Christian faith and exemplary piety."

DR. LUXMOORE, BP. OF ST. ASAPH.

Jan. 21. At the Palace, St. Asaph, after a few days illness, aged 73, the Right Rev. John Luxmoore, D.D. Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph.

Dr. Luxmoore was a member of a numerous family resident at Oakhampton, in Devonshire, and received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar-school of Ottery St. Mary, in that county. He was thence removed to Eton, where he was elected scholar in 1775, and in due course became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783; and, having been Tutor to the Earl of Dal-

keith (the late Duke of Buccleugh), was thus introduced into a rich career of preferment. We believe his first step was the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, in 1782; the next a Prebend of Canterbury, in 1793; then the Deanery of Gloucester in 1799, by virtue of which he took, in the following year, the Rectory of Taynton, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. In 1806, by the direct patronage (as before by the influence) of the Duke of Buccleugh, he obtained another promotion, by exchanging St. George's, Bloomsbury, for the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1807 he was preferred to the Bishopric of Bristol, vacant on the translation of Dr. Pelham to Exeter, from which Dr. Fisher had been translated to Salisbury, on the death of Bishop Douglas; in 1808 he was translated to Hereford, on the removal of Dr. Cornwall to Worcester, on the decease of Bishop Hurd, and thereupon resigned the Deanery of Gloucester; and finally, in 1815, to St. Asaph, on the death of Dr. Cleaver, and then resigned St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Dr. Luxmoore's publications were few, and merely the ordinary results of the routine of his professional duty. They were "*Concio apud Synodum Cantuariensem æde Paulina habita*, 1806," 4to; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford, at his Primary Visitation in 1808, 8vo; a Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1811, 4to.

Dr. Luxmoore was a man of mild manners, and gentle and amiable disposition. He married Miss Barnard, niece of Dr. Edward Barnard, Provost of Eton; and had a large family. His eldest son, the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, is Dean of St. Asaph and Chancellor of the Diocese, Prebendary of Hereford, Rector of Bromyard and West Cradley, and Vicar of Guilsfield; and another, the Rev. John-Henry-Montagu Luxmoore, is Prebendary of St. Asaph, Vicar of Berriew, and Joint Registrar of Hereford.

BISHOP SANDFORD.

Jan. 14. At Edinburgh, aged 63, the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D.D. Bishop of Edinburgh.

Dr. Sandford was descended from a highly respectable family in Shropshire; and was formerly a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1791, B. and D.D. 1802. He settled at Edinburgh, as a private clergyman, between thirty and forty years ago.

He was much admired as a preacher, his matter being always sound; his manner excellent; his voice clear, distinct, and impressive. He became the happy means of commencing and completing the union of Scottish and English Episcopalians in that part of Scotland, by which the respectability and usefulness of that community were much promoted. His influence in this respect, and the general worth of his character, induced his reverend brethren to elect him to be their Bishop—an election not unanimous only on their part, but earnestly desired. His promotion was confirmed with equal zeal by the Bishops, by whom he was consecrated on the 9th February, 1806. As a private clergyman, his merits will be long remembered by his friends and his flock. The mild and conciliating manner in which he exercised the duties of his Episcopal office was generally felt—by his clergy in particular. The impressive solemnity with which he performed the religious duties appertaining to that office has been frequently remarked, and was indeed remarkable. His piety was pure and unaffected, and, therefore, in the private duties of his profession, in visiting the sick and in consoling the afflicted, he was particularly admired and eminently useful.

Dr. Sandford was the author of "*Lectures on Passion Week*," 1797, 8vo. dedicated to the Queen; "*Sermons designed chiefly for Young Persons*," 1802, 12mo.; "*A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion at Edinburgh*," 1807, 4to.; "*A Sermon for the Lancastrian Schools*," 1813, 8vo. He was also a contributor to the *Classical Journal*.

His remains were interred on the 21st Jan. in the burying-ground adjoining St. John's chapel. The funeral was private; nevertheless the number of persons who attended to pay the last tribute of respect was very great. The Episcopal clergymen of the diocese preceded the corpse, which was followed by a numerous body of noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen of the city, including those of the Established Church, as well as Dissenters. The Rev. Mr. Lane, Bishop Sandford's son-in-law, read the service. The Bishop married a Scottish lady; and the Rev. Daniel Keyte Sandford, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and now Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, is his eldest son.

SIR CHARLES BURTON, BART.

Jan. 6. At Pollerton, co. Carlow, Sir Charles Burton, third Baronet, of that place.

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Sir Charles was the son and successor of Sir Charles the second Baronet, who died in 1812, by the Hon. Catherine Cuffe, third and youngest daughter and coheirress of John second Baron Desart. He married, in 1807, Susannah, daughter of Joshua Paul Meredyth, Esq., and sister, we presume, to the late unfortunate spendthrift of the same name, whose portrait was introduced into Haydon's picture of the Mock Election at the King's Bench prison, and of whom we gave some memoirs in vol. xcvi. i. 648, 379.

SIR H. C. MONTGOMERY, BART.

Jan. 21. At Dieppe, aged 64, Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, of the Hall, co. Donegal, Bart.

The branch of the family of Montgomery, of which Sir Henry was the representative, is descended from William fourth son of the first Earl of Eglintoun, and has been seated in the county of Donegal for more than two centuries. Sir Henry was born March 15, 1765, the elder son of Alexander Montgomery, of the Hall, Esq., by Mary, only daughter of James Allen, of Castle-Dobbs, co. Antrim, Esq. The name of Conyngham he derived from his great-grandmother, who was one of the twenty children of the Very Rev. Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, great-grandfather of the first Earl Conyngham. Early in life Sir Henry entered the cavalry in India, and, during his service there, his zeal, activity, and abilities in the execution of several important trusts, were publicly put on record in a General Order, published by the Governor-general in Council, at Fort William, Calcutta, when, after a period of twenty years' service, he retired with the rank of Major. On his return to England he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer and Commandant of the Yeomanry and Volunteers (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army) in the county of Donegal, by his late Majesty.

In February 1807 Lieut.-Col. Montgomery was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of St. Michael's, in Cornwall. The Parliament was dissolved in April following, and he was not again returned; but on the death of Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq., in November of the same year, he succeeded in obtaining the much more distinguished post of a Knight for his native county of Donegal. He was created a Baronet on the 3d of October 1808. At the General Election of 1812, however, Lieut.-Gen. George Vaughan Hart took Sir Henry's place as County member, and the latter was returned for

Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. He retired from Parliament entirely within a year or two after.

Sir Henry Montgomery married at Calcutta, June 21, 1800, Sarah-Mercer, third daughter of Leslie Grove, of Grove Hall, co. Donegal, Esq., and had issue four sons and three daughters:—1. Marian-Emily, married since her father's death (see p. 266) to Grantham-Munter, youngest son of Sir Joseph Yorke; 2. Sir Henry-Conyngham Montgomery, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he was born in 1803, was married in 1827 to Miss Pigot, daughter of Major-Gen. Pigot, and is in the Civil Service at Madras; 3. Alexander-Leslie, a Lieut. R.N.; 4. Hugh, a Lieut. in the Horse Artillery, Madras; 5. Alfred; 6. Matilda; and 7. Isabella-Eliza.

ARTHUR CLIFFORD, ESQ.

Jan. 16. At Winchester, aged 52, Arthur Clifford, Esq., uncle to Sir Thomas Aston Constable, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, Bart., brother-in-law to Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. and to Thomas Weld, Esq. (recently created a Cardinal), and first cousin to Lord Clifford.

Mr. Clifford was the sixth of the eight sons (and twin with Lewis, who died unmarried in 1806) of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall (fourth son of Hugh, third Lord Clifford), by the Hon. Barbara Aston, younger daughter and coheirress of James fifth Lord Aston, by Lady Barbara Talbot, daughter of George fourth Earl of Shrewsbury. He married June 15, 1809, Eliza-Matilda, second daughter of Donald Macdonald, Esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; but by that lady, who died in August 1827, we believe had no issue.

To Mr. Clifford the world was indebted for the publication of a more complete collection of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, Queen Elizabeth's chief Minister in her affairs with Scotland, than had previously been published in 1720. The private MSS. of Sir Ralph had descended to the Clifford family through that of Lord Aston, into which the heiress of Sadler (Sir Ralph's grand-daughter) was married. In 1809 were published, in two quarto volumes, "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, edited by Arthur Clifford, Esq.; to which is added, a Memoir of the Life of Sir R. Sadler, with Historical Notes, by Walter Scott, Esq."—so that his name appears associated in the same title-page with the most successful author of the present age.

In 1811 were announced "The State Papers and Letters of Sir Walter Aston, afterward Lord Aston, Ambassador in

Spain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I." as printing uniformly with those of Sir Ralph Sadler, in two quarto volumes (see our vol. LXXXI. i. 240), but we believe they were never published.

In 1813 Mr. Clifford printed, in 4to, "Tixall Poetry, with Notes and Illustrations;" and in 1814, in 8vo, "Carmen Seculare; an Ode in commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Accession of the House of Hanover to the British Throne."

In 1817, whilst Mr. Clifford was spending some time at Paris with his brother, the late Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford (afterwards Constable), Bart.* the two brothers amused themselves in there printing, in 4to, "An Historical and Topographical description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, and of the most remarkable places in the immediate neighbourhood. By Sir Thomas Clifford, Bart. and Arthur Clifford, Esq.; embellished with fine engravings, of which three are from original paintings: 1. of the famous Judge Littleton; 2. of Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded in 1682; 3. of Walter, first Lord Aston." Also, in 8vo, "Collectanea Cliffordiana, in three parts: 1. Anecdotes of Illustrious Personages of the name of Clifford; 2. Historical and Genealogical Notices respecting the origin and antiquity of the Clifford family; 3. Clifford; by Arthur Clifford, Esq."

Still more recently Mr. Clifford published an Essay on an improved method of teaching the Dead Languages.

M. H. BEACH, ESQ.

Jan. 5. At his seat, Williamstrip Park, near Cirencester, in his 70th year, Michael Hicks Beach, esq. formerly M.P. for that borough; brother to Sir William Hicks, of Whitcombe Park, in Gloucestershire, Bart.

He was the younger son of Sir Howe the sixth and late Baronet, by Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Browne. He married, in 1779, Henrietta-Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Beach, of Nether-Avon, Esq., with whom he became possessed of considerable property, and in consequence took the name of Beach.

The estate of Williamstrip Park was purchased by Mr. Beach of Col. Black-

* Memoirs of whom will be seen in our vol. xciii. i. 470. and enlarged in Nichols's Literary Illustrations, vol. v. p. 511. in addition to memoirs of other members of the house of Constable, several of whom have been the elegant patrons and amateurs of literature.

well. He acquired with it considerable interest in the borough of Cirencester, which was rendered still more preponderant by the friendship of the Bathurst family, whose seat is also in the neighbourhood. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough on the vacancy occasioned by the accession of the present Earl Bathurst to his title in 1794, was re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812, and retired at the dissolution in 1818. Mr. Beach was a supporter of Mr. Fox.

He had two sons: 1. Michael-Beach Hicks, Esq. born in 1780, and married Feb. 1809 Caroline, daughter of William Mount, of Wasing, co. Berks, Esq.; 2. William-Hicks, born in 1783; and 3. a daughter.

JAMES SMITHSON, ESQ. F.R.S.

Oct. .. In the South of France, James Smithson, Esq. M.A. F.R.S.

The birth of this gentleman is thus described by himself at the commencement of his will:—"I, James Smithson, son of Hugh first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley, and niece to Charles, the proud Duke of Somerset." It is well known that the *wife* of Hugh first Duke of Northumberland was Lady Elizabeth Seymour, *grand-daughter* of the same "proud Duke of Somerset." It was the Hon. Frances Seymour, daughter of Charles Lord Seymour of Troubridge by his first marriage with Mary daughter and heiress of Thomas Smith, Esq.,—and thus half-sister to the fifth and sixth Dukes of Somerset, the latter of whom was "the proud Duke,"—that was married to Sir Geo. Hungerford; but in the account of the family in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Hungerfordiana*, we find no Elizabeth, nor the name of Macie, which was that which Mr. Smithson originally bore. The family of Macie resided at Weston, near Bath.

James Louis Macie, Esq. was a member of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was created M.A. May 26, 1786. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1787, and appears under the same name in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1791; but between that date and 1803 he chose to change his name to Smithson, although he continued to enjoy the property of the Macies. He was, we believe, at one time a Vice-President of the Royal Society.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his last anniversary eulogy on deceased members, thus noticed him:—"Mr. Smithson has added eight communications to our *Transactions*. He was distinguished by the intimate friendship of Mr. Caven-

dish, and rivalled our most expert chemists in elegant analyses: but the latter part of his life has been spent abroad." His papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* are as follow: in 1791, "Of some Chemical Experiments on Tabasheer;" in 1803, "A Chemical Analysis of some Calamines;" in 1806, "Account of a Discovery of Native Minium;" in 1808, "On the composition of the compound Sulphuret from Huel Bogs, and an account of its Crystals;" in 1811, "On the composition of Zeolite;" in 1813, "On a Substance from the Elm Tree, called Uimin;" and "On a Substance from Mount Vesuvius;" and in 1818, "A Few Facts relative to the Colouring Matter of some Vegetables."

Mr. Smithson's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and probate granted to his executors, Messrs. Drummond, the bankers, on the 4th of November, the effects being sworn under 120,000*l*. It is in the hand-writing of the testator, and is dated the 23d of October, 1826, at which time he was resident in Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square. After having devised the whole of his property to Messrs. Drummonds, in trust, and desired them to place his property under the management of the Court of Chancery, he bequeaths to John Fitall, formerly his servant, but now of the London Docks, for the affectionate regard he has shown to his master and the care he has taken of his effects, and in consideration of his having done but little for him, an annuity of 100*l*. to be paid quarterly; the first payment to be made within three months after his decease. To H. H. Saily, also formerly his servant, but now keeping the Hungerford Hotel in Paris, he gives the use of the different sums of money he has lent him at various times (and for which he holds his bonds or bills, undated) for five years longer (should he wish it) on his paying five per cent. per annum for that time. He then bequeaths the whole of his property, absolutely, of every nature and kind whatsoever, to his nephew, the son of his brother, Lieut.-Col. Charles Louis Dickenson, for his life; and after his decease, to any child or children of his, "legitimate or illegitimate," who may survive him, and if more than one child survive him, it is to be divided among them as their father may think proper. Should he fail to divide it, however, he desires it may be referred to the Lord Chancellor to do so; but in the event of his dying without a child or children, or if his child or children die before he, she, or they, attain the age of twenty-one, or intestate, then the whole of the property is to devolve to John Fitall, subject to

his annuity, for the security of which the testator intends “stock to stand in this country, to the United States, for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington, to be called the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”

GENERAL MONCRIEFF.

Jan. 22. At Versailles, Gen. George Moncrieff.

This officer was appointed Ensign in 10th foot in 1775, Lieutenant 1776, and Captain in the 81st, 1777. He served as a subaltern for three years in America; and was at the taking of Fort Washington, the landing on Rhode Island, and battle of Brandywine. He afterwards served for three years at Gibraltar; was appointed Brevet-Major 1793, and Lieut.-Colonel in the 90th, 1794. He served at Toulon in 1793, and in 1794 went again to Gibraltar. He was present at the taking of Minorca; and from thence was ordered to Malta, where he commanded a corps of Maltese raised by Major-Gen. Graham, and where he remained till its surrender, as he did afterwards in Minorca till its cession to Spain. He was next ordered to the West Indies, but returned thence in a short time from ill-health; in 1809 he was appointed to the Staff of the Eastern district, and afterwards to that of the expedition to Walcheren. He was appointed Major-General 1803, Lieut.-General 1810, Colonel of the late Cape regiment 1811, and General 1821.

MAJOR-GEN. DAVID STEWART, C.B.

Dec. 18. At St. Lucie, Major-Gen. David Stewart, of Garth, Governor of that Colony, and C.B.

Major-Gen. Stewart entered the service as an Ensign in the 42d Highlanders, in which corps he was appointed Lieutenant in 1792. He served in the campaigns of the Duke of York in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Newport and the defence of Nimeguen. In October 1795 he embarked for the West Indies, where he served in the expedition against St. Lucie and St. Vincent; was at the storming of the Vigie, where his regiment led; and was afterwards employed for seven months in unremitting service in the woods against the Charibs, where he had five companies under his command. He was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant in 1796. In 1797 he served in the expedition against Porto Rico, after which he returned to Europe.

Captain Stewart next proceeded to Gibraltar, and was in the expedition of

1799 against Minorca. He was taken prisoner at sea, and after having been detained for five months in Spain, was exchanged, and embarked with his regiment from Minorca in July 1800, in the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present in the several actions of that campaign. He was preferred to a Captaincy in the 90th foot, Dec. 15, 1800; restored to the 42d in 1802; and promoted, in 1804, to a Majority in the 78th; in the command of the light battalion of which he served at the battle of Maida, in 1806. In 1808 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the West India Rangers; in 1810 he was present at the capture of Guadeloupe, for which service, and that at Maida, he was rewarded with a medal and one clasp, and was subsequently appointed a Companion of the Bath.

He was placed on the half-pay of the 96th foot in 1815; promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1814, and to that of Major-General in 1825.

In 1822 Garth (as the Colonel was styled by his countrymen) published, in two volumes octavo, “Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present Condition of the Scottish Highlanders, with an account of the Military Services of the Highland Regiments;” a work which attracted great notice, and which run through two considerable editions. The interesting facts and singular anecdotes which it contains, go far to fill up the masterly outline drawn by Sir Walter Scott in reviewing the Culloden Papers in the Quarterly Review.

In every relation of life, Gen. Stewart was highly esteemed;—a brave and gallant soldier, a patriotic and warm lover of his country, he was known to a very wide circle in society; and whether as the officer, the citizen, the Scotsman, or the man, he was covered with golden opinions by all ranks and classes. It was only about twelve months ago that, with all the spirit and gaiety of a youthful veteran, he sailed for St. Lucie, to the government of which he was appointed; he jested of his return and marriage at the end of a few years: he had been inured to the worst of climates and the greatest of hardships. Very recently, in a letter from him, written in the most cheerful manner, he contrasted the healthy state of the island with what it was when he visited it as a subaltern; but, alas! for the prospect of human life, in how short a time the tidings have arrived that this excellent man is no more.

A portrait of Major-Gen. Stewart, in the full Highland costume, by James M. Scrymgeour, has been engraved by S. W. Reynolds (18 inches by 28).

VICE-ADMIRAL FRASER.

Jan. 11. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 82, Alexander Fraser, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Equerry to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge

This gentleman was the eldest surviving son of Hugh Fraser, Esq., Surveyor of the Customs at Lerwick, in Sutherland, (and fifth in lineal descent from William, second son of Thomas Fraser, Esq., of Strichen, second son of Alexander fifth Lord Lovat, who died in 1558), by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Linning, of Walstein. His maternal grandmother was eldest daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Gilkerscleugh, descended from the first Marquis of Hamilton.

In 1760 he entered the Navy, on board the Fly Sloop, commanded by the late Admiral Gayton, with whom he served at the reduction of Belleisle. At the conclusion of the war, in 1763, Alexander Fraser returned to school, where he continued until the latter end of 1767, and then went as Midshipman of the Mermaid frigate, to America, where he remained in her three years; at the expiration of which, he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Bonetta sloop.

Returning to England in the winter of 1772, he passed the usual examination at the Navy Office; and in June 1773, was ordered on board the Royal Oak, of seventy-four guns, at Spithead, where he remained till the Autumn of 1774, and then again went to America, as acting Lieutenant of the Scarborough, a twenty-gun ship.

When hostilities with the colonists broke out, it was thought fit to destroy some of their sea-port towns; and Capt. Henry Mowat, in the Canceaux, being entrusted with the execution of this service, for which he had a small squadron, and 200 additional marines embarked, Mr. Fraser was ordered on board the Canceaux, as Lieutenant. The town of Falmouth, the inhabitants of which had opposed with violence the loading of a mast ship, being the first object, Mr. Fraser was sent on shore with a flag of truce, offering to spare the place on the condition of the rebels delivering up all their artillery and small arms: this not being complied with, the squadron opened a heavy cannonade, and in a short time destroyed 130 dwellings, 278 store and warehouses, a large new church, the court house, and public library. To complete the demolition of the town, a large body of seamen and marines were landed under Mr. Fraser, who was a good deal annoyed by the Americans from behind hedges, &c.; but being covered by the squadron, he re-embarked

the whole party, having only a few wounded.

During the ensuing campaign of 1776, Mr. Fraser was constantly employed in the flat boats at Long Island, New York, &c., and particularly at the taking of Fort Washington, where he led one of the divisions of boats in which the light infantry were embarked. At the latter end of the year, he returned to England in the Bristol, with Lord Shulldham, who had been superseded in the chief command on the American station by Earl Howe.

In 1777, Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the Admiralty, gave Mr. Fraser his first commission, with the flattering compliment that it was for his services in America. The appointment was to the Hector, of seventy-four guns, Capt. Sir John Hamilton. In June, 1778, our officer was ordered to take charge of La Licorne French frigate, detained by the Hector, and carried her into Portsmouth harbour. On the 27th of July, he was present in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers.

In 1779, the Hector was ordered to the West Indies with Sir George B. Rodney. In the summer of 1780, she formed part of a squadron, sent under Captain the Hon. W. Cornwallis, to escort the homeward bound trade through the Gulf of Florida.

Mr. Fraser afterwards exchanged into the Conqueror, seventy-four, as first Lieutenant, in order to return to England to join his friend Commodore Johnstone, who had recently been appointed to the command of a squadron destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. On her passage home, the Conqueror lost her mainmast in a hurricane, and was in other respects so much damaged, that it became necessary to keep 100 men constantly employed during the remainder of the voyage, bailing the water out at the hatchways. By extraordinary exertions, however, she arrived at Spithead, and her Commander (the late Admiral Dickson,) ever afterwards declared, that the preservation of the ship was in a great measure owing to the efforts of Mr. Fraser. Commodore Johnstone having, in the mean time, completed the number of his Lieutenants, Mr. Fraser was induced to accept a commission for the St. Carlos, a fifty-gun ship; *armée en flute*, attached to the armament; he was consequently in the skirmish in Port Praya, when M. de Suffrein surprised the British squadron; soon after which event, he was removed into the Romney, bearing the broad pendant of his patron, with whom he returned to England.

We next find our officer serving as First Lieutenant of the *Panther*, in the action with the combined fleets, after the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782, by Lord Howe. He was afterwards removed into the *Ruby*, of sixty-four guns, one of the ships detached from the fleet, and ordered to the West Indies. On the passage out, falling in with the enemy's squadron to windward of Barbadoes, the *Ruby*, after an action of forty-eight minutes within pistol-shot, took the *Solitaire*, of equal force, which had thirty-eight men killed, and above forty wounded, though the *Ruby* had not a man killed, and but a few slightly wounded.

Having brought the *Ruby* back to England, Lieutenant Fraser accompanied Sir R. Hughes in the *Adamant* to the Leeward Islands, where he continued until the Autumn of 1786; at which station he had the good fortune of acquiring the acquaintance and friendship of Lord Nelson, who then commanded the *Boreas* frigate. In June, 1787, Mr. Fraser was appointed to the *Colossus*, seventy-four; but on the armament taking place in October, he was removed by Admiral Pigot, to be first of his own ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, at Plymouth. Thus, when the armament ceased, he obtained the rank of Commander on the 1st December of that year; but remained unemployed till the Autumn of 1790, when he was appointed to the *Savage* sloop, on the Greenock station, and where he continued till the latter end of 1792. The *Savage* was then ordered to the River, to assist in carrying to the North the newly-impressed men; and from thence was sent to join Admiral M'Bride, in the Downs.

At the breaking out of the war with France, Captain Fraser captured la *Custine*, a privateer, and several Danish ships laden with corn, bound to that country. In April, 1793, he was directed to take the *Ferret* sloop and several cutters under his command, and proceed to Ostend: here he received a requisition from the Baron de Mylius, to land and take possession of the town and garrison; with which he complied, and ran the *Savage* into the harbour, landing about 500 men, partly marines, and partly seamen. On the 5th, he received from the Court of Brussels, the intelligence that General Dumourier had arrested Buernonville and the other Commissioners of the National Convention, and sent them to the Count de Clayrfaît. This intelligence, of infinite consequence to the war, he instantly transmitted to the Admiralty; and it was received in so very short a time, that Lord Chatham could scarcely believe the officer who brought the despatch. In four days afterwards, the French army refusing to march to Paris with Dumourier, he was himself obliged to fly, which of course put an end to the armistice between the Prince of Cobourg and him. This intelligence Captain Fraser received through the same channel, and was equally fortunate

in the speedy transmission of it to the Admiralty. As he necessarily lived on shore, the Duke of York was pleased to order the Commissary-general to pay him one pound sterling per day for his table, which was continued all the time he remained on the station. Sir Charles Ross, with the 37th regiment, relieved him in the command on shore, on the 20th of April; but he still continued as Commander of the Naval department, until events required a greater force, and officers of superior rank. On the 1st of July, 1793, he was promoted to Post rank, in the *Redoubt*, of twenty guns, the *Savage's* crew turned over into her, and sent to the same station; where he materially contributed to the defence of Nieuport, by anchoring close in shore, and firing into the enemy's camp, over the sand-hills.

In July, 1794, Captain Fraser was appointed to the *Proserpine* frigate, attached to the North-Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Duncan; on which service he continued until December 1795, and then removed into the *Shannon*, a new frigate of thirty-two guns, stationed on the coast of Ireland, where he captured the following French privateers: le *Duguay Trouin*, of twenty-four guns, and 150 men; le *Grand Indien*, twenty guns, 125 men; la *Julie*, eighteen guns, 120 men; and la *Mouche*, sixteen guns, 122 men.

In 1799, Captain Fraser obtained the command of the *Diana*, a thirty-eight gun frigate, in which he escorted a large fleet to the West Indies, where he intercepted several privateers. Having been in the course of one year twice attacked by the yellow fever, he was most reluctantly obliged to resign his ship, and return to England as a passenger in the *Invincible*.

Captain Fraser's next appointment was to the *Berschermer*, of fifty-four guns, employed as a guard-ship in the Swin, until the end of the war. He then joined the *Amphion* frigate, and conveyed the Duke of Cambridge and suite to Cuxhaven. In 1804, he was appointed to the *Weymouth*, another frigate; and soon after to the *Hindustan*, of fifty-four guns. In her he visited the East Indies; from whence he returned in the summer of 1806, and commanded in succession the *Prince*, a second-rate, and *Vanguard*, of seventy-four guns. The latter vessel, commissioned by him in January 1807, formed part of the fleet under Lord Gambier in the expedition against Copenhagen.

When the Commander-in-Chief returned to England with the Danish prizes, Captain Fraser was ordered to remain with the *Vanguard*, and a considerable number of frigates and sloops, for the blockade of Zealand, and the protection of the trade still in the Baltic. He remained off Copenhagen till the 21st of November.

On the *Vanguard* being ordered again to Copenhagen, in January 1808, our officer,

whose health had been considerably impaired, obtained leave of absence, and soon after the command of the *Sea Fencibles* at Dundee, in which he remained until the final discharge of that corps, in 1810. On the 1st of August in that year, he was appointed to the *William and Mary* yacht, and at the same time selected by the Duke of Cambridge to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place in 1811; to that of Vice-Admiral in 1819.

Admiral Fraser married in 1788, Helen, eldest daughter of John Bruce, Esq. of Sunburgh, Advocate, and Collector of the Customs in Shetland. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters: the eldest of the former is an officer in the Engineers; the second was first Lieutenant of the *Magnet* sloop, which foundered with all her crew on the passage to America, in September 1812; the youngest was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, September 5, 1816.

A portrait of Admiral Fraser, accompanied by a long memoir, comprising various letters and other interesting official documents, was published in the *Naval Chronicle*, in 1814.

CAPTAIN R. FOLEY, R.N.

Dec. 23. At Tournay, Richard Foley, Esq. Captain R. N.

This gentleman was a member of the Pembroke branch of the Foleys, the son of Richard Foley, Esq., Magistrate of Shadwell Police-Office of whom a memoir appeared in our Magazine on his death in 1803 (see vol. LXXIII, p. 882), and nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., under whose auspices he entered the Navy, as a Midshipman, on board the *Elephant*, seventy-four, in 1800. After the Battle of Copenhagen, we find him serving in the *Medusa* frigate, Captain (now Sir John) Gore; and subsequently, in the *Ambuscade*, thirty-two, Captain William D'Urban, on the Mediterranean station. In 1806, he received a wound at the siege of the Tremiti islands. His first commission was dated April 24, 1807. From that period, Mr. Foley successfully served in the *Illustrious*, seventy-four, and *Eagle*, of the same force, and *Barfleur*, ninety-eight, until promoted, May 11, 1812, to the command of the *Zenobia* Brig, which was employed upon the coasts of Spain and Portugal. He obtained Post rank, June 7, 1814.

[This short memoir is from the recently published volume of Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Supplement, Part III, which comprises the memoirs of 184 Post-Captains, being those of 1812, 1813, and 1814.]

REV. GEORGE POWELL, M.A.

Feb. 20. At his Rooms, in Balliol College, Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. George Powell, M.A. Fellow of that Society, and

Perpetual Curate of Clifton, in the County of Oxford.

Mr. Powell was born at Clifford, in Herefordshire, June 10, 1764. Having received his early education partly at the Grammar School in the city of Hereford, and partly at St. Omer, he was admitted a Commoner of Brasen-nose College, May 23, 1781. During his residence there, he was remarkable for the vivacity of his disposition, for versatility of talent, and an ardent pursuit of knowledge. Being esteemed a young man of great promise, he recommended himself by his character and acquirements to the Master and Fellows of Balliol; and was by them elected Fellow of their Society, November 29, 1786. From that period he fixed his residence in Oxford, which he very rarely could be induced to leave, either for business, or for pleasure. He filled, for a short time, the office of Tutor and Dean; was presented to the small donative of Clifton, in 1797; and afterwards successively held the Vicarage of Abbotsley, and the sinecure Rectory of Duloe, both in the patronage of his College.

Soon after his election at Balliol, the Mathematical and Physical Sciences became the chief objects of his attention. To these, and particularly Astronomy, he applied with indefatigable industry; yet relaxing his mind from severer pursuits, by the study of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. Although eminently qualified by his varied information and playful fancy to please, as well as to instruct, he for many years secluded himself from general society, and appeared wholly indifferent to the habits of Academical life. In his walks, however, he occasionally seemed to enjoy opportunities of conversation, in which he always displayed an acute and vigorous mind. Till his health began to fail, he discharged with judicious zeal the pastoral duties of Clifton. At that place he was equally attentive to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his Parishioners, evincing by frequent acts of charity a heart feelingly alive to the wants of the poor. The same anxiety to alleviate the distresses and promote the comforts of persons in humble stations, appears also in his testamentary bequests. It is to be deeply lamented, that he should have withheld from the world the fruits of those studies to which he devoted a large portion of his earlier life. Had he allowed them to meet the public eye, they would probably have formed a valuable addition to our scientific works, and widely extended a reputation for talents and attainments which, in consequence of his long seclusion, was of late years confined and known only to few.

The greater part of his Library he bequeathed to Balliol College. His Mathematical books, among which is a beautiful copy of the "*Principia*," presented by Sir Isaac Newton to the celebrated Dr. Bradley,

he left to the Professor of Astronomy, to be deposited in the Library at the Observatory, Oxford.

J. D. DOWNES, ESQ. F.H.S.

In our Magazine for June last, is recorded the death of John Dawson Downes, Esq. of Lowestoft, aged 71.

This gentleman was a diligent and discriminating Naturalist, and one of the most skilled of modern amateur Falconers. He dedicated a Treatise on the subject of Falconry, to the present Sir John S. Sebright, Bart.

Mr. Downes was a member of the Horticultural Society, and latterly paid some attention to Gardening, being engaged at the time of his decease in the prosecution of some ingenious experiments relating to that interesting and important art.

In his general character, Mr. Downes was an open, plain-speaking, matter-of-fact man. Firmly fixed in the principles of a Protestant Tory, the specious modern verbiage about "liberality" was peculiarly offensive to him; and he exhibited, altogether, a noble specimen of old-fashioned attachment to "Church and King;"—to the Constitution in Church, as it was;—to the King, as He is.

Mr. Downes possessed a Library, containing many valuable standard works, and, among other rare books, some curious old Treatises upon Hawking. He had also a few, but good Paintings, some of them by the old Masters. Both the Library and Paintings were dispersed after his decease, by public auction. R. P.

FRANCIS DOWNING, ESQ.

Lately. After a long and severe illness, Francis Downing, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. This highly-meritorious Medical Officer was the only son of the late Rev. Bladen Downing, of Barham, near Canterbury, Chaplain to Francis Earl of Guilford. He was apprenticed to Sir Charles Blicke, one of the Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and, when out of his time, was so well recommended for his great professional skill, that he soon gained an appointment as a Staff Surgeon; in which situation he served in Portugal and Spain, and for several years in Sicily, and afterwards at the Battle of Waterloo. On that important occasion, he at Brussels paid such unwearied and skilful attention to the sick and wounded, that he was shortly promoted to be a Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, the duties of which he faithfully discharged.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Thomas Brookes, LL.D. Rector of Avening and Horton, Glouc.; to both which livings he was instituted on his own petition, about 1816.

The Rev. Francis Coleman, Rector of

Humber, Heref. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. A.M. per saltum 1801, and was presented to Humber in 1819, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Rev. C. T. Gooch, of Framlingham, aged 86.

The Rev. W. Harris, LL.D. Theological Tutor of Highbury college, and pastor of the Independent Church at Stoke Newington.

The Rev. Benjamin Jones, Rector of Gwernesney, Monmouthshire, Vicar of Saul and Hampton, Glouc. and an active Magistrate for the county of Monmouth. He was presented to his rectory in 1812 by the Duke of Beaufort, and to Saul by the Rev. Robert Halifax, Vicar of Standish.

At Lampeter, Pembrokes. the Rev. Wm. Morgan, M.A. Rector of that Parish, Vicar of Llandwy Velfri, with Crinon annexed, and a Prebendary of Clyday, in the Church of St. David's. He was presented to Llandwy Velfri in 1809, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and collated to Lampeter, in 1826, by the Bp. of St. David's.

The Rev. W. P. Myddelton, B.A. Chaplain to Worcester County Gaol.

Aged 68, the Rev. John Baptist Proby, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, and of Brewood, Staffordshire, first cousin to the late Earl of Carysfort, and brother to Mary Lady Seaforth. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. Baptist Proby, D.D. Dean of Lichfield, who died in 1807, (see memoirs of him in our vol. LXXVII, 183, 275; and his epitaph in vol. LXXXI, ii. 255.) by Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Russell, Prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln. The gentleman now deceased was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788. He was presented to his Lichfield benefice in 1789, by the Dean and Chapter, and to Brewood in 1804, by his father, as Dean. Mr. Proby married Mary-Susanna, sixth and youngest dau. of Sir Nigel Gresley the sixth Bart. and aunt to the present Sir Roger Gresley.

At Leicester, Warw. the Rev. Edmund Rawlins, Rector of Dorsington. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf., M.A. 1780, and was presented to his living in 1816, by W. Rawlins, esq.

At Dawlish, the Rev. Edward J. W. Valpy, M.A. of Emanuel coll. Camb., Rector of St. Simon and St. Jude, Norwich, and of Stanford Dingley, Berks; to the latter of which livings he was presented in 1825, by his father the Rev. Edward Valpy, B.D. Master of Norwich school; and to the former in the following year, by the Bishop of Norwich.

Aged 62, the Rev. David Williams, Vicar of Wigmore, in Herefordshire, to which he was collated by the Bishop in 1822.

Dec. 10. At New Brunswick, the Rev. David Owen, senior Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge. This gentleman was the senior Wrangler of 1777, the first Smith's prizeman in the same year, and second Members' prizeman in 1779; he proceeded M.A. 1780.

Jan. 28. At Hawnby, Yorkshire, aged 61, the Rev. *William Douker*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1823 by Lord George Cavendish.

Feb. 15. The Rev. *Nash Kemble*, Rector of Little Parndon, to which he was presented in 1812 by Wm. Smith, esq. and Curate of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, Essex.

Feb. 17. At Newton Abbott, Devon, the Rev. *Robert Bradford*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry and Woolborough, to which he was presented by Lord Viscount Courtenay. He was found dead in his garden, having been attacked by apoplexy when stooping.

Feb. 18. At Northchurch rectory, Hants, aged 74, the Rev. *Francis-Henry Barker*, Rector of that parish and Steppingley, Beds. and Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans. He was presented to Steppingley in 1785 by the late Duke of Bedford, to his church at St. Alban's, in 1790, by Alfred Fisher, Esq., and to Northchurch in 1793 by the Prince of Wales; and was admitted to the degree of M.A. by accumulation, as of Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1794.

At Edington, Wilts, aged 77, the Rev. *William Roots*, Vicar of Wilsford and Woodford, to which united parishes he was presented in 1789 by the Prebendary of the stall bearing the same name in the cathedral of Salisbury.

Feb. 21. Aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Lewton*, Professor of Classical and General Literature, Librarian, and Registrar at the East India College, Haileybury. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1794.

Feb. 25. At Stewkley, Bucks, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Ashfield*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1786; and was presented to Stewkley in 1802 by Dr. Randolph, then Bp. of Oxford.

March 1. At Millbank, Westminster, the Rev. *John-Thomas Grant*, Rector of Butterleigh, Devon. He was of St. John's-coll. Camb. B.A. 1811, M.A. 1815, and was presented to Butterleigh in 1824 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

March 4. At Babergh, Suffolk, aged 45, the Rev. *Robert Kedington*, Rector of Bredfield Combust, and a Magistrate for the county. He was formerly Fellow of Caius coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1807 (being the 11th Wrangler), M.A. 1810; and he was presented to his living in 1816 by the Rev. H. Hasted.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 14. Col. T. Nuthall, E.I.C.

Dec. 18. J. Lusignan, esq. LL.D. formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor in the Ionian University, and youngest son of the late S. GENT. MAG. *March*, 1830.

Lusignan, esq. interpreter to the King for the Turkish and Arabic languages.

Dec. ... In Bedford-sq. aged 93, Mrs. Hare.

Jan. 13. In Montagu-sq. Lady Leigh.

Jan. 19. Aged 21, Mr. George Johnes Braine; and on the 29th, aged 19, his brother, Mr. Joseph-Pott Braine, who had left Christ's-coll. Camb. in the middle of last term, for the benefit of his health; sons of George Braine, esq. merchant, of London.

Jan. . . The wife of Henry Southey, M.D. Physician to His Majesty.

At Chelsea, Dorothy, widow of T. Bowyer, gent. of Buckingham, and only sister of late Rev. Dr. Parr, of Hatton.

Feb. 3. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 73, William Lister, M.D. He married a daughter of Isaac Solly, esq. (some memoirs of whom will be found in our vol. LXXII. p. 189), and has left a numerous family.

Feb. 16. At her brother's, George Vincent, esq. Bedford-st. Bedford-sq. aged 73, Miss Hester Vincent, formerly of Churchill, Somerset.

Feb. 18. At Regent's-park, aged 62, James Cadett, esq. late of Trinidad.

At Whitehead's-grove, Belgrave-square, in her 26th year, Mary, wife of Robert Bell, esq.; and on the 23d, their infant son, George-Villiers Bell.

Feb. 20. Aged 75, Susannah, wife of Wm. Dyer, esq. Blackheath.

Aged 37, Mr. Samuel Booth, of Fleet-st. law-bookseller.

Feb. 21. At Brixton, in her 85th year, Mrs. Haighton, sister to the late John Haighton, esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 22. In her 80th year, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, of New Ormond-st. relict of Robert Smith, esq. of Croydon.

Feb. 23. Eliz. wife of J. Knill, esq. of Hans-place, Chelsea.

In Middlesex-place, New-road, aged 86, the Chevalier Peter Pesaro, the last descendant of that noble and illustrious Venetian family.

Feb. 26. In College-street, Westminster, aged 63, Mr. William Ginger, bookseller to Westminster School, and a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company; and son of Mr. William Ginger, who preceded him in the same business, and died in 1803. A third generation now succeeds.

Feb. 27. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 69, Jane, wife of James Donaldson, esq.

Feb. 28. In Berner's-street, in her 70th year, Mary, widow of Sir Wm. Bensley, Bart. She was the only daughter of Vincent-John Biscoe, esq. by his first wife, the Lady Mary Seymour, only daughter of Edward eighth Duke of Somerset, and sister of Edward, and Webb, ninth and tenth Dukes. In early life she made a tour on the Continent with Dr. and Mrs. Chandler, himself already the distinguished traveller in Greece and Asia Minor: and some years afterwards

received into her house in his old age James Hutton, not less distinguished in another way, as one of the most learned and pious members of the Church of the United Brethren, and recognised as such by Dr. Johnson. On June 12, 1798, she married William Bensley, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, who was created a Baronet in June 1801, and whose death without issue, in Dec. 1809, is recorded in our vol. for 1810, i. 85. Her widowhood she passed chiefly in her house in Berner's-street, where her charities were considerable. She endured a trying illness of fourteen months with the most unbroken patience and Christian resignation.

Lately. In Grosvenor-place, John King, esq. Comptroller of Army Accounts, brother-in-law to the late Bishop Beadon. He was found dead in his bed, after having attended his office on the preceding day.

In Fleet-street, aged 80, Mr. Phenev, upwards of 52 years law-bookseller in Inner Temple-lane.

In Camden-town, aged 71, the widow of Mr. Ryan, bookseller, and mother of Richard Ryan, author of several works in poetry and prose.

At Hampstead, aged 83, Martha, widow of J. Aikin, M.D., who died in 1822; and of whom an interesting memoir will be found in vol. xciii. i. p. 86.

March 1. In Dorset-place, aged 59, Geo. Tappen, esq.

March 2. In Lower Grosvenor-st. Col. John Mackenzie, C. B. of E. I. C.'s Madras establishment.

In Nelson-sq. Caroline, wife of Thos. Robinson Williams, esq. of Rhode Island, U. S.

March 4. At Peckham-grove, the wife of Mr. Hewlett, solicitor, of Great James-st.

In Gt. Russell-st. aged 58, W. Smith, esq.

March 5. At Chelsea, aged 66, Samuel Lancaster, esq.

At the British Museum, the wife of Fred. Madden, Deputy-keeper of the MSS.; and on the same day, her infant and only child.

Captain W. Luke, of Newman-st.

March 9. In Regent-st. James Denny, esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

In Parliament-st. much regretted by his friends and neighbours, Henry Watson, esq.

March 11. In Russell-sq. aged 87, Wm. Hay, esq.

March 13. Henry Hakewill, esq. of Brunswick-pl. Regent's Park.

At Camberwell, aged 78, Edw. Venn, esq.

March 14. In Gower-st. aged 83, Col. Wm. Duncan, late of Bengal Service.

In Brunswick-square, Thos. Meggison, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's-office, a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

March 16. In Russell-square, aged 63, Thomas Beckwith, esq.

March 17. Lydia, wife of Dr. John Sims, of Cavendish-square.

BERKS.—*Jan. 15.* At his residence, at Datchet, John Beard, esq. F.S.A. for fifty-three years a Proctor of Doctors' Commons, and the only remaining descendant of a most respectable and ancient family of the city of London. He was favoured with an amiable disposition, and the manners of a perfect gentleman; and, by extensive reading, had acquired a large store of information. In domestic life, he shone as a most affectionate husband, a good master, sincere friend, and virtuous Christian. He was a member of the Antiquarian Society thirty-four years, and twenty-nine years belonging to the Company of Scriveners. He was a subscriber to many charities, and his hand was always open to assist the needy.

Feb. 25. At Windsor, Mrs. Kennicott, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, D.D. formerly Canon of Christ Church.

BUCKS.—*March 2.* Aged 70, John Seeley, esq. an eminent printer and bookseller, of Buckingham; and brother of Mr. Seeley, bookseller, of Fleet-street.

CHESHIRE.—At Dunham Massey, aged 58, the Lady Louisa Grey, sister to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was the fourth dan. of Geo.-Harry, the fifth and late Earl, by Lady Henrietta Bentinck, aunt to the present Duke of Portland.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 17.* At Carlisle, at her mother's, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Charles Lockhart, R. N. who died at Bristol in December last.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Tiverton, aged 81, Charles Row, esq. of Levenshayes-House, near Silverton.

DORSET.—*Lately,* at Stourton Caundle, Capt. John Serrell, R. N. He received his first commission in 1793; was made a Commander in the Echo sloop of war, at Jamaica, in 1800, and posted into the Garland frigate, on the same station, in 1803. He subsequently commanded the Cumberland, 74; the Victory, a first-rate, fitting for the flag of Sir James Saumarez; and Helder frigate. The last was employed for several years on the Baltic station. Capt. Serrell married, in 1804, Miss E. Dean, of Liverpool.

March 1. At Blandford, Cornelia, wife of the Hon. Archibald Stewart (twin brother to the Earl of Moray) and youngest dau. of the late Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Milborne St. Andrew. She was married in 1793; and has left a numerous family.

March 17. At Castle-hill, Chas. Montague Williams, esq., nephew to Robt. Williams, esq. M.P. for Dorchester, and one of the firm of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. bankers, Birchin-lane.

DURHAM.—*March 8.* Helen-Margaret, wife of the Rev. T. Gaisford, Regius Professor of Greek, and Preb. of Durham.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 17.* Mary, wife of Luke-Wm. Walford, esq. of Little Bardfield-Hall.

March 13. At the Grove, Witham, aged 80, Mrs. Du Cane.

March 27. At Colchester, aged 73, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Tho. Barstow, Rector of Aldham.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan.* At Cheltenham, aged 17, Miss Cann, dau. of Mr. John Cann, of Hereford. This highly-talented young lady's performances on the *flute* elicited the admiration and astonishment of the audiences at the recent Hereford and Gloucester Festivals.

Aged 90, J. N. Morse, esq. of Newent.

At Frampton-on-Severn, aged 72, John Earle, esq.

At Upfield-Lodge, Stroud, aged 73, Charles Offley, esq.

Aged 20, Emma-Lawrence, youngest dau. of Rev. R. L. Townsend, D.D. Rector of Bishop's Cleeve.

Feb. 20. At Bristol, aged 66, Mr. James Niblock.

Feb. 22. At Clifton, aged 92, the relict of B. Bartlett, esq. and sister to the late John Palmer, esq. of Bath.

Feb. 22. Amelia-Maria, wife of the Rev. W. Hicks, Rector of Coberly.

March 2. At Stapleton, aged 65, Charles Joseph Harford, esq.

March 6. At Clifton Hotwells, Theresa-Frances, relict of Fitzherbert Brooke, esq. of Stanshawes-Court.

March 8. At Gloucester, Anna-Eliza, infant dau. of Sir E. S. Stanhope, Bart.

HANTS.—*Jan. 21.* John Colson, esq. many years a considerable corn merchant of Salisbury.

Jan. 23. At Orchard-place, Southampton, Cha. J. Henderson, esq. aged 80.

Feb. 22. Mrs. B. Wollstonecraft, dau. of the late Edw. Bland Wollstonecraft, esq. formerly of Southampton.

Feb. 26. At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. John Burton, late of the Royal Artillery, in which he was appointed First Lieutenant 1780, Captain 1791, Major in the army 1798, Lieut.-Col. 1803, Colonel R. Art. 1809, Major-General 1812, and Lieut.-General 1825. He commanded the artillery at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1810, and in consequence wore a medal.

March 7. At Woolvers Dean, Andover, Wm. Burrough Child, esq.

March 10. At the residence of Lady Peake, Prinstead, Sarah, wife of Capt. John Wyatt Watling, of his Majesty's ship *Hyperion*.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Leominster, aged 50, G. Allen, esq. a post Captain R. N.

March 11. Aged 67, J. N. Thompson, esq. of Hatchwood, near Odiham.

KENT.—*Feb. 7.* At Crofton-court, aged 21, Eliz.-Louisa, wife of Geo. Tucker, M.D. and youngest dau. of late H. G. Minshaw, esq.

March 24. At Deal, aged 67, Mary, wife of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, Perpetual Curate of Deal Chapel, and Vicar of North-

bourn. Mrs. Pennington was equally distinguished by the clearness of her head and by the qualities of her heart. The various charities of that town and neighbourhood had been for many years committed to her care, and she fulfilled the sacred trust in such a manner as to give equal satisfaction to rich and poor.

LANC.—*Jan. 12.* At Preston, aged 59, Lieut.-Gen. John Rigby Fletcher. As a member of one of the first families in the county, the deceased General was highly respected; whilst within the circle of his numerous friends and acquaintance, he won the esteem and good wishes of all by his uniform kindness of disposition. He entered the army at an early age, having been appointed Cornet in the 6th dragoons in 1787, Lieutenant 1791, Captain 1793, Major 1794, Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1798, Colonel 1808, Major-General 1811, and Lieut.-Gen. 1821. From Nov. 1794, to Dec. 1795, he served on the Continent, in the army under the Duke of York.

LINC.—*Dec. 13.* At Syston Park, Mary, wife of Sir John Hayford Thorald, Bart. and sister to Sir Charles C. Kent, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Kent, the first Bart. by Mary, dau. and coh. of Josiah Wordsworth, of Wordsworth in Yorkshire, esq.; was married Oct. 1, 1811, and gave birth to a son and heir in 1816.

Lately. At Hatcliffe, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Anthony Furness, Vicar of Cabourn.

March 5. At Boston, Wm. Ingelow, esq. many years banker and merchant there.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 7.* At Bromley, aged 60, Joseph Kain, esq.

March 13. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 62, Louisa eldest surviving dau. of the late Chas. Chester, esq. of Chichley, next brother to the first Lord Bagot, by Catharine, dau. of the Hon. Heneage Legge, and sister to Sir Chas. Chester and the Countess dowager of Liverpool.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 6.* Aged 42, Geo. second son of the late Mr. Cox, of Goldstreet.

March 2. Aged 22, Charlotte-Lucy, eldest dau. of Charles Rathay, M.D. of Daventry.

OXON—*Feb. 28.* Aged 27, Edw. Dupuis, E. I. C.'s service, third son of the Rev. Geo. Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury.

RUTLAND.—*Feb. 23.* Aged 71, Bentley Warren, esq. solicitor, of Uppingham.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Jan. 2.* At Chobury North, aged 91, Thomas Mytton, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county. He was formerly a member of Baliol college, Oxford, where he was created M.A. Dec. 16, 1758; and in early life was a distinguished barrister in the Oxford circuit.

Jan. 13. At Coalbrookdale, aged 81, Anna, widow of Andrew Clarke, esq. of Shrewsbury. She was a warm friend to the

poor during her protracted life, and has bequeathed nearly three thousand pounds for the support of different charitable institutions. Being one of the Society of Friends, her remains were interred in their burial-ground at Shrewsbury.

Jan. 26. Aged 51, Mr. John Adney, sen. of Rowton in High Ercall. He was one of the nearest relatives in collateral descent to the celebrated Richard Baxter, who was born at Rowton about 1615, and whose mother's maiden name was Adney.

Feb. 22. Aged 92, the widow of Thomas Mytton, esq. of Shipton Hall; she was dau. of Sir Henry Edwardes, the 5th Bart. by his cousin Eleanor daughter of the third Bart. of the same family, and was married to Mr. Mytton, in 1759.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 22.* Aged 64, C. Musgrave, esq. of Taunton.

At Yeovil, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thos. Tomkins.

Feb. 26. At Compton Castle, aged 55, John Hubert Hunt, esq.

Feb. 28. At Wellington, Cheyne, wife of Capt. Slade, R.N., and sister to the late Chas. Roe, esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Hull.

March 1. At Frome, aged 81, Eliz. relict of Rev. E. Napier, rector of Sutton Walrond.

March 4. At Barrow-house, Eliz.-Mary, widow of Arthur Hague, esq. formerly of Calcutta.

Lately. At Ubley, aged 80, Geo. Wright, esq.

At Bath, at an advanced age, Catherine, widow of Geo. Hyde Clarke, esq. of Hyde Hall, Cheshire; by whom she had two sons, George Clarke, esq. now of Hyde, and Edward of Swanswick.

At Bath, the infant son of the Hon. Fred. Noel, Capt. R.N.

In her 20th year, Harriet-Anne, eld. dau. of F.F.A. Steele, esq. of Shepton Mallet, and niece to Sir Richard Steele, Bart. of co. Dublin.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* Aged 26, John, fourth son of Francis Eld, esq. of Leighford Hall.

Lately. At her son's at Dudley, aged 86, Mrs. Priscilla Waring, formerly of Ludlow.

At Fradeswell Hall, Edm. J. Birch, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 26.* At Bury, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thos. Waddington, D.D. preb. of Ely. She was the eldest daughter, —and co-heiress with her only sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney College, —of the late John Westwood, esq. of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely.

Feb. 28. At Lakenheath, in his 73d year, Robt. Eagle, esq., a magistrate of Suffolk for the division of Lackford.

Lately. Aged 60, John Fowler, esq. of Corton.

At Col. Pogson's, Kesgrave Hall, Mrs. Williams, relict of Adm. Carthew, formerly of the Abbey, Woodbridge.

SURREY.—*March 1.* At Clandon, aged 36, the Right Hon. Mary Countess Onslow. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. of George Fludyer, esq. by Lady Mary-Jane, sister to the Earl of Westmoreland: was married July 21, 1818, and has left a daughter, Lady Mary-Augusta, and a son, Arthur-George Viscount Cranley.

March 6. At Herne-hill, aged 41, Geo. Hundleby, esq. late of Freeman's Court, and of Denmark-hill, Camberwell. He married successively two daughters of the late John Curtis, of Ludgate-hill, esq.

Lately. At the Countess of Pembroke's, Richmond, Miss Jardine, daughter of late Col. J., Consul-general in Spain.

SUSSEX.—*March 16.* At Brighton, aged 86, Thomas Pipon, esq., many years chief magistrate of Jersey.

WARWICK.—*March 1.* Aged 50, Charles Cope, esq. of Chadlane-hill, Edgbaston, an acting magistrate of the county.

WILTS.—*Feb. 28.* At Mapperton House, aged 8, Margaret-Harriett, second dau. of Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart.

March 8. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 87, Theodosia, relict of Dr. Frome, formerly Rector of East Woodhay, Berks.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 18.* At Worcester, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Bourne, M.D.

March 2. In his 64th year, Wm. Welles, esq. attorney, of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan. 22.* At Langton Vicarage, in his 21st year, Mr. John O. S. Cheesbrough, nephew of the Rev. J. Cheesbrough.

Jan. 24. At Grimsby, aged 89, John Brown, parish clerk for the last 30 years, during a great part of which he was stone blind. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous train of children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children.

Jan. 25. At Owmbly, aged 34, Miss Bingham, who lately kept a boarding-school at Brigg; eldest dau. of Rev. Robt. Bingham, Vicar of North Kelsey.

Jan. 29. Mr. Joseph Ferraby, conveyancer, and nephew of late Mr. Cotsworth, solicitor, of Hull.

Jan. 31. At Hindley, advanced in age, Shenley Watson, esq.

At Elsternwick, in Holderness, aged 75, the relict of John Bell, esq.

Feb. 1. Aged 77, Thomas Hessleden, esq. of North Ferriby, near Hull.

Feb. 18. At Wetwang, near Driffield, aged 58, Tho. Wilberfoss, esq., whose family had resided at Wilberfoss 600 years.

Feb. 19. At York, aged 82, Mrs. Cayley, wife of Samuel Cayley, esq. of Upp Hall, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 20. At Ripon, aged 27, Mr. James Dibdin Hubbarde. He was educated for the Bar, but subsequently followed the profession of a reporter for the press, and was a contributor to several of the annuals. In January he received severe injuries of the

spine, by the overturning of a Durham coach, from which he never recovered.

Feb. 24. Mr. Richard Brooke, of Barnsley, solicitor, late of the firm of Clough, Brooke, and Norton.

Caroline, second daughter of Rich. Kemplay, esq. of Leeds.

Feb. 25. At Hull, aged 74, Geo. Rooth, esq.

Feb. 29. At the house of her brother, Dr. Knight, of Sheffield, Miss Knight.

March 10. Aged 83, Tho. Watson, esq. of Wauldby, near South Cave.

Aged about 50, J.S. Bennett, esq. of Appleby, near Briggs. He was upon the church steeple with a friend, when he got upon one of the pinnacles, which giving way, he was precipitated to the ground, and taken up lifeless.

March 12. At Newland Park, Susan, lady of Sir E. Dodsworth, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the late Henry Dawkins, of Standlynch, in Wilts, esq. by Lady Jane Colyear, aunt to the present Earl of Portmore; and was married, Sept. 29, 1804, to Sir Edward Smith, who in 1821 took the name of Dodsworth.

March 13. At her brother's, the Hon. E. R. Petre, present high-sheriff, aged 32, the Hon. Cath. Ann Petre, aunt to Lord Petre. She was the youngest child of Robt.-Edward the 9th Lord, by his second wife Juliana-Barbara, second daughter of Henry Howard, of Glossop, esq., and sister to the present Duke of Norfolk.

WALES.—At Lansaintfraid, Merionethsh., aged 22, Mr. Wm. Hughes, Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford.

At Glenyrafon, Eliz. wife of Rev. G. J. Bevan, Vicar of Crickhowell.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 4. At Edinburgh, the dowager Lady Menzies, mother of Sir Neil Menzies of that ilk; and widow of Sir Robert the fifth Bart. who died in 1813.

Jan. 8. At Tors, near Kirkcudbright, Mr. John Mactaggart, late civil engineer, on the Rideau canal, Canada, and author of "Three Years in Canada."

Jan. 12. At Jedburgh, aged 83, Major John Rutherford, late of Mossburnford.

Jan. 13. At Inches, aged 24, Hugh Robt. Duff, esq. younger of Muirtown, and late of the grenadiers of the 9th regt.

Jan. 19. Aged 88, Andrew Wilson, sen. esq. an eminent letter-founder, of Glasgow.

Feb. 11. At Aberdeen, aged 58, Major Alex. Dunbar, late 21st regt.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 100, Mrs. Henrietta Farquharson.

At Stitches house, co. Roxburgh, Amelia Anne, wife of Sir John Pringle, Bart.—She was dau. of Lt.-Gen. Norman Macleod, and was married June 2, 1809.

IRELAND.—*Nov.* 14. At Cork, aged 38, Major John Malcolm, 42d Highlanders.

Feb. 23. The wife of Capt. Gill, barrack-master at Rathkeale, and son of the late Sheriff Gill, of York.

Lately. At Athlone, of small-pox, after

vaccination, Sophia Mary, dau. of Lt.-Col. Thomas Paterson, R. Art.

In Dublin, Louisa, only dau. of late W. Edgeworth, esq. and granddau. of Capt. T. Edgeworth.

Aged 87, the widow of Wentworth Parsons, esq. of Parsonstown, King's county.

Aged 82, Oliver Anketell, esq. of Treugh Lodge, co. Monaghan.

At Clonmel, Honor Houlihan, better known by the appellation of "Mammy Honor," aged 105 years. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Castle Irvine, Eleanor Jones, at the advanced age of 105.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

SIR T. LAWRENCE'S WILL.—The following is an abstract copy:

"July 28, 1828.—My collection of genuine drawings, by the old masters, which, in number and value, I know to be unequalled in Europe, and which I am fully justified in estimating as a collection at 20,000*l.* I desire may be first offered to his most gracious Majesty King George IV. at the sum of 18,000*l.*; and if his Majesty shall not be pleased to purchase the same at that price, then that the collection be offered at the same price to the Trustees of the British Museum; and afterwards, successively, to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, and to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley; and if none of such offers shall be accepted, then I desire that the said collection may be forthwith advertised in the principal capitals of Europe, and elsewhere; and if within two years a purchaser shall not be found at the sum of 20,000*l.* then I desire that the same may be sold by public auction or private contract in London, either altogether or in separate lots, at such price or prices, and in such manner, as my executor shall think best.

"And I desire that like offers may be made to his Majesty (and if he shall not be pleased to make the purchase, then to the Trustees of the British Museum) of two volumes of drawings by Fra. Bartolomeo, from the collection of the late President of the Royal Academy, Benjamin West, Esq. at the sum of 800*l.*; and that the series of original cartoons of *The Last Supper*, by Leonardi da Vinci, at the sum of 1000*l.*; and my picture by Rembrandt, of *The Wife of Potiphar accusing Joseph*, at the sum of 1,500*l.*; and the two small pictures by Raffaele, from the Borghese collection, namely, one of the *Entombment*, and one of the group called *The Charity*, at the sum of 1,000*l.* be also offered to his Majesty; and if he shall decline the same, then to the Directors of the National Gallery; and if they decline, at the same prices to the Right Hon. Robert Peel; and, if he decline, to the Earl of Dudley. And if a purchaser shall not be found, I leave it to my executor's discretion to adopt such measures, for disposing of the same, as he may think proper.

“ My collection of architectural casts, which I purchased from — Saunders, Esq. for £500*l.* I desire may be offered to the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts, at the price of 250*l.*; and if they shall decline the purchase, then that the casts be sold in the manner directed with respect to my property in general.

“ Having, in the year 1825, been honoured by a mission from his most gracious Majesty King George IV. to paint the portraits of his Most Christian Majesty Charles the Tenth, and of his Royal Highness the Dauphin of France, I had the honour to receive from that monarch, as a mark of his distinguished favour, a superb service of Sevres porcelain. This splendid token of royal courtesy, I bequeath to the President and Council for the time being of the Royal Academy of Arts, to be by them used on the birth-days of the King, and at the annual dinner on the opening of the Exhibition, and on other public occasions, in remembrance of the honour conferred by a foreign Prince on the President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain.

“ And as to all other works of art in my possession at the time of my decease, whether pictures, drawings, engravings, bound or unbound, casts, marbles, bronzes, models, or of whatsoever other kind, and also as to my books, plate, linen, china, and furniture, and all other my estate and effects, I bequeath the same to Archibald Keightley the younger, of No. 5, Hare-court, Temple, my executor, to sell and dispose of the same, as to him shall seem meet; and the monies,

upon trust in the first place, to pay off my just debts, funeral expenses, &c.; and to divide the residue into three equal parts; and as to two equal third-parts thereof, to divide the same equally among such of my nephews and nieces following:—that is to say, my niece Lucy, wife of John Aston, of Birmingham, merchant, and the children of my sister Ann, the wife of Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D. of Rugby, as shall be living at the time of my decease; and the issue of such as shall have died in my lifetime leaving issue; and as to the remaining one third-part, to pay the same to my nephew, Henry Bloxam, of Ellesmere, Salop, gentleman, upon trust, to invest the same in real or Government security, and pay the annual proceeds unto my said sister Ann Bloxam, for and during the term of her natural life, for her sole and separate use; and after her decease, to the person or persons entitled to the other two third-parts.

“ I authorize my executor to employ such artists or other persons as he may think proper in arranging my different works of art for sale, and preparing any catalogue or catalogues thereof, or otherwise, in any way for facilitating the advantageous sale thereof, as to him shall seem meet, and to make such remuneration as he may think reasonable; and I recommend my highly intelligent friend, William Young Ottley, Esq. as a person, from his sound knowledge of art, peculiarly competent to the task of arranging my various works of art for sale, if he will kindly undertake the office.”

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 16, to March 23, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1130	} 2326	Males	- 1242	} 2469
Females	- 1196		Females	- 1227	
Whereof have died under two years old				654	
<hr/>					
Salt 5 <i>s.</i> per bushel; 1½ <i>d.</i> per pound.					

Between	2 and 5	205	50 and 60	254
	5 and 10	93	60 and 70	267
	10 and 20	83	70 and 80	243
	20 and 30	160	80 and 90	115
	30 and 40	192	90 and 100	10
	40 and 50	193		

CORN EXCHANGE, March 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 0	36 0	29 0	35 0	44 0	38 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 22.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* to 2*l.* 14*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, March 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton .	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market .	March 22 :
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,758 Calves 107
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	17,900 Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, March 22, 27*s.* 0*d.* to 35*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 74*s.* Mottled, 80*s.* Curd, 82*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, March 22, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div. p.an.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	85 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	£ 45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham .	119 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	61 pm.	—
Barnsley	300 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington	170 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	290 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	6 0	East London . . .	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . .	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10
Coventry	850	44 & bs.	Kent	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	40 0	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London . . .	89 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex . .	75 0	3 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	100 0	3 15	Albion	65 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde . .	590 0	27 0	Alliance	10 0	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . .	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	11 0	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	286 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	50 0	2 10	County Fire	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0	Eagle	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5
Grand Western . . .	9	—	Globe	166 0	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0
Huddersfield	15 0	—	Hope Life	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 6
Kennet and Avon . .	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	115 0	5 5
Lancaster	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	Ditto Life	11 0	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool .	452 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 13 6	1 6
Leicester	280 0	17 0	Provident Life . . .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n . .	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	4 5 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	3000 0	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	186 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . .	645 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	240 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	38 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	480 0	—
Neath	400 0	2 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	3 0
Oxford	635 0	32 0	British Iron	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Peak Forest	88 0	0 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	29 dis.	—
Regent's	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 6	Hibernian	5 0	—
Rochdale	87 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye . . .	24 0	1 6	Real Del Monte . . .	52 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	770 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	55 0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	42 0	1 10	Ditto, New	1 pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	190 0	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	16 6	British	—	—
Trent & Mersey ($\frac{1}{4}$ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	12 0	Birmingham & Stafford	98 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4	Brighton	10 dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	75 0	3 0	Bristol	34 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Liverpool	375 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	190 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	75 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	40 0	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	82 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	124 0	4 8 6 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	22 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Australian (Agric ^l)	11 dis.	—
Do. New 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	22 0	—
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0	Annuity, British . .	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l. . . .	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
— Ann. of 7l. . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class . . .	90 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From February 26, to March 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°		
26	54	56	53	30, 06	cloudy
27	52	56	49	, 07	cloudy
28	48	51	48	, 29	cloudy
M. 1	51	53	47	, 49	cloudy
2	50	54	39	, 09	fair
3	40	45	37	29, 98	fair
4	46	50	40	, 96	fair
5	44	52	38	, 98	fair
6	40	42	36	, 97	fair
7	39	50	44	, 97	fair
8	44	46	46	, 60	rai
9	47	51	48	, 66	fair
10	56	57	51	, 70	cloudy
11	54	56	49	30, 00	fair
12	47	53	44	, 20	fair
13	49	54	41	, 04	fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°		
14	47	50	38	29, 40	rain
15	44	44	42	, 70	showery
16	54	58	49	, 87	cloudy
17	54	57	50	30, 10	fair
18	51	55	49	, 20	fair
19	51	54	47	, 10	fair
20	52	55	48	, 30	fair
21	49	51	46	, 07	cloudy
22	46	52	49	30, 00	fine
23	54	55	45	, 10	cloudy
24	50	62	48	, 30	fine
25	54	65	59	, 50	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

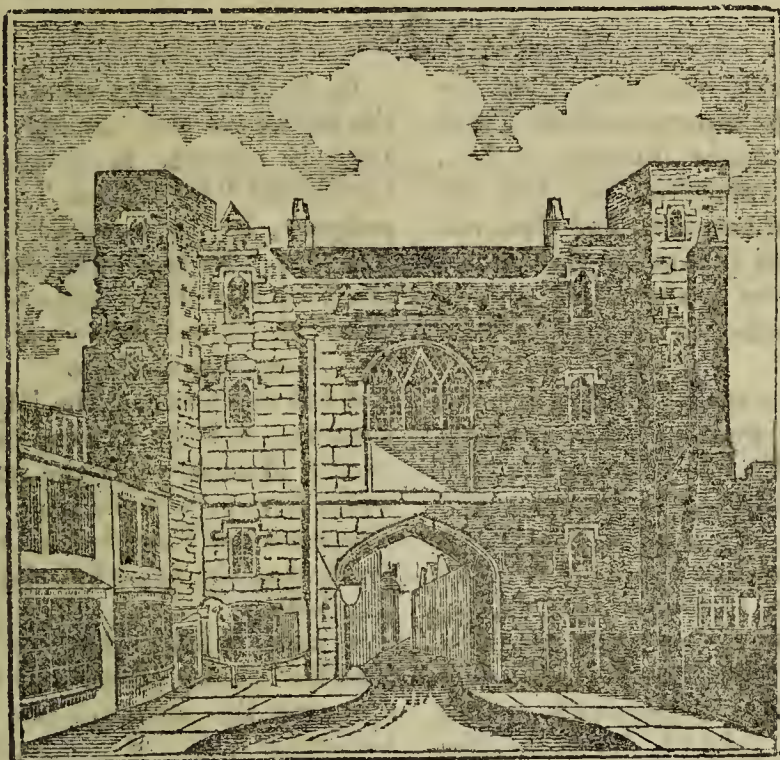
From February 26, to March 27, 1830, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
26	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	75 76 pm.			75 76 pm.
27	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	20	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 pm.		76 77 pm.
1	219 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	247	77 76 pm.	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 77 pm.
2	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{7}{8}$	20	246	76 77 pm.	92	76 77 pm.
3	Shut	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	244	76 77 pm.		76 77 pm.
4	Shut		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{3}$	Shut	20	240			76 77 pm.
5			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	Shut	102 $\frac{3}{8}$		Shut	Shut	76 pm.		76 77 pm.
6			92			102 $\frac{7}{8}$				76 77 pm.		76 77 pm.
8			92 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$		103	2 $\frac{1}{4}$					76 77 pm.
9			91 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			77 78 pm.		76 77 pm.
10			92 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$				91 $\frac{5}{8}$	76 77 pm.
11			91 $\frac{1}{4}$	2		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$			77 pm.		76 77 pm.
12			91 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	3			77 pm.		77 78 pm.
13			92 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		103	2 $\frac{7}{8}$			77 pm.		77 79 pm.
15			92	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		103	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			77 pm.		78 79 pm.
16			92 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$			77 78 pm.		78 79 pm.
17			92	1 $\frac{1}{8}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$			77 76 pm.		78 79 pm.
18			91 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			77 pm.		77 78 pm.
19			92	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$			77 pm.		77 78 pm.
20			92 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$					77 78 pm.
22			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$			78 pm.		78 79 pm.
23			92 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		102 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			78 79 pm.		78 79 pm.
24			92 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		102 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$			79 pm.		78 79 pm.
25	Hol.											
26			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$		102 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$			80 81 pm.		78 79 pm.
27			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		102 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$			81 pm.		79 80 pm.

South Sea Stock, March 2, 103 $\frac{1}{8}$.—5, 103 $\frac{5}{8}$.—18, 103 $\frac{5}{8}$.Old South Sea Ann. March 3, 93 $\frac{1}{8}$.J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--M. Journal.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record.--Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgewater--Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 -- Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucester--Hants 3



APRIL, 1830.

[PUBLISHED MAY 1, 1830.]

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Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington..Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield..Liverpool 7
Macclesfield Maidst 2
Manchester 8..Mohm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales..Northamp.
Nottingham 3..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2..Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4..Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stafford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield ..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
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Embellished with a View of the antient Crypt lately disclosed in SOUTHWARK,
And a Plate of ANCIENT SEALS, and other Antiquities.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT observes, that the man who had bought a portion of the Crypt described in our present Number, p. 297, and destined for demolition, has had the zeal to cut a section across it, and clear out two of the principal pillars to their base; thus an excellent view of the whole style of the building is afforded to the architectural antiquary.

Mr. FOSBROKE, in reply to J. I.'s remark, p. 197, observes, that he was perfectly aware of *William* Earl of Huntingdon having been previously called to Parliament as Lord *William* Clinton (*sic* in Rot. Parl.) to distinguish him from his brother *John* Lord Clinton; but that the Earl having been buried at Maxtoke, it was impossible that he could be the *William* Lord Clinton interred in the Priory at Sandwich. (See Hasted, iv. 280, ed. fol.) which last William was the *first* Lord so named of the parent baronial line still extant. Mr. F. has therefore committed no mistake whatever.—He thanks J. I. for his gentlemanly courtesy in reference to the matter. Mr. F. thinks that the elucidation of the confusion between Reynold *de Sandwich*, and Reynold *de Clinton*, is as probable as it is ingenious, because in a laborious research of *more than three hundred* records and manuscripts in the public offices, British Museum, &c. Mr. F. could find no mention whatever of a Reynold *de Clinton*.

H. PIDGEON says, that in the statement of the weights of several Church bells, p. 503, pt. ii. vol. xcix. there is an error in the weight of the tenor of St. Chad's at Shrewsbury, which in fact weighs upwards of 4600lbs. instead of 3400lbs. as there mentioned; so that it may be considered to rank as the *sixth heaviest peal in the kingdom*, instead of the thirteenth.

J. R. P. will find a memoir of William Loe, B.D. in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (by Bliss), vol. iii. col. 183; the title he has sent adds another to the list of Loe's publications, viz. "The Joy of Jerusalem; and Woe of the Worldlings. A Sermon preached at Paul's Crosse, the 18 of Ivne, 1609. By William Loe, Batcheler of Divinity." 12mo.

In the account of the Almshouse at Mitcham, p. 201, we omitted to refer to the memoir of the father of the Foundress, in vol. xcii. i. p. 567; and also to the representation of the elegant monument erected to the memory of her uncle, Dr. Benjamin Tate, in the Ante-Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, in vol. xciii. i. 133.

G. H. W. doubts whether the writer of the article on the late Mrs. FitzGerald (p. 182) is correct, in calling Col. Richard FitzGerald "Right Hon." In the Kingston pedigree, &c. he is called Richard FitzGerald, esq. In the same article (page 183) the Very Rev. Peter Browne is erroneously stated to have been "half-brother to the late Marquess of Sligo." That nobleman had but one brother, the Right Hon. Denis Browne. If Dean Browne had been brother to the Marquess (by the father's side), he would have been "the Hon." and Very Rev. The family of Cassan sprung from France: the first of the name in Ireland was a French physician.

P. says, "It was about half a century ago that Dr. Bagot, Dean of Christ Church, in opposing the repeal of the Test Acts, invoked the shades of old *Cranmer* and *Latimer* in a most pathetic manner, amidst a full convocation, all uniting with him in sentiment, and sympathizing with him in feeling. In speaking of those venerable prelates, he quoted several lines from some recent collection of poems, of which I recollect only

————— *Cranmeri* dia senectus,
—————, et *Latimeri* simplicis umbra.

The object of my thus troubling you, is to ask, where those verses are to be found?"

A CORRESPONDENT inquires, respecting Ed. Steele, who made large topographical collections in Norfolk, Surrey, Bucks, Herts, &c. He made beautiful pen sketches of monumental figures circ. 1713.

INVESTIGATOR wishes to be informed whether the surrender of the Priory of Armathwaite, Cumberland, is extant. It is not in the Augmentation Office, nor in the Chapter House of Westminster. He also will be glad to know if there is any other copy of Cromwell's Ecclesiastical Survey than the one in the library of Lambeth Palace.

"Henry Brightman, esq. of Bramcote, co. Nottingham, afterwards of St. Hellen's, Derby, buried in All Saints' chancel, Derby, June 6, 1701, married Margaret Littlejohn, granddaughter of David Lord Stormont, of Scoon, buried in All Saints' chancel, Derby, Jan. 24, 1696-7." David the fourth Viscount Stormont (who is probably here intended), according to Douglas's Peerage by Wood, had only two daughters, Catherine, married to William second Earl of Kintore, and Amelia, who died unmarried.—X. inquires for the intermediate descent between the Viscount and Mrs. Brightman.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL has been recently terminated, after an honourable course of about twenty years. Long before the establishment of that Miscellany, the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE enjoyed the honour of enrolling amongst its Correspondents that giant in classical literature, the celebrated Porson, who in 1788 and 1789, availed himself of this channel for the communication to the learned world of his Letters to Archdeacon Travis * on the famous text, 1 John v. 7.—Among a host of other classical and learned Correspondents, the names of the Rev. Samuel Badcock, Rev. W. Beloe, Bp. Bennet, Archdeacon Blackburne, Dr. Burney, Dr. Disney, Mr. Gough, Bp. Horsley, Dr. Loveday, Mr. Markland, Archdeacon Nares, Dr. Parr, Dr. Pegge, Sir W. Jones, Rev. Stephen Weston, and Mr. Wodhull, stand conspicuous. Since the establishment of the Classical Journal, however, the Gentleman's Magazine, though never wholly excluding such communications, had lost much of its ancient connexion with the learning of Greece and Rome: but, the Classical Journal having now ceased, the want of an arena in which classical contests may be regularly carried on, has induced the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine to point out his pages as a proper channel through which Scholars may communicate with each other; and he doubts not, that the credit which the Magazine formerly enjoyed amongst Classical Scholars might easily be revived, could but this Work enjoy the auspicious countenance of the learned of the present day.—The Editor has been encouraged thus to address his learned friends, by way of introduction to the communication of an old and valuable Correspondent, in the hope that others will follow his good example.

* See our volumes for 1788, 1789, and 1790; and particularly 1789, pp. 101, 690.

† For a list of early Contributors, see Preface to vol. III. of General Index, p. lxxiv.

CLASSICAL MEMORANDA.

No. I.

DAMMIUS'S LEXICON. — VIGER'S GREEK IDIOMS.

1. **T**HE Lexicon Homericopindaricum of Dammius (Berlin, 1765) is most justly called by Heyne in his Preface to Pindar (1773) *opus Herculei laboris*; which abundantly proves that the general merits of the Lexicon were well known to that elegant and liberal-minded scholar.

In vain, however, have I looked and

inquired for any thing like a satisfactory account of the critical reception which the Lexicon has met with from the continental literati of that day or since that period. There are two volumes now before me (Utrecht and Leiden, 1805 and 1808,) containing Valckenaer's *Observationes ad Origines Græcas* with Lennep and Scheid de *Analogiâ Linguae Græcæ*, and Lennep's *Etymologicum Linguae Græcæ*, edited by Scheid. These works, though connected by strong similitude (for good or for bad) of etymological prin-

ciples, I have yet consulted without discovering in them any mention of Dammius and his Lexicon. And in Hoogeveen's *Doctrina Particularum Linguae Græcæ* (1769) the Index Auctorum amongst its numerous names exhibits not that.

To come to our own Grecians, Mr. Kild in his recent editions of the *Miscellanea Critica* of Dawes, appears to have had no occasion perhaps for mentioning the Lexicon or the compiler of it. But, what is more wonderful, the Lexicon stands in the Catalogue of Dr. Parr's Library (p. 235), without a syllable of note or comment; while Lennep's *Essay in Analogiam Græcæ Linguae* (surreptitiously printed, Utrecht, 1771,) is recorded (p. 249) as "one of the most learned and ingenious books" he ever read.

Now, amongst Greek critics, at home and abroad, what can have been the cause of all this apparent silence, indecision, or neglect? The value of the work, as furnishing the Homeric student with all the usages of any given word classed in juxta-position before him, no reader of Homer with that Lexicon in hand can be so ungrateful or ignorant as to deny or disparage. But it is the singular system of etymology, perchance, forming the basis of that Lexicon, which, by the judicious and discreet votaries of Greek learning, has been and is generally exploded. This indeed I can very well believe. Has no protest, then, been entered? no examination instituted? no severity of criticism exercised? Has any adversary attacked his *familias etymologicas*? and on what ground of argument? Has any partisan advanced to their defence? and with what success in the cause? These are the points on which I am anxious to get information; and I am content to sue for it *in formâ pauperis*.

2. No book for the instruction of young students has been so often reprinted, with various additions, corrections, and improvements; as the *Greek Idioms* of Viger.

I am happy to announce, that Professor Herman, who in 1802 chastised and illumined that work with his own invaluable *Adnotationes*, has lately made known to a correspondent in this country his intention to render us a service yet more complete, systematic, and satisfactory. "*Librum Vigeri,*"

he says, "*planè novum factum, contractumque in breve volumen, nostrisque accommodatum temporibus, edere in animo est.*" The letter was dated on the 30th of May last.

Whoever wishes justly to estimate the nature and importance of what we are now taught to expect, if he has not opened those *adnotationes*, or has not leisure to peruse them, may at least read the Professor's Preface to that edition of 1802 (Oxford, 1813). At any rate, let him read the following extract from it.

"*Permiserat Fritschius hanc editionem plane meo arbitrio, sive hic illic aliquid emendare vel addere, sive omnem libri conformationem mutare vellem. Atque erunt fortasse, qui me reprehendant, quod hæc copiâ justo parcius usus esse videar. Hi sciant, me neque rationem quam Vigerus iniit probare, et magnopere optare, ut aliquis ex iis, qui huic negotio pares sunt, meliorem in hoc genere librum scribat. Equidem id facere nec potui, nec volui. Satis habui, quæ errasse Vigerum vel ejus interpretes animadverterem, adnotare atque emendare; tum hic illic, quæ ab his prætermissa erant, addere.*"

13th April, 1830.

R. S. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

ON a reference to the Rev. G. Oliver's "*History and Antiquities of Beverley*," of which you favoured your readers with a review in the month of June last,* I find a very lucid and satisfactory account of the arms on George Percy's monument, in Beverley Minster, which are so imperfectly described in your last Number, page 212, as to have elicited an editorial remark on their probable incorrectness; and I subjoin the extract, under the impression that it will be acceptable to your antiquarian friends.

"The arms on this monument," says Mr. Oliver (p. 323), "are as follow:

"Under the left ear of the figure:

1. A bend inter two roses.

2. Three lions passant gardant.

"On the wrist:

3. A chevron with a bird in base.

4. A bend. Anciently Peter de Malo Lacu or Mauley, bore, or, a bend *sable*. He was summoned to Parliament, temp. Edw. III. In Drake's 'Eboracum' this coat is on a son of Poynings, A.D. 1461, quartered with

* We much regret that, on receiving the second "*History of Beverley*," the former volume, on the same subject, had escaped our recollection.—EDIT.

Fitz-Payne, and impaled with Brabant and Lucy.

“Down the middle of the robe :

5. Three legs armed proper, conjoined in fess at the upper part of the thigh; flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred. On the accession of Henry IV. Henry Percy had a grant of the Isle of Man, to hold by carrying the Lancaster sword, worn by the King when he landed at Ravensburne, before him at the coronation. Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. m. 35.

6. A maunch. *Topaz*, a maunch *ruby*, belonged to the family of Hastings, and is quartered by the Right Honourable the Earl of Kent. ‘Katherine Percy, second daughter of Henry, second Earl of Northumberland, was born at Leconfield, May 18; 1423. She married Edmund, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kent, in the fourth year of Edward IV.’ Collins’s ‘Peerage,’ vol. ii. p. 282.

7. A bend engrailed cottised, with a crescent, or something too much defaced to be distinguished with any certainty.

8. Chequé. WARREN. Henry de Percy married Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, circa 1250. He died in 1272, leaving three sons. Ex Reg. de Lewes.

9. Three lions passant gardant. Over all a label of three points. The Lady Mary Plantagenet, daughter of the Earl of Lancaster, married Henry, third Lord Percy of Alnwick, at her father’s castle of Tutbury in Staffordshire, A.D. 1334, when she was only fourteen years of age. She died 1st Sept. 1362, leaving issue two sons, one of whom was Henry, first Earl of Northumberland.

“On the bottom of the robe :

10. A lion rampant. BRABANT. Agnes de Percy, in whose person were vested the honours of the family, was married to Josceline de Louvaine, brother of Queen Adelicia, second wife of King Henry I. who were both the issue of Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Nether Lorraine, and Count of Brabant and Louvain, descended lineally from the ancient Dukes or Counts of Hainault, and from the second race of Kings of France, sprung from the Emperor Charlemagne. All the ancient writers have delivered, that the Lady Agnes, being heiress to so great an estate, would only consent to marry Josceline upon condition that he should either adopt the *name* or *arms* of Percy; and that he, consulting with the Queen his sister, chose to assume the name of PERCY, which was ever after borne by his descendants; but retained his own paternal arms, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*; which are generally styled, by our English heralds, ‘the old arms of Brabant, which, they say, were afterwards exchanged for those now borne for that duchy, viz. *sable*, a lion rampant *or*. The pedigree of Louvain and Percy is inserted in Oliver’s ‘History of Beverley,’ at p. 480.

11. A fess inter 3 boars’ heads couped.

“Between the legs :

12. A chevron between three escallops. I find in Guillim’s ‘Heraldry’ this coat, *gules*, a chevron *argent* inter three escallops, impaled for D’Acres.

13. Fretty, the field charged with fleur-de-lis, impaled with three lions passant gardant. In chief three fleur-de-lis. The first is found in the fifth plate of the arms of the Right Honourable Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, and Lord D’Acres of Gilesland. Guillim’s ‘Heraldry,’ fol. 39, coat 60; ‘Achievements of Earls.’

“On the other side :

14. Barry of three; chief charged with three roundels. The arms of Lord Wake, which are also on stone, in the nave of York Cathedral. Lord John Wake was summoned at the meeting of the Northern Barons, with Lord Henry Percy, 1298, Edw. I. At the confirmation of the ‘Magna Charta,’ and the ‘Charta de Foresta,’ he had his castle at Cottingham. His successor is said to have destroyed this castle, to prevent the visit of Henry VIII. as is recorded in this ‘History of Beverley,’ p. 464. Arms of Wake: *Or*, two bars *gules*; in chief three torteauxes. On a figure in Drake’s ‘Ebor.’ p. 306, Margaretta Percy has Percy and Lucy quarterly, impaled with the above.

15. Defaced.

16. A coronal in bend with three mourns. The robe falls over and covers half this coat.

17. Defaced.

18. A fess between three inverted chevrons.”

Yours, &c. ————

*** The living of Rothbury (p. 212) is not in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, but, as well as Coldbeck, in that of the Bishop of Carlisle; and George Percy would consequently be presented to both benefices by his brother. The mistake arose from Rothbury having been frequently chosen by the Archbishops of York, as their option, on the consecration of the Bishops of Carlisle.

MR. UREAN,

April 20.

THE writer of the biographical article respecting Mr. Tierney, in your last, p. 268, does not appear to have availed himself of some information, touching that gentleman’s family, contained in your Magazine a few years ago, in a letter in answer to an inquiry concerning Mr. L. Mac Lean. It is, I think, there stated, as the fact is, that Mr. Tierney’s uncle (James), and not his father (Thomas), was of the firm of Tierney, Lilly, and Robarts, formerly of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury,

and subsequently of Lawrence Pountney-lane. Mr. Robarts, afterwards of the banking house of Robarts, Curtis, and Co. and now some years deceased, married the sister of the late Mr. George Tierney, about the year 1774, who, I believe, is still living; and a daughter of this marriage became the wife of Mr. Thellusson, with whom Mr. Tierney contested the representation for Southwark; consequently Mrs. Thellusson was Mr. Tierney's niece. Mr. Tierney's father, who was a native of Limerick, had been a merchant in London before he went to Gibraltar, where, as your account states, the late Privy Councillor was born.

It is said that the father was a prize-agent there, it being then war time. He thence, on or soon after the peace of 1763, removed to France, and lived at Paris in affluence for many years. While resident there he had a lawsuit with the Earl of Shelburne, originating in money transactions between his Lordship and Mr. Mac Lean, in which Messrs. Poachaud, the Parisian bankers, were also concerned. The result was, that the Earl was compelled to pay a large sum. It is believed that Mr. Thomas Tierney continued to reside in Paris until his death, which happened above forty years ago, never having returned to live in England. For this a reason has been assigned, as arising out of the situation he held at Gibraltar; but what the true cause was, the writer of this cannot take upon him to say. Mr. Tierney generally resided in or near London. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Tierney left no property in this country upon which any legal claims on him could attach.

Another uncle of the late member, viz. George Tierney, was for many years an eminent merchant and banker at Naples, where he died above thirty years since; and the present writer remembers an action being tried before Lord Kenyon, which was brought by the executor of that Mr. Tierney against the notorious John, commonly called Jew King, for money lent by Mr. Tierney to King and Lady Lanesbrough, when they were in Italy, in the utmost distress, which they dishonourably refused to pay. If I mistake not, another member of this enterprising and talented family settled in Spain, with which country the house of Tierney, Lilly, and Co. had a great commercial intercourse. Mr. James Tierney left

three daughters, one of whom, I believe, married into the Elton family; another into that of Casamajor; and the third to Mr. ———.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

THE following observations on the mode of construction of the present old London Bridge, as discovered in the years 1826 and 1827, are extracted from the first part of the 23d volume of "*The Archæologia*," just published by the Society of Antiquaries. They were communicated by William Knight, esq.

"During the execution of the works of the new London Bridge, it became necessary to relieve the water-way of the river by the removal of two of the starlings and piers of the old structure, in consequence of the obstruction to the current by the erection of the cofferdams for the new works; in effecting this object, a practical opportunity presented itself of ascertaining the mode in which the piers of the original old Bridge were built. This subject having created much professional speculation, led me to preserve documents at the different stages of the work, that would enable me to form a judgment as to the manner in which our predecessors originally executed works of this nature, and I beg leave to have the honour of laying the result of my observations before the Society of Antiquaries.

"In June 1826, the removal of the fifth south pier, starling, and two of the arches commenced. This was effected by first inclosing one half the roadway of the old Bridge during the night, in order that the public thoroughfare might be impeded as little as possible. Upon removing the upper part of the work, such as the ballustrades, spandril walls, &c. for about fourteen feet inwards from the west (which proved to be additions made in the year 1756), the original old work was discovered to be as near the centre of the present Bridge as possible, and measured twenty feet, which at the period it was built, in 1176, according to Stow's authority, was its original width.

"The arches on each side of the pier, were of the Pointed kind, commonly termed Gothic, and consisted of two rings of stones of small dimensions,

the external soffit being fire-stone, very similar to the Merstham-stone in Surrey. The upper ring was of a harder substance, and resembled the Caen Norman-stone.

“ Upon opening the interior of the pier, the external walls, exposed to the water, consisted of a casing of ashlar masonry, chiefly of Kentish rag-stone, in courses of about three feet four inches long, and three feet one inch deep, and nine inches to one foot in the bed. These were cramped together with iron cramps, and run with lead, and the joints and beds of this masonry were cemented with a composition of pitch and rosin.

“ The inside of the pier was filled with a quantity of loose stones, chiefly Kentish rag and flint, below the level of high water, but above it were large chalk-stones and fire-stone, filled in with lime, evidently used in a liquid state, and so compact was this mass of material, that it was with much difficulty separated.

“ The original foundation of the old Bridge appears to have been laid at low water, as the heads of the small piles were a little above that level; they were chiefly of elm, and driven in three rows all round the sides and ends of the piers, about six or seven feet deep, and ten inches square upon an average; between these piles, a quantity of loose rubble stones were laid without cement, and upon this were bedded three strong oak sleepers, about twenty-one inches wide, and nine inches thick. This timber was perfectly sound, after the lapse of now above six centuries and a half, and proves a strong practical instance of the preservation of wood under water, when unexposed to the action of the air.

“ On removing some of the external piles round the outside of the pier, which formed the protection to the masonry called the starling, several others of oak were discovered, closely driven together, and the spaces filled in with rubble stone, and which were doubtless the original protectors to the pier, as the external timbers are evidently of modern date, multiplied by additions to the starling by repairs.

“ The manner in which the foundations of this structure were laid has created much speculation in the scientific world, and among the many ideas, that of turning the course of the

river has been suggested, and thereby working upon dry ground. Had that plan been adopted, the work would not have occupied one third of the time in building, stated by Stow as thirty-three years, and could have been constructed in a more durable and slightly form; indeed, the reverse of this plan accounts, in some degree, for its present barbarous appearance and bad construction, as the workmen must have had great difficulties to encounter with a tide acting upon them twice a day. The more probable mode adopted in founding these piers, appears to have been first to have formed an inclosure by driving piles round the outside line of the width of the pier, into which a quantity of loose rubble stones with chalk and gravel were thrown; upon this they commenced their foundation cills, of oak, and ashlar masonry, at such periods as the tide would admit; and in order to prevent the rubble from shifting by the operation of the tide, and running out from under the pier, the starlings were formed; indeed, the starlings of the present London Bridge appear to be nothing more than what our cofferdams *now* are, which the architects of those days did not understand the art of clearing of the water, and removing after they had performed their office.”

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

AS anecdotes of celebrated characters are always held to make agreeable additions to our stock of biographical history, I shall make no apology for sending you *two* respecting Dr. Johnson, which I had about twenty-five years ago from the late Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Watson.

It may not be improper to premise, that Dr. Watson was chosen Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge in 1764; and it appears from a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1785; which was written from Cambridge in March 1765 (by Dr. John Sharp), that it was at that period, the visit to which I am about to allude was made.

In the course of a conversation, Dr. Johnson having been named, the Bishop observed that he had never been in his company but once, when he paid a visit to Cambridge. That having been introduced to him in the laboratory, after some general discourse, Dr. Watson inquired whether it would

be most agreeable to enter upon some general subjects connected with chemistry, or to see the result of experiments; and upon Dr. Johnson preferring the latter, he was asked if there was any one in particular that he would wish to have performed; when Dr. Johnson replied, "I have been told that there are two cold fluids which, when mixed, will take fire; I do not credit it." "But," replied Dr. Watson, "I will soon give you ocular demonstration of the possibility of the fact." Upon which he called to his experimental assistant (Mr. Hoffman) to procure two crucibles, and fix them to the ends of two pretty long rods, and having put into one of them rectified spirit of turpentine, and into the other concentrated vitriolic acid, with due proportion of the nitric, they were held out of the window of the laboratory, and then mixed; when the flame which immediately ensued was such, as to induce Dr. Johnson to be thankful that the explosion was on the outside of the window.

In the evening, a party consisting of the heads of colleges, &c. met to enjoy his company, and entertain him (in, I believe, the library of Trinity College); when he left the table in quest of a book, which he took up, and appeared to be deeply engaged with. In the mean time, the conversation turned upon assigning the reason that country gentlemen were so fond of field diversions, which having reached Dr. Johnson's ears, he closed his book, and called out, "I will tell you the reason; it is because they feel the vacuity of their minds less when they are in motion than at rest."

Yours, &c.

SENEC.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

SOME person has, I see, replied to my communication concerning "Intrusive Clergymen," by a most extraordinary Jesuitism, viz. by assigning to a *single parish* circumstances stated by me to have occurred in *three* distinct parishes, of which the incumbents are exemplary dignitaries (two of them resident), and their curates unimpeachable characters; and, as subscribers to the Christian Knowledge Society, willing donors of Bibles. Were there any want of such gifts, and neglect of duty in these parishes, which could vindicate intrusion? and,

if not, what brought these officious persons there? Only this—that the resident clergyman should either support the Bible Society, or have a parochial party excited against him, though it is inconsistent with duty and integrity to patronize an institution which refuses to give away Prayer-books, and yet stitches into the Bibles fanatical tracts.

I shall end, finally, with the following quotation from Bishop Mant:

"Whatever diligence the Church may call upon her ministers, and it may in consequence be their duty to practise in any of the respects which have been noticed, or in any others, which will be perpetually offering themselves to the mind of a watchful and conscientious clergyman, such diligence is to be limited within the sphere of his own particular cure."—Clergyman's Obligations, p. 340.

SUUM CUIQUE.

Mr. URBAN,

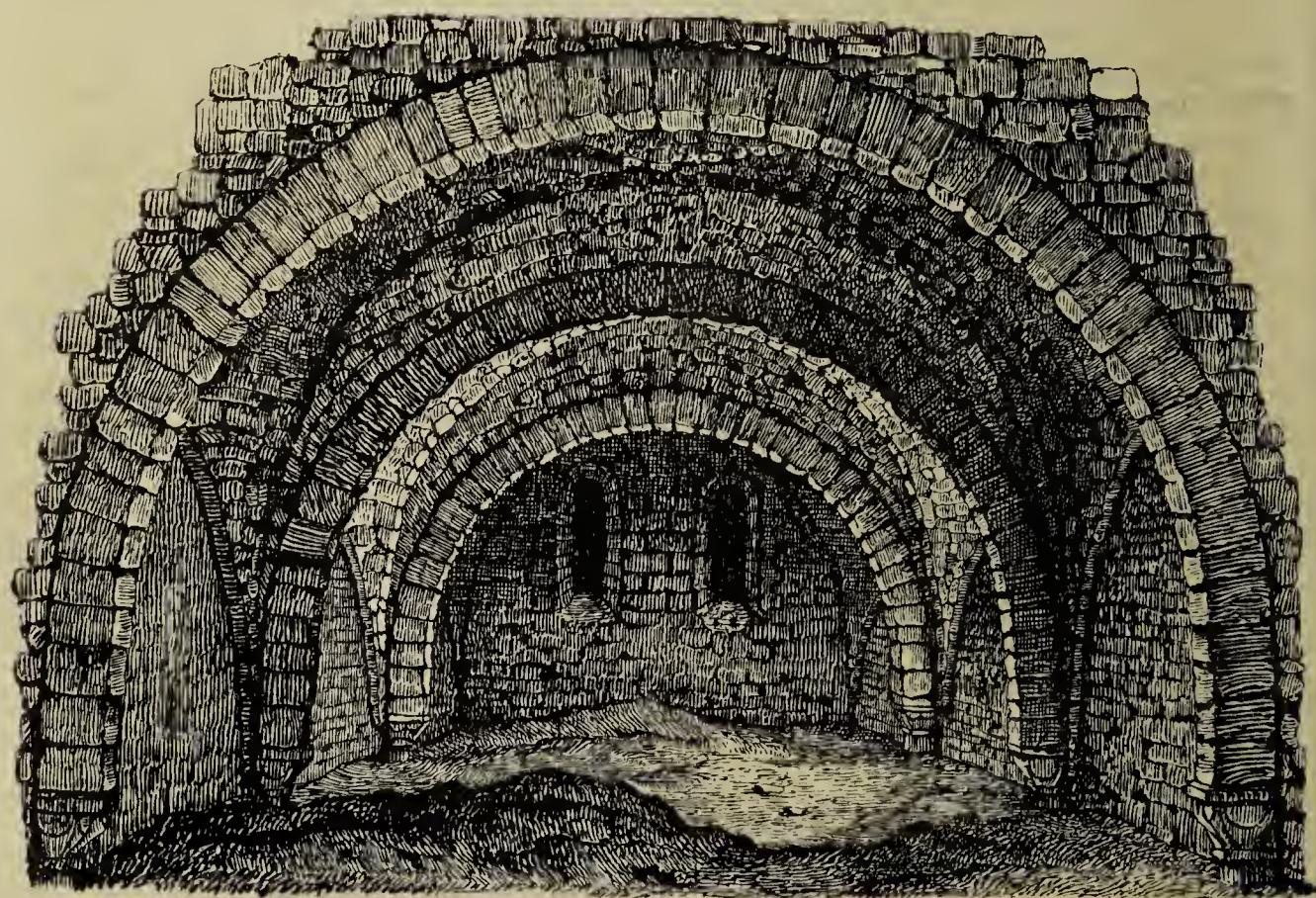
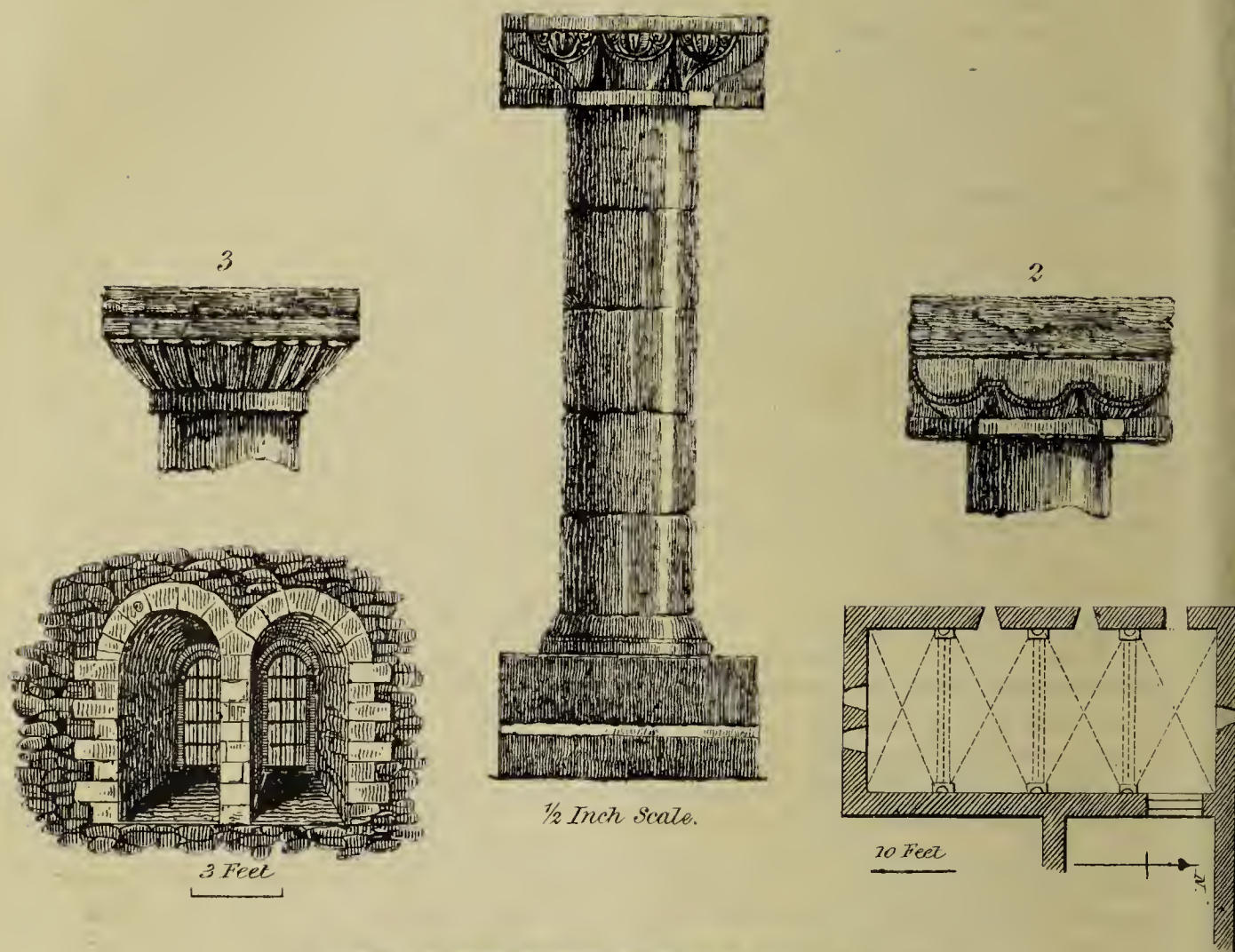
April 1.

WHEN did the Welsh assume the Leek as their national Badge? Some of the antiquaries of that nation disclaim it as their cognizance; and Owen, in the "Cambrian Biography," says it was worn in consequence of the Cymhortha, a practice of the farmers, who met to plough the fields of a poor man, and brought each a portion of leeks for the pottage.

The Welsh heraldry seems to have been peculiar; for Dallaway says, they did not adopt the usual symbols before the time of Edward I. their bearings being a sort of historic paintings. The Celtic and Cumraeg races certainly carried regular marks of distinction between clans, painted on their targets; but much information is wanted on this mystical science.

I should feel obliged if I could obtain, also, information respecting the time when the Harp became the national arms of Ireland. Does it appear before the time of Henry VIII.? Casanens de Gloria Mundi says, the ancient arms of Ireland were—a king, seated, and holding a lily, Or, in a field Sable; and I find that Ulysses Aldrovandus represents the shield as containing, in one part—Or, an arm holding a sword; and, in the other—a demi-eagle in a field Argent. Are there any representations of these ancient arms; or where are we likely to learn more concerning them?

JAMES LOGAN.



C. Bigot, 1830.

REMAINS OF THE PRIOR OF LEWES' INN, SOUTHWARK.

Mr. URBAN,

April 21.

THE subject of the accompanying print (*see Plate I.*) is the crypt of the Inn of the Prior of Lewes in Southwark, which has lately been rendered accessible to public inspection by the alterations necessary to form the approaches of the New London Bridge, and which has been described in your Magazine for January, p. 67. I suppose that the remains of this building were more considerable in the time of the historian and topographer Stow, who notices it, as you have already quoted.

The crypt is an apartment about forty feet in length, by seventeen in width, and about fourteen in height, from the original floor to the crest of the vaulting, which is supported by short semi-circular pilasters placed on either side of the chamber; three on the east, and three on the west. The capitals of these columns are in the earliest style of Saxon or Anglo-Norman sculpture; from them spring boldly-turned semi-circular arches, faced with squared masonry. The intercolumniation or space between pillar and pillar, is about nine feet. The corresponding intervening spaces between the arches, form the ceiling, which is accurately groined. The walls are of rag-stone, with an admixture, especially in the groins, of chalk. There are no pilasters in the angles forming the ends of the chamber. One circumstance in this edifice is peculiarly worthy of observation; in the intervening lateral spaces between the pillars, where the groining would naturally form a pointed arch, the arch is not *pointed* but *elliptical*.

Two small circular-headed windows, neatly faced with squared masonry, and scarcely twelve inches asunder,* are placed at the south end of the building, and one at the north. There is an oblong opening in the first intercolumniation of the west side of the room, which led I think to a small staircase; in the second and third, between the pilasters, were two circular-headed windows, similar to the rest. So that the apartment was illuminated by five apertures exclusive of the doors. At

the north-east end is a projection, making a right angle with the chamber, and forming the centre, as I think, of a mansion in the shape of an half H, the hollow side facing to the south. In the middle of the north front were probably the "arched gates" mentioned by Stow.

I am strongly of opinion that these remains are a portion of an edifice, erected on his own land, by William de Warren, first Earl, or rather (as earldoms at that time had a real dominion over counties) Viceroy of Surrey, who married the sister of William Rufus, and who, founding an alien Priory of the Cistercian order at Lewes in Sussex, among other marks of his bounty, conferred perhaps a mansion of his own on the Priors, as their town residence. The Earls of Surrey certainly held a Court in their manor of Southwark.

The building under consideration was not, I conceive, a place of worship, as it has been designated by Wilkinson,† but rather the *sub-aula* of some stately mansion. It appears, indeed, from a passage of Matthew Paris, in his Lives of the Abbats of St. Alban's,‡ that houses furnished with *crypts* were of the order appropriated to nobility: "Aula nobilissima picta cum conclavibus et camino et atrio et subaulâ quæ palatium regium (quia duplex est et *criptata*) dici potest."

Several fragments of architectural carving were discovered in the upper parts of the building, strictly of the Saxon style, and some much resembling the ornaments on the font at Darent Church, Kent, which I have described in vol. xcvi. ii. p. 497, of your Miscellany. Portions of Roman tiles, a sure mark, when coupled with other circumstances, of high antiquity, were found worked into the walls. Under the floor of the school-room above, many tradesmen's tokens were discovered, and I have a small brass coin of Constantius, picked out of the rubbish.§

The quantity of earth which at present fills this vault, up to the capitals of the columns, was probably introduced to bring it to a level with some

† Londina Illustrata.

‡ Vitæ viginti trium Sancti Albani Abbatum, p. 142, edit. Watts.

§ Obverse, Constantius Nob. Caesar.—Reverse, Gloria Exercitus (two soldiers).

* Your artist has made an error in these windows in his view of the crypt. I correct it in an enlarged sketch of them, with which I send a plan of the building.

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adjoining modern cellars, for the convenience of removing casks, &c. Indeed it is said that this ancient vaulting was unknown to the possessors of the upper part of its site, and was occupied for a century by persons who had casually broken into it from an adjacent *souterrein*.

A little historical taste, and a little respect for the *vestigia subterranea*, now indeed almost the only tangible evidence of old London, might have still preserved this most curious and early specimen of architecture for ages to come, and the new road, or any other superstructure, might have been formed over the vault; but the Vandalism which sometimes marks the march of modern improvement, in a few days will, I fear, sweep the residence of Earl Warren, or the Inn of the Prior of Lewes, from the surface of the earth.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Grimsby, Jan. 27.*

I SEND you the analysis of a theory which I am preparing for the press, in hopes that some of your ingenious Correspondents may be induced to pursue the subject, and, through the medium of your columns, give me the benefit of their investigations.

Dr. Whitaker says, "if any antiquary should think fit to write a dissertation on the antiquity of nicknames in England, he may meet with ample materials in the *Computus* of Bolton Abbey; for here are found Adam Blunder, Simon Paunche, Richard Drunken, Tom Noght, and Whirle the Carter; the last, I suppose, by an antiphrasis, from the slowness of his rotatory motion." * The general doctrine of *surnames*, however, is too complex to be reduced to any simple theory; too arbitrary to be methodically arranged and systematized to the entire satisfaction of the theorist; and too confused, both in its nature and design, to afford any certain clue by which he may be safely guided through the mazy labyrinth, whether his design be to trace their origin, or to pursue the ramified theme through all its complicated windings and sinuosities.

If our researches be commenced at that period when surnames were first assumed by our nobility as marks of distinction and pre-eminence, we are still enveloped in doubt and uncertainty; for the few names of that era

which may be considered as originals, afford no specific rule to account for the myriads which are in existence at the present time. For an approximation to truth, therefore, we must look to contingencies, both of ancient and modern occurrence; for there does not exist a title of honour, or an epithet of disgrace; an appellation of scorn, derision, or contempt; a learned profession, a menial employment, an article of common utility, a trade, a handicraft, a locality, an excellence, or a misfortune, but has given rise to a family name; which, receiving various changes and modifications from the effects of a provincial dialect, vicious pronunciation, and pun, has produced the unlimited number of surnames with which the world now abounds.

I am persuaded, however, that the surname is not an assumption of these comparatively modern times; for the remotest ages of antiquity furnish unquestionable evidence of the use of patronymics, how much soever they may have been blended or confounded with the cognomen; although it may be worthy of a passing remark, that theoretically, the family name being unalterable, the additional one, in strict propriety of speech, should be denominated the surname. Taking Selah for a surname, however, in its usual acceptation, we find Methu-Selah several hundred years before the flood: and shortly after that event, we perceive unequivocal traces of surnames. Melchi-Zedek, king of righteousness, is evidently a name compounded of two distinct parts, the one expressive of earthly dignity, the other of a peculiar mental quality by which the individual was distinguished. Joseph in Egypt was surnamed Abrech, the king's father; and to the same effect we find Hiram Abif, Ben Ammi, and many others of common occurrence in the sacred writings.

In the mythology of pagan nations, according to Bryant and Faber, the names of the gods and heroes were generally compounded of two or more radicals, which, like the origin of many of our modern surnames, expressed the nature, character, or qualities of the personage to whom they were applied. Thus Apollo was Ab-Baal-On, the father of Baal, the sun; Phœbus was Ph'Ob-As, the fiery serpent; Pallas, P'Al-As, the god of fire; Deucalion was Du-Cal-Jonah, the god of

* History of Craven, p. 342.

the white dove; Atlas, At-Al-As, the fiery god of heat; Dagon, Dag-On, the solar fish, god, &c. &c.

Amongst the Romans surnames were probably adopted at the period when the treaty with the Sabines was ratified and confirmed; that the family pride of each nation might be gratified by transmitting its peculiar designations to posterity; and it has been remarked by some writers, that amongst both Greeks and Romans there existed an ancient and superstitious belief, that individual prosperity depended much on the signification of the proper name.

The Roman system of family names is too notorious to need a comment here, and I pass on to that of our own country, which is the more immediate object of the present essay. Many names amongst the ancient Britons were compounded from personal qualities, influence, or dignity; as Llywarch Hen, or Llywarch the aged; Uthyr Bendragon, the wonderful supreme leader; Cyn-Felyn or Melyn, he with the golden hair; Garan-Hir, the lofty crane; Pen-Daran, lord of thunder; Rhuddlwm-Gawr, the red, bony giant; Gwydion-ab-Don, Gwydion the son of Don; Cyn-Llo, calf-head, a silly fellow, &c. &c. The Saxons also used compound names; sometimes from personal peculiarities, as Wulfsic-se-Blaca, or the pale; Thurceles-Hwitan, or the white; Ethelwerde-Stameran; Godwine-Dreflan, &c.; or from mental qualities, as, Ethel-Bald, noble and valiant; Cyning-Gund, a royal favourite; Lud-Wic (Ludovic or Lewis) the refuge of the people; Sige-Bald, bold in victory, &c. Sometimes a person was designated from his habitation, which in process of time might become the confirmed name of the family; as Elfric at Bertune; Leonmære at Biggrafan; and sometimes from the name of his father, as Elsgare-Elfan-sun; Sired-Elfrides-sun;* and these were subsequently converted by the Normans into a single name; as, for instance, William *the son of Walter* became William Fitzwalter; John the son of Paine was John Fitzpaine, &c.; and from this period the theory of proper names becomes still more diversified. Some individuals were distinguished by a territorial appellation, as Wal-

terus de Grymesby, Johannes de Cave, Ricardus de Ravenser, Petrus de Newton: others have been graced with a double name, the one referring to the place of their birth, and the other to their residence, as, Willielmus de Holm de Beverlaco, Johannes de Scardeburg de Beverlaco; some were designated from certain prominent features in their bodily appearance, as Adam Greyhaires; Johannes Pinguis; some from their colour, as Willielmus Niger; Alanus Albus; some from field sports, as Robertus Auceps; Willielmus Arbalistarius; Francis Forestarius; while domestics and retainers were usually surnamed according to the nature of their employment; as Simon Ironmonger, Robertus de Bakester, Walterus de Buttiler, John Daylaborer, or Willielmus Camerarius, Radulfus Pincerna, Ricardus Stabularius, Johannes Tinctor, &c. These classes I could extend indefinitely from Charters and Compoti in which they abound. "Divers of our aucestors," says Verstegan, "took their surnames by reason of their abode in or neer some place of note, where they settled themselves and planted their ensuing families, as within tunes or fensed places, or at a wood, a hil, a feild, a green, a brook, a bourn, a foord, a great tree, and sundry the lyke. Whereby for example, Robert of, or at the Green, was so called because hee dwelt on or by a green; and afterwards the preposition *of* became by vulgar hast to be *a*, when of Robert of Green, he was called Robert a Green; and the *a* lastly quyte left out, hee remayned only Robert Green; and the lyke may bee sayd of others in the lyke manner."

In modern times we find some particular names disseminated through all ranks and gradations of society, spread over every part of the habitable globe where surnames prevail, and insinuating themselves into the most obscure recesses of mankind; whilst others are of very rare occurrence. Of the former description is the name of Smith, with all its variations of nation, province, and family; and of the latter are Ellerker, Legard, and Wilberforce, which are peculiar to the county of York, and families of these names have been established there for many centuries. This class is seldom to be met with out of its own district, except from family migrations, as though the names were

* Turner's Anglo-Saxons, vol. iv. p. 5. Verstegan, c. 8.

natives of that peculiar soil, and refused to flourish if transplanted into another. Thus we find the primitive names of Jones, Davies, Gryffith, and Powell, in Wales; Macpherson, Campbell, Douglas, and others, in Scotland; O'Brien in Ireland; Carruthers and Burnside in the north of England; Poynder and Thwaite in Lancashire; Tryce in Worcestershire; Tre and Pen in Cornwall; Poyzer in Derbyshire, and others in like manner throughout every province in the kingdom.

Some surnames have been tortured by ignorance or wantonness, until they have become lost and completely swallowed up in the substituted anomaly. Thus within the last century, as I have discovered by consulting parochial registers, a family named Haulforth has been changed into Alford; Keynish into Cammiss, and Vaustell into Fussey. Caprice has frequently affixed a bye-name to a child, which has adhered to him throughout the whole of his life, and in the end has become the name of his family. Nay, in the exercise of my professional duties, I have not only met with numbers of people ignorant of the orthography of their own name, but have in one instance baptized the children of two brothers, who actually spell their family name so variously as to give it the appearance of a different appellation. To similar causes may be attributed the gradual change of original names, which in the end would produce that complicated variety which now exists in the world.

In the classification of these surnames, it has already been observed, that in early times the principal inhabitants of this nation assumed the name of the place which gave them birth, or where their estates were situated, which ultimately became the family name; and in most cases this name is still retained. But the most numerous class consists of derivations from natural and artificial objects; then follow those compounded from Christian names, the chief of which terminate in *son*; some are derived from the names of animals; and some from kingdoms and people, countries and towns; others take their rise from trades or colours; many from the human frame, or the qualities of the body or mind; some from the parts of a dwelling house and its appendages; a

few from the weather, appearances in the heavens, the seasons, elements, and cardinal points of the compass; and a few others from good or evil fortune, titles of honour, ecclesiastical dignities, *et hoc genus omne*.

To account for, and accurately to class, the whole circle of surnames which at present abound in the world, would probably exceed the capacity of the most talented individual, unless his whole and undivided attention were devoted to its study and developement; and it is to be feared that the effect might appear greatly disproportionate to the means employed. In this respect the theory of surnames bears an affinity to the doctrine of fluxions; without the advantage of equal utility; for, as a knowledge of algebra, geometry, logarithms, and infinite series, is equally and indispensably necessary to a right understanding of fluxions; so, to enter fully into the theory of surnames, an intimate acquaintance with history and antiquities,—dead and living languages,—the state of society and manners in all ages and nations,—localities and peculiarities,—national and family connexions,—the passions and prejudices of human nature,—the cant words and technical phrases of every description of men,—is absolutely essential; else the anxious theorist will be at a loss to comprehend the origin of many uncouth names, or the relation they bear to each other, diversified as they are by a succession of shades and tints which are almost imperceptible; and he will find it difficult to determine with undeviating accuracy, whether many of the names he investigates be primitive, derivative, or contingent; or to trace them through all the devious and uncertain etymologies in which they are imbedded and entwined.

GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN,
PLYMPTON St. Maurice, commonly called Plympton Maurice, or Plympton Earls, is a borough and market town, situated in a fertile vale, 40 miles S.W. of Exeter, and 5 E. of Plymouth, being nearly 2 miles from the river Plym, whence it derives its name. It contains about 100 houses, arranged principally into two streets, crossing each other somewhat in the form of the letter T. The inhabitants are computed at 700.

The buildings of interest are the Church, Guildhall, and Grammar School, and the ruins of a castle on the north. The Calvinists have also a small Meeting-house.

The Guildhall is a large and by no means inelegant structure, standing on granite pillars; against the front are two small niches, one containing the arms of Sir Hugh Trevor, Knt. with the date 1696; the other is vacant. The dining room is ornamented with the portraits of George I. and II., Sir Joshua Reynolds (by himself), and several members of the Corporation.

The Grammar School is a little to the S.E. of the Church, and is a stately edifice in the Gothic style, supported by an extensive piazza. It was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century, by Elizeus Hele, Esq. for the education of the youth belonging to the hundred of Plympton,* and was built by his executors in 1664. In the master's house adjoining, Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in 1723, his father being at that time master of the school.

In the principal street are several old houses standing on piazzas, called the "Penthouse," underneath which the pigmy market is held on Fridays. Tradition says the greater part of the town, when in the meridian of its mercantile grandeur, was built in the same manner.

On the north side of the town are the ruins of a castle. The keep, which was circular, stood on an artificial hill 60 feet high; a part of the outer wall only is now remaining: this is of great thickness, and is about twenty feet high in the highest part; two apertures (apparently flues) a foot square, run through it, several feet from each other. This hill has obviously sunk in the centre, certainly confirming the report of its being hollow, and communicating with the Priory of Plympton St. Mary. The green is in the form of an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by a deep fosse, which once communicated with the Plym, though, by means of embankments, this river has for centuries ceased to fill it with its waters. The sides are considerably elevated above the middle, and are

planted with trees, affording an agreeable walk for the inhabitants.

This castle was the residence of De Redvers, Earl of Devon, who was Baron of Plympton, of whom many of the neighbouring gentry held lands in castle-guard; among whom was his castellan, named De Plympton, whose son assumed the name of his estate De Newenham; an heiress of this family in the reign of Hen. II. was married to Adam le Stroud,* whose descendants still retain it: a singular circumstance, that they should be the only family which still hold the lands originally granted to their ancestors, when even the ownership of the castle has long since passed from the family of its ancient lords, and many of their offspring are obliged "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

On the extinction of the family of de Redvers in the male line, by the death of Baldwin, eighth Earl of Devon, without issue, in the reign of Edward I. the barony of Plympton, together with the earldom, became the property of his sister, the lady Isabella, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle; she likewise dying issueless, her titles and extensive domains passed to Hugh Courtney, her cousin, Baron of Oakhampton, the son and heir of Mary, eldest daughter of William, surnamed De Vernon from his birth-place, by her first husband Sir Robert Courtney, Knt. This Hugh at first neglected to assume the dignity and functions of Earl of Devon, until compelled to do so by the King. He died in the reign of Edward III. After a series of forfeitures and restorations, this title finally passed from the Courtney family by the death (generally supposed by poison) of Edward, son of Henry, created Marquis of Exeter by Henry VIII. This Henry was attainted and beheaded in 1538, and his titles and estates forfeited to the Crown; but Mary restored the Earldom to Edward, she being greatly attached to him. He died unmarried at Padua in 1556: his possessions were divided among his nearest relatives, who were the descendants of the four sisters of his great-grandfather. This castle, after passing through various families, was purchased some years ago by the present Earl of Morley, of

* The hundred of Plympton comprises the parishes of Plympton St. Mary, Plympton Shaugh, Plymstock, Wembury, Brixton, and Yealmton.

* Now spelt Strode.

Admiral Palmer of White-hall in this parish. This gentleman has since left the neighbourhood.

The Church is dedicated to St. Maurice, and was originally founded as a Chantry chapel by John Brackley, esq. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a neat tower at the west end. The interior is plain, and the aisles are separated by obtuse arches. The walls were formerly decorated with scriptural sentences, adorned with angels, &c.; but about three years since, when the Church was white-washed, they were defaced, though they can still be distinctly traced. This practice is unfortunately too common, and cannot be too severely reprobated.

The pulpit was erected in 1670, and is neatly divided into small pannels. The font, which is ancient, is surmounted by a modern wooden cover. In the south aisle is an ancient seat, on which is rudely carved the figure of a man bearing a cross: near this on the wall is an unassuming monument, containing the following inscription, in Roman capitals:

“Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Thomas William Jones, son of Mr. Richard Jones, surgeon of this place, commander of his Majesty’s schooner *Alpheia*, of ten guns and forty men. She was blown up in a night action with the French privateer *Le Reynard*, of fourteen guns and fifty men, near the Start Point, on the ninth of September MDCCCXIII.; when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a half, the enemy having made two unsuccessful attempts to board, were, according to their own account, clearly overpowered. This monument is erected by the family of Lieutenant Jones, in affectionate remembrance of an amiable relative, and in grateful respect to the loyalty and valour of those who supported him in that memorable conflict.”

On the floor in the eastern end of the same aisle, is the inscription following, in black letter:

“Will. Snelling, Gent. twice Maior of this towne: he died the xx day of Nouember, 1624.

The man whose bodie that here doth lie,
Beganne to liue when he did die;
Good both in life and death he prou’d,
And was of God and man belou’d.
Now he liueth in heauen’s ioy,
And never more to feeble annoy.”

On each side the entrance of the chancel is an opening, looking into either aisle, through which the people

might see the host elevated. On the south side of the altar is an old tablet, with this inscription:

“Hic situs est
Thomas Browne, hujus ecclesiæ
Min. et scholæ vicinæ Præceptor,
in agro Eborac: natus,
in coll. ædis X’ti apud Cant:
educatus,
eximia doctrina, morum suauitate,
et dexteritate instruendi,
nemini secundus.
Obijt dec: oct: die Maii
MDCXCVIII.
Mariti memoriæ sacrum
hoc marmor sepulchrale
vxor posuit.”

Near it is a white marble slab to the memory of Katherine Kite, who died in May 1811, aged 69, and William Kite, Gent. her husband, who died in Oct. 1815, aged 70.

Also a wooden tablet, with the following:

“Mem. anno Dom. 1687.

“That Mrs. Mary Moulton of this parish, the widdow of Edward Moulton, Gent. (out of her pious bounty) gave the rents of one feild called Hilly Feild to the poor of this parish, to be distributed yearly on the 25th of December. And alsoe gave the rents and profits of another feild, commonly called Pryor’s Parke, scituate in the parish of Plimpton St. Mary, unto the minister and poor of y’s parish, to be diuided eqvally between them. And did likewise give the rents and profits of another feild commonly called Horsman’s Meadow, scituate within this parish, unto the minister and ministers that shall actually serue the cure within this parish, for ever.”

On the opposite side is another of minor donations, and a neat white marble monument to the memory of Lucy, youngest daughter of Admiral Forster of this town, who died on the 1st of Feb. 1826, aged 11 years and 7 months.

In the north aisle is a handsome monument:

“Sacred to the memory of Rowland Cotton, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s ships and vessels in Plymouth Port, son of the late Sir Lynch Cotton, Bart. of Combermere Abbey, in the county of Chester, who died the 30th day of November, 1793, in the 53d year of his age.”

There are likewise two tablets commemorative of Mrs. Frances Full, who died Oct. 29, 1803, aged 73, and Miss Charlotta Lofter, who died in April 1811, aged 52.

On the floor is a stone, with this inscription, nearly obliterated, round the margin:

“Credo: I beleeeve that although after my skinne worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. Iob, xix. 26.”

In the centre:

“I beleeeue that neither death nor life, states nor principalities nor powers, nor thinges present, nor things to com, nor height nor depth, nor any other *** shall be able to separate me from the loue of God which * * *. I beleeeve this, if thou *** bee saued, as did * * * Burried here * * * December 1634.”

There are many monumental inscriptions on the floor in the body of the Church, chiefly at the entrance of the chancel, but they are either much mutilated, or covered by the pews.

In the fret-work of the windows are some remnants of painted glass.

In the church-yard are a few tombs, but of no interest to the tourist. One, however, on the north records the name of the Rev. Robert Forster, who was above forty years minister of the parish. He died in 1800, aged 70.

At the north-east of the town is a large, square, heavy-looking brick mansion, with the north and south fronts of Bath-stone. It was built in the early part of the last century, by Mr. Secretary Treby,* and is commonly known by the name of the “Great House.” Though uninhabited,† it contains many good portraits of the Treby family.

The parish was taken out of Plympton St. Mary, and is probably the smallest in the kingdom, as it scarcely contains 150 acres. Plympton is one of the four stannary towns‡ appertaining to the tin-mines of Devon. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly of much commercial importance. It was first incorporated by Baldwyn de Redvers, Earl of Devon, in 1242, who granted it the same privileges that Exeter then enjoyed, together with the fairs, markets, &c. reserving a yearly rent of 24*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Its incorporation was many years previous to that of Plymouth, the recollection of

which is preserved in the following distich:

“Plympton was a borough town,
When Plymouth was a furzy down.”

It is now of little consequence. The Plym, which anciently flowed up to the castle walls, now approaches no nearer than a mile and a half, and the turnpike road is more than a quarter of a mile distant. Its market, from being the first in the county, has dwindled down to two or three butchers’ stalls. It has, however, several cattle fairs in the year, generally well attended; and still continues to send representatives to Parliament, which it has done ever since the reign of Edward I. The freemen are chiefly non-resident.

JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

YOUR Correspondent E.I.C., whose taste and judgment as an architectural critic and antiquary are so frequently displayed in the pages of your Magazine, at p. 203 of your present Volume, complains of two or three omissions in my little account of Peterchurch, which appeared in the December number,—omissions which I will now endeavour to supply.

First, of the dimensions. The apartment lettered A, is 52 feet long by 26 ft. 6 in. wide; B, 22 ft. 3 in. by 21 ft.; C, 16 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in.; D terminating in a half circle (not an ellipse, as your artist has represented,) the radius of which is 7 feet 7 inches, and the distance from the step, marked in the plan by a transverse line, to the wall eastward, is 13 ft. 7 in. The walls throughout are 3 ft. 9 inches in thickness. I regret equally with your Correspondent the absence of a scale to the engraving, but the blame will not attach to me, inasmuch as a scale was appended to the drawing which accompanied my communication.

I cannot agree in the opinion expressed by your Correspondent, that the portions D, C, formed the first Church, A and B having been subsequently added,—without indeed the erection of the latter followed immediately upon the completion of the former,—and my reasons are as follow.

1. From the uniform thickness of the walls.—We know that the antiquity of a building may generally be inferred from the quantity of materials consumed in its formation, the oldest

* He was Secretary to Charles II.

† The present Mr. Treby resides at Goodmoor, in Plympton St. Mary, about three miles distant.

‡ These are Tavistock, Chagford, Ashburton, and Plympton.

walls being immensely stout and strong, having withstood the ravages of time and the revolutions of kingdoms; that as civilization advanced, and architecture became studied as a science, the quantity of materials used was considerably reduced, the support being nicely and duly apportioned to the weight it had to bear. In the present fabric no distinction of this kind can be made between the chancel and the nave. The brushes of the industrious whitewasher within, and rough-caster without, prevent a more minute examination of the structure of these walls.

2. From the similarity of the style of architecture which prevails throughout every part of the edifice, the tower only excepted.—The main characteristic of the chancel is its semi-circular work, all the arches being of that form. It is entered from the nave B, under a lofty *semi-circular* arch,—which arch is now walled up, and a small door in the pointed style inserted; all the windows formerly were loop-holes with *semi-circular* heads, although only three of them retain their original shape and size. Now we find in the nave A, B, the same prevailing characteristic. The two apartments communicate under a *semi-circular* arch; the south door has a *semi-circular* head, and is enriched with the peculiar ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Anglo-Norman buildings; four of the windows are *semi-circular* arched loop-holes, and two recesses at the sides of the north door were likewise loop-holes,—these correspond even in dimensions to those in the chancel. Thus the strictest uniformity of style is perceptible in the principal features of every portion of this building.

East-Ham and Dunwich Churches, adduced as examples in your Correspondent's communication, are favourable to my notion; to these may, perhaps, be added the Church of Lasingham in Yorkshire. The Church of Stewkeley, co. Buckingham, is in the Norman style, and has three square apartments, the middlemost surmounted by a tower; Iffley Church, co. Oxford, of the same period, is similar in plan.*

May not the high-altar have been situated in the chancel B? and that B

* See Britton's Architectural Antiqui-

was the chancel, or a part of it, is obvious, from its being separated from the nave by the rood-loft; C and D being used occasionally in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as the retro-choir or lady-chapel of our cathedral and collegiate churches, or for the celebration of obits.

I will now venture, Mr. Urban, to offer an opinion as to the probable dates of the several parts of this remarkable Church.

The four apartments were built at one and the same time, and may, with the font, be referred to the eleventh century. The north door and its porch are in the lancet-pointed style, which was in fashion during the thirteenth century; and the piscina, under the south-east window of the nave A,—near to which doubtless was founded an altar,—is perhaps of the same or a little later date. The larger windows, the rood-loft staircase, lighted by a small square-headed opening, the door forming the communication between C, D, and the tower, cannot be assigned to an earlier period than the fifteenth century. The spire was, I believe, put up in the year 1782.

The ancient altar is a curiosity.* Altar-tables are frequently met with in our old churches, not occupying, it is true, their former dignified situations, but quite as usefully appropriated as paving stones. If the zeal of our early reformers had extended no further than removing the altars, sacred images, and other mummeries of the Popish religion, we should have but little cause to complain; but unfortunately the truly useful, innocent, and ornamental labours of our pious ancestors were neither respected nor spared. It is to be hoped the "liberalism" and infidelity of modern times, will not tend to the utter destruction of the few remains which escaped the fury of the Reformation and the Commonwealth.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SAWYER.

ties, vols. II. and V. Mr. Fosbroke considers Stewkeley Church to be of much greater antiquity; Encyclopedia of Antiquities, p. 90.

* In the Chapel of the Pix, Westminster, the altar is still in existence; it is delineated by the late Mr. J. Carter, and described in your vols. LXXXIV. i. p. 9, and XCIII. ii. p. 132, and in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities. See also Neale's Westminster Abbey, vol. II. p. 299.

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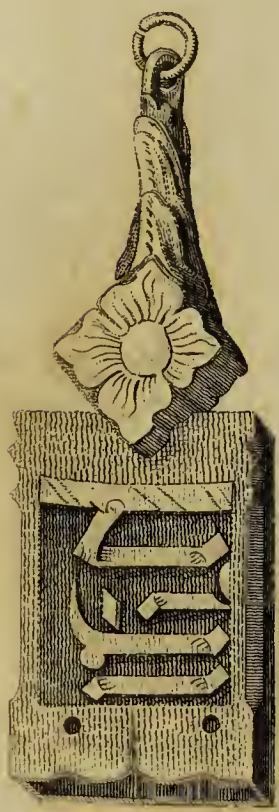
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ANCIENT SEALS.

THE Seals in the accompanying engraving (*Plate II.*) are communicated by various Correspondents.

The particularly handsome and well engraved impression, *fig. 1*, is from a perfectly preserved brass matrix, which was found about the last day of the year 1828, in digging a grave in the church-yard of Southwell, Nottinghamshire. Its inscription,

Gorge rygmayden,

gives the name of its quondam tasteful proprietor. The family of "Rygmayden, of Lincolnshire," bore for arms, says Edmondson, "Argent, three bucks' heads cabossed Sable."* The coat quartered with this on the seal, a chevron between three mullets, is a bearing common to so many ancient families, that without a knowledge of the Rygmayden pedigree it would be impossible to appropriate it.

The female figure which forms so important a feature of the seal is doubtless allusive to the surname. The *maiden* is attired in one of those sumptuous horn head-dresses, which had so long a reign among the fashions of female costume. A lady with both head-dress and gown of similar form is the third figure in Strutt's CXIXth plate of Dresses, copied from a book of romances presented to Queen Catherine of Arragon. Our maiden has also the fashionable appendage of a lapdog.

The helmet which she holds upon a sword, and which is surmounted by a unicorn's head as a crest, is nearly similar to one worn by a knight (assigned to the date 1512) in the LIXth plate of Dr. Meyrick's Armour, and which is there described as a "pondrous tilting helmet." The ring which hangs in front was to steady it, by being fastened to the breast-plate.

Behind the figure will be perceived a fence made of hurdles; this, it is

conjectured, may have been known under the name of a ridge or rig,† and in that case we have the rebus of Rigmaiden complete.

The silver seal, of which *fig. 2* represents an impression, was found in March 1822, among some rubbish at Southernhay. Its inscription,

St. fris thome dene prior' exonie.

shows it to have been the seal of brother Thomas Dene, prior of Exeter. This Thomas Dene was superior of the Priory of St. James, commonly called the old Abbey, in 1428, and is presumed to have been the last that presided over it, King Henry VI. having suppressed the convent as an alien priory, and appropriated its revenues to the endowment of King's Coll. Cambr.‡ His seal affords us an excellent representation of his patron saint, James the Less, with his robe of rough hair, his pilgrim's staff and hat, his wallet strung on his left arm, and a book in his hand.

Fig. 3 has been communicated by Dr. Latham of Winchester; and was found in January 1829, in the grounds of Mr. Knight of that city. It is an antique red cornelian set in silver, with a small ring above the head of the figure by which it might be suspended. As the inscription, SIGILLVM SECRETI, informs us it was a secretum or privy signet, we may conclude it to have been the property of one of those dignified ecclesiastics, of whom so many were anciently resident within the walls of Winchester.

The subject of the antique gem is probably a figure of Ceres. She bears two ears of corn in her right hand, and apparently has a wreath of the same on her head. On her left hand she holds upright something not very defined, but perhaps it may answer to the "cup, vase, or patera," with which

* There was another family of this singular name seated at Wadaker in Lancashire, who bore for arms, Sable, three bucks' heads, cabossed Argent; and for crest, a buck's head erased Sable. The name, though very uncommon, is perhaps not quite extinct. It occurs *once* in the almost centenary series of this Magazine, in vol. LXXIX. i. 168, where we find that Mr. Rigmaiden, of the Amaranthe sloop, distinguished himself in an action off Martinique, in December 1808.

GENT. MAG. April, 1830.

† In Bailey's English Dictionary occurs this definition: "A Rig [of *ridendo* L. laughing], a wanton, ramping girl." We will not apply to the damsel on the seal such opprobrious epithets, but it must be allowed that Mr. Bailey provides a very probable etymology for this at first strange-sounding name. We still retain the familiar phrase of "he is playing his rigs upon you," when one person is bantering another.

‡ Dugdale's Monasticon, (new edit.) vol. V. p. 105.

Ceres was sometimes represented.* Below is what appears to be a beetle, but a fracture in the stone near it has rendered it incomplete.

Fig. 4 is the seal of an ancient establishment at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire, which does not appear to be noticed by the County Historians, nor by any other writer. The figures represented are mentioned in the inscription:

Sigillum hospitalis Sancti Clement' 7 loci de hoddesdon.

Saint Clement, as he was a pope, is depicted in the Golden Legend with a tiara; and an anchor in his hand because he was drowned with one tied about his neck. In the present instance he holds in his right hand the tau-cross with which St. Anthony is generally drawn; and a book in his left: the symbol of the anchor is placed below the figure.

St. Loe or Eloy is habited in episcopal robes, and holds up the two forefingers of his right hand in the customary form of benediction. This saint was a blacksmith; he has a hammer in his left hand, and below him a horseshoe. A singular bas-relief representing Saint Loe, Loy, or Louis, shoeing the detached leg of a horse, while the poor animal waits at the door on his three remaining limbs, is engraved in our vol. XLVII. p. 416, and elucidated in our vol. XCIV. ii. 129, 296.

Both saints have a radius or glory round their heads.

Fig. 5 is the impression of a brass seal which was dug up a few years ago near Framlingham. It is supposed by our Correspondent D. A. Y. to represent the gateway of Framlingham Castle, and the initials *W. b.* may mean William Brekeston, who was Wardrobe keeper 1 Edw. III. The letter *S* within the doorway perhaps stands for Seneschallus.

Fig. 6 is a representation of a brass relic, which was found beneath the pavement of Minster Church, Thanet. Its length, including the moveable ring, is four inches, and breadth across the legend one and a half; its thickness is about two-eighths of an inch, and its weight three and a half ounces. The back is flat and perfectly plain. The two holes perforated near the extre-

mity, and which are matched by two in the under plate of brass,† were intended, it is presumed, to secure the end of a leathern belt or girdle; and the ring makes it probable that it was that end which was attached to the sword. Another ornament similar to this in most particulars, except the ring, was engraved in our number for October 1818, p. 305. It has the same sacred monogram *ih̄s*; but appears of more modern workmanship. In Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," it will be seen that the pendant end of the girdle of a figure in Willoughby Church, Nottinghamshire, terminates with the device of the Virgin and Child, over which is inscribed *ih̄s*. The person represented is in a civil habit; but that it was also usual to place the same holy name on portions of military costume, may be seen in the same work on the top of the sword scabbard, attached to the effigy, supposed to be that of Sir Robert Grus-hill, at Hoveringham in Norfolk.

MR. URBAN,

March 8.

I SEND you drawings (*figs. 7 and 8*) which I have received from Ireland, of an earthen vessel, discovered within one of those circular entrenchments popularly termed "Danish Forts." It was transmitted to me in a letter from Doone Glebe in the County of Limerick, with the following particulars.

"A few years since a Mr. White, who lives somewhere in the mountains in this neighbourhood, caused a Danish fort to be levelled, and at about 14 feet from the surface of the ground a chamber was discovered. In it were found several silver coins, respecting which I could obtain no particulars; a spur, said to be of gold, and at present in the possession of Mr. White; and several jars, one of which only was preserved by the workmen. Of this, the annexed drawing is a correct representation. It was given by Mr. White to the Rev. Charles Coote, and is composed of mottled stone ware, of a light brown colour. Its height is seven inches, and the greatest circumference sixteen inches. The jars are stated to have been of various colours;

† There is also in the back plate a round hole into the lozenge-shaped part, which is hollow, but distinct from the other. It does not appear whether this hole was made for any purpose or by accident.

* Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, p. 140.

one in particular, which was destroyed by the falling in of the earth, is described as 'a most beautiful royal purple vase of fine china.' In a bog called Kilmoylan, not far distant, a sword handle of pure gold was reported to have been dug up, but I was unable to learn what had become of it."

Yours, &c.

T. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, April 8.

THOSE who derive any satisfaction from inspecting the memorials of other days, will certainly be disappointed on visiting the Churches of France. In the most obscure English village, the archæological wanderer will always find some monument calculated to interest him, either from the remoteness of its date, or the recollections it excites. The gravestones and mural tablets form a species of local history;—a history, it is true, which is seldom free from hiatus, but which is still sufficient to give a correct account of the principal men who have resided in the neighbourhood, *et celebrare domestica facta*.

In France the Churches have been stripped of those ornaments. The revolutionary demagogues were afraid of such continual, though silent appeals to the feelings of the people; and every thing which perpetuated the memory of king, noble, or priest, was destroyed. A few monuments, however, are still to be met with; *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. In some cases they have been restored, while in others they were spared by the destroyer.

St. Eustache is one of the principal Churches of Paris, and, from the appearance of the walls, it seems to have had a considerable number of monuments before the Revolution. The Church is a fine building; the outside has been left unfinished; but the inside is lofty, and having double aisles formed by Gothic columns, the effect is very good. Besides some paintings and relics, this Church possesses three monuments worthy of notice.

The first has been erected to the memory of the great Colbert, who is represented kneeling on a sarcophagus. There is no other inscription than "JEAN BAPTISTE COLBERT, ministre d'état, mort en 1683."

The second is a mural tablet, with the following epitaph:

"Cy gît François de Chevert.....gou-

verneur de Givet et Charlemont; Lieutenant General des armées Sans ayeux, sans fortune, sans appuy, orphelin dès l'enfance, il entra au service à l'âge de 11 ans. Il s'éleva malgré l'envie, à force de mérite; et chaque grade fut le prix d'une action d'éclat. Le seul titre de Maréchal de France a manqué, non pas à sa gloire, mais à l'exemple de ceux qui le prendront pour modèle. Il étoit né à Verdun-sur-Meuse, le 2 Février 1695; il mourut à Paris le 24 Janvier 1769. Priez Dieu pour le repos de son âme."

This monument has been defaced, and probably would have disappeared, had not the inscription contained a reproof of the old regime. The words *du roy* have evidently followed *armées*, and as the tablet is surmounted with a bust of Chevert, who is decorated with the order of the *St. Esprit*, it is presumable that he had some titles which were recited after his name, and occupied two lines, which have been obliterated.

The third monument is a tablet of black marble, with an inscription stating, that, on the 26th of April, 1637, the second Sunday after Easter, the Church having been rebuilt, was consecrated by Goudi, Archbishop of Paris, in the presence of the President Seguier, &c. &c. The inscription further promises *indulgence* to those who may in future attend the anniversary service on the second Sunday after Easter. It appears that this tablet was lost for some time; and, being discovered in 1810, was replaced with solemnity.

While addressing you upon the monuments of the Parisian Churches, it may not be misplaced to mention a Greek inscription over the *benitier* of the Church *des Petits Pères*; you will observe that it can be read backwards.*

Νῦν ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόνον ὀψιν.

Ablue peccata, non solam faciēm.

Yours, &c.

W. S. B.

P. S. I am far from wishing to dispute the correctness of Mr. W. Horton Lloyd, whose statement (p. 194) is moreover corroborated by your Oxford Correspondent, J. I.; but whatever the Dominicans were called in England, the French lexicographers represent the terms *Jacobin*, *Dominican*, and *White Friar*, as synonymous. At the same time, I am aware that the Carmelites, Chartreux, Minimes, and

* The same as frequently occurs in England; see our vol. xcv. ii. 2, 194, 392.

others, were also considered *Moines blancs*. Neither will I venture to say that the Dominicans did not wear black in England, because the dress of monks was occasionally changed, as appears by the "*Recueil de tous les Costumes des Ordres Religieux*," by the P. Bar, Paris, 1778; and Moreri, in the articles *Carmes* and *Barrés*. In France, however, the only difference between the dress of the Dominicans and that of the Carmelites was this: the Carmelites wore a black robe with a white tunic, while the Dominicans had a white robe and a black tunic. This I have been informed of by several persons who were *adult* before the Revolution, and particularly by the late Bishop of St. Flour, with whom I had some conversation upon the monastic orders of France, a few months before his decease. After all, the original subject of discussion related to English, or rather Scotch monks, and therefore the production of French authority is only intended to show that the assertion was not thoughtlessly hazarded.

W.S.B.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE.—No. V.

XXXVI. **T**HE difference of Byron from his forerunners in what may be called his epics, "*The Bride of Abydos*," "*Corsair*," &c. is best shown by example. In the poem of *Mazeppa*, speaking of King Charles of Sweden's escape from the field of battle, after "*dread Pultowa's day*," he says,

"His horse fell dead—and Gieta gave
His own —"

Here, agreeably to the practice of Homer, Virgil and Tasso, and the theories of their critics, we should have a beautiful description of Gieta's horse and all its trappings. How does Byron finish the line?—

"——— and died the Russian's slave."

These lines are perhaps the two finest in his works.

XXXVII. The beauty of German is its dictionary, its reproach the grammar; with English it is just the reverse. When we have once mastered the German grammar, the remainder (generally speaking) is all delightful; in English we are continually having our ears shocked by individual words. From this results, however, that while

a German sentence cannot be written which will not exhibit some defect of language, we may by a careful selection of words, write whole books in English almost absolutely perfect in this respect. The most beautiful language on the face of the earth is that in which Mrs. Hemans writes her poems.

Perhaps the very striking beauty of our grammar may be principally owing to the deformity of our dictionary. Adjectives taken from such different sources as ours, could not well be reduced to any one form of declension, —hence their total freedom from any such shackles, and so on with the other parts of speech. In languages comparatively pure, such as the Greek and German, the grammar is in general horribly absurd and difficult.

XXXVIII. One of the commonest foreign words with which our writers are accustomed to deform their English composition is the Italian *rifacimento*, or, as some erroneously write it, *rifacciamiento*. We have an English word which will answer quite as well, *refashionment*.

There is a singular instance of carelessness in Sir Walter Scott's new History of Scotland, published in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Sir Walter, wishing to coin a new word answering to the Latin *regulus*, introduces the strange abortion *kinglet*. Sir Walter ought to know that this diminutive can only be applied to inanimate objects as *brooklet* and *riverlet* (or, as it is more commonly written, *rivulet*). The proper phrase for what he wishes to express is *kingling*.

Our grandames used to say *spoonfulls*; but the present generation is, I am afraid, in danger of being "frighted from its propriety," by the numerous tribe of wrongheaded scribes by whom it has of late been so frequently asserted that the proper expression is *spoonsful*. What, however, can be plainer than that the word *spoonfull* is a substantive, meaning a sufficient quantity to fill a spoon, and that in consequence its proper plural is *spoonfulls*. To talk about a *few spoonsful*, a great *many spoonsful*, is absurd; and what would be more ludicrous than when talking of a single individual, to say that "unfortunately he tumbled into the Thames, and before he could be taken out, had swallowed a great *many mouthsful* of water."

XXXIX. The languages that can

rise the highest in point of style are also subject to sink the lowest. Latin is the one that has the greatest swing; French the least. Latin is consequently the language the least fitted for scientific works, to which it has been so long mistakenly applied. It does not follow, however, that French is the most, because, though the grammar of that language may be well fitted for such a purpose, its dictionary is ill, the scientific terms being taken from another language, and the poverty of French compounds precluding the possibility of any alteration in this respect. In German these scientific terms are taken from its own stores, but its complicated grammar gives that language a facility of inversion, which, while it often enables its authors to reach the topmost pinnacle of the sublime, still oftener leads them to become obscure, and even unintelligible. English, through the simplicity of its grammar, would, if its scientific terms were self-derived, as in German (and nothing but the obstinacy of English authors prevents it), become the best calculated in the world for the communication of knowledge in a plain and easy manner.

Galiffé, in the curious essay in which he attempts to prove that Latin is derived from Russian (it may be found extracted in the last volume of the Old Series of the New Monthly Magazine), maintains that the Latin *nubes*, a cloud, comes from the Russian *hebo* (*nebo*) "heaven." This seems absurd at first sight, but its improbability is lessened, when we find that in Swedish the word *sky* means *cloud*.

XL. In a review of Capt. Hall's Travels in No. 45 of that clever work, the North American Review, we find the following passages:

"While at New York, Capt. Hall visited the high school for girls, and while there, on being appealed to on the subject of reading, entered into an argument with the schoolmistress on the pronunciation of the words *combat* and *chivalry*. The little girls, it seems, had pronounced the *o* in the first word like *o* in *commerce*, and the *ch* in *chivalry* like *sh*. Captain Hall very properly and correctly informed her that in England the *o* in the word in question was pronounced like short *u*, *cumbat*, and the *ch* as in *chin*, and that such was the pronunciation of Walker's Dictionary.

"In a subsequent part of this work Captain Hall relates the substance of a conversation which he held with Mr. Noah Webs-

ter, in which that gentleman stated that in reference to words pronounced differently in the two countries, 'he would adopt that pronunciation which was most consonant to the principles of the English language. For example, you in England say *chivalry*, we as generally say *shivalry*, but I should certainly give it according to the first way, as more consistent with the principle of the language. * * * * Mr. Webster, it seems, thinks that in America *deaf* is pronounced *deef*, and *chivalry* is pronounced *shivalry*. We differ as to the fact in both cases, or rather our experience is different from Mr. Webster's experience. If our ears do not mislead us, both these words are generally pronounced by good speakers in America as they are in England."

It is observed, in another part of this same Review, that it is a very hard matter to decide questions of pronunciation; and this is a notable instance of the truth of the remark. The writer of these "Stray Thoughts" has never been out of England, and has mostly resided in the capital; yet he has more frequently heard the word *combat* pronounced with the *o*, as in *commerce*, than otherwise; and it has never occurred to him to hear the first two letters of *chivalry* sounded otherwise than *sh*. Who is to decide?

XLI. What at present seems most wanted in the language, is a judicious essay on the manner of forming compounds. It is bare ignorance on this subject which has deformed our mother-English with half the scientific barbarisms which disgrace its dictionary. When we observe that by merely attaching a preposition to a substantive, we have it in our power to form an elegant adjective, as in the case of *underground*, *aboveground*, &c. we may well wonder why we should find in our English books, *subaqueous* for *underwater*, *submarine* for *undersea*, *subarenaceous* for *undersand*, *subcortical* for *underbark*, and hundreds of others, as bad and as indefensible. Why also, when, by simply attaching a preposition to a verb, we can form such expressive words as *outcast*, *offscum*, and others of the same kind, do we suffer the wretched *debris* to be creeping into our dictionaries, in place of the forcible *offbread*, which, while *debris* is invariable, might, as the case altered, be changed for *offrush*, *offscrape*, *offdrop*, or fifty other terms, equally forcible and plain. Our language excels even German in the power of forming names, at once descriptive of the form

and the use of implements, such as *walkingstick* and *speaking-trumpet*.

XLII. The distinction of *who* and *which* is a great blemish on our language, as it introduces all the absurd nonsense of genders into our relative pronouns, where it is wholly unnecessary. The dissertation in Murray's "Grammar" about whether it is the proper mode of expression to say, *the boy who*, or *the boy which*, reminds us of the worst parts of German. In an old translation of Dupin's "Historical Library," which I have seen, the words *who* and *whom* are each carefully rejected, and *which* always substituted, wherever they would, according to custom, occur. Happy would it have been if, by a general conspiracy of authors, to follow the example there set them, these hateful monosyllables had been banished from the language.

XLIII. Perhaps vanity has been one of the principal causes of the great importation of Latin into English, just as it has come into fashion to quote books as *penes me*, because the Latin expression leaves it in doubt whether the writer has the book in his possession, or can merely borrow it from a friend, or see it in some library to which he has access. So the convenient Latin termination, *arium*, or, as we have it, *ary*, seems to have been introduced into the language to spare vanity and pride the pain of a too-close explanation, which our rude Saxon might otherwise extort. A man may talk to us of his *library*, who, if he had only our ancient language to resort to, would be forced to give us a more definite notion of his resources, by specifying whether he were in possession of a *book-hall*, a *book-room*, a *book-closet*, or merely some *book-shelves*. A. C. C.

Mr. URBAN,

British Museum,
Feb. 16.

I AM induced to trouble you with a few lines in illustration of the Seal of Evesham Abbey, in consequence of my having lately had occasion to examine an ancient impression of it, preserved in the British Museum, which has hitherto escaped the notice of those gentlemen who have written on the subject. It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to remind your readers, that this Seal has been engraven at least *four* times; viz. in Nash's "Hist. of Worcestershire;" in Tindal's "Hist. of Evesham;" in the new edition of "The Monasticon;" and in the XIX. vol. of

the "Archæologia." With regard to the interpretations offered in the three first of these publications, I may be permitted to pass them in silence, except with an irresistible inclination to smile at the "learned ingenuity" that could convert words, so plain in their meaning, into an unintelligible legend, rendered more obscure by the commentary intended to illustrate it! It was reserved for the ingenuity of Mr. Hamper to explain, with better success, this "*crux antiquariorum*," and it only excites my surprise, that, with perfect impressions of the Seal before him, and with a just knowledge of the mode in which the inscriptions ought to be read, he should yet have failed *wholly* to accomplish this point. The English inscription on the obverse of the Seal is thus given in the works above quoted. By Nash, "Worc." i. 396:

EOVESHE . VENETIE . AIT . WAS .
SWIN . CORLIMEN . CLEPET .
VIS . EOVI SHOM .

Explained thus:—*Eoveshe servus apud insulam Ait erat porcorum, rustici homines vocant hanc Eovesi habitationem!* By Tindal, p. 142, who thinks Dr. N.'s account so *clear* and *minute* as to require no further research, the same interpretation is adopted,* with the addition of an English version! By the author of the communication to "The Monasticon," ii. pl. 1, p. 13, as follows:

EOVES . HER . WENEDE . MIT . WAS .
SWIN . ECGWIN . CLEPET . VIC .
EOVISHOM .

Explained, *Eoves here wended with his swine, Ecgwin named [it] Vic Eovishom!* Lastly, by Mr. Hamper, in "The Archæolog." XIX. p. 67, in the following manner:

EOVES . HER . WONEDE . ANT . WAS .
SWON . FOR . þi . MEN . CLEPET . þis .
EOVESHOM—

"Eoves here dwelt and was a swain, for *why* [i. e. *the cause why*] men call this Eoveshom." The impression of this Seal in the Museum is so mutilated, that for the letters, AS . SWON . I must be content to take Mr. H.'s authority, which I do with great readiness, since I perfectly agree with him in the reading of the four first

* It must be remarked, that the engraving in Tindal by no means corresponds with that in Nash, but is still more corrupted.

and (with a slight variation) the four last words. But with regard to the seventh and eighth, I remark, that the first letter of *thi* is certainly the same as the first letter of *this*; and the words in question are nothing more nor less than the Saxon preposition, *FORTH*, *quapropter*, which is to be met with in all our old English writers, down to the time of Spenser. To quote passages would be needless, since the glossaries of Hearne, Percy, Ritson, Pinkerton, Tyrwhitt, and many others, will at once supply them. The interpretation, consequently, should be thus: "Eoves here dwelt, and was [a] swain, *THEREFORE* men *called* (past tense) this Eoves-hom." I have only to remark, in addition, that the inscription immediately under the church should be read, *Ecce locus quem elegi*; and that, on the reverse of the Seal, the penultimate word, copied *SAC*. by Nash and Tindal, *SACRAE* by Rudge, and *SACRA* by Mr. Hamper, ought to be *SACRATA* (the final *T* and *A* being joined together), the circumscription thus forming a distich composed of two hexameter lines.

With regard to the age of this Seal, with deference to Mr. Hamper, I consider it to be of an earlier period than that he assigns to it; for, so far from the orthography of *ant* for *and* being indicative of the fifteenth century, it occurs repeatedly from the time of the Saxons, and in the thirteenth century is extremely common.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe that English legends on ancient seals seem to present more than ordinary difficulties to those unversed in our old writers. As an instance, I would point out the Seal used by John de Hastings, attached to the famous letter of the Barons to Pope Boniface the Eighth; the inscription on which, as it appears in vol. *xxi.* of "The Archæologia," p. 205, I can only at present affirm to be certainly English; but I propose, at some future period, to examine the original, and send you a few remarks on it. Another example occurs in the "The Gentleman's Magazine" for Dec. 1825, p. 498, where No. 15, on the plate annexed, represents a Squirrel, and an inscription read thus: *IGNARE NOTIS*; whereas it evidently should be read, *I CRAVE NOTIS*, and explained, in allusion to the device, *I crave nuts*.

FREDERICK MADDEN.

Mr. URBAN;

April 9.

AT a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hull, not long ago, a paper was read "On the Gastric Juice, and its dissolvent powers, as exemplified in different classes of animals." But neither the gentleman who contributed the essay, nor those who added their remarks in the discussion which followed, adverted to the sentiments of the celebrated anatomist Dr. William Hunter, whose opinion it was, that there is in the stomach of all living creatures a faculty which cannot be resolved into a gastric juice, nor defined in any *tangible* shape. It invariably acts either on substances destitute of the vital principle, or in which it has become extinct. To explain this, the Doctor observed, could you suppose a man's hand introduced into the stomach of a lion, it would continue uninjured, unless the man died; from which moment the decomposition commencing, it would be converted into chyle.

A Roman emperor (the name escapes me) who excelled in archery, and displayed his skill at the theatre, caused ostriches to be driven across the proscenium, which he decapitated from some distance, with arrows having semicircular heads; and it was remarked that when the decollation was instantaneous, the residue of the bird, from the previous impulse, continued to run a few paces. But nothing analogous will appear, if any animal is bisected with a rapid stroke, including the stomach, and some of its ordinary food submitted *instantly* to the action of this supposed gastric juice, for it will not be affected by any known scale of diminution. Besides, an obvious difficulty occurs. By what provision of nature is the stomach itself preserved from the corrosive effects of an agent that dissolves masses of bones more rapidly than aqua-fortis would, though it does not, like that *chemical element*, operate on metals. Of this distinction your Historical Chronicle, about seventy years ago, furnished an illustration. A youth from Burnham, in Norfolk, embarked for India, in the station of what is called a Guinea-pig. By a sudden roll of the vessel, as they were going down channel, the young gentleman fell overboard, and was no more seen; it was supposed he was drowned, but some time after, a large shark, of a sickly appearance, being caught not far in the Atlantic, on

opening it, the watch; and the place with which the poor boy had been decorated in the fashion of the dead were found in its stomach. The animal substance, the cloaths, the shirt of the victim, had disappeared before the inexplicable faculty which Hunter had the merit of showing to know nothing of but by its effects; the shark not having been able to digest the watch (the name and number which led to the owner) and the last they were with great probability concluded to have been the cause of the sickly appearance, and would eventually have proved fatal.

The stomach is moist in common with the other viscera, but why should the gentlemen engaged in these studies advert to an imaginary gastric juice as if it could be extracted like that of an apple or an orange? The term recorded with the gross deficiency of anatomical knowledge in our Elizabethan age, but is wholly unsuited to the advanced state of the science in the nineteenth century, which shows the faculty in reference among the arcana of nature that for ever baffles human research, and concerning which we must "Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore?"

HANS HIJORN

Mr. URBAN, April

I BEG to place at your disposal a paraphrase of the 11th chapter of Zechariah, if you shall deem it suitable for a page in your Miscellany. Be must notice an oversight of your printer in what you obligingly admitted the 1st of Feb. In line 27, instead of "be," read "He more numerous more dispersed."

Yours, &c.

ZECHARIAH, C. XI.

O Temple of the Lord, whose goodly structure

Once thinn'd the waving top of Lebanon
And stripp'd it of its Cedars,—burst be
doors

By sudden impulse, that the devouring
May enter in, and o'er the costly timber
Spread its wide havock.—Howl, howl, ye
For meaner uses carved,—where Cedars
Shall ye be spared?—Howl, distant oaks
Which spread o'er Basan's pastures
cool shade;

For Zion's walled forest is brought down
Her rampart's levelled, and her gallant
Are buried in its fall.—

Howl, howl, ye teachers, Shepherds of
flock,

Wail your spoilt glory. Rous'd from

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

(Continued from p. 222.)

THEY who peruse Marlowe's plays and poems, will assuredly form a high estimate of his genius; but they will meet with none of those allusions to the writer's personal history, with which the works of some authors are so rife, and which have contributed so essentially to elucidate obscure points in their biographies. There is, it is true, a passage in Blunt the bookseller's dedication of his posthumous poem ("The Hero and Leander") to Sir Thomas Walsingham, which intimates that the knight was his patron and encourager:—"I suppose myselfe (says Blunt) executor to the vnhappie deceased author of this poem, vpon whom, in his lifetime, you bestowed many kind fauours, entertaining the partes of reckoning and worth which you found in him, with good countenance and liberall affection." From this we may perhaps infer that, notwithstanding the emoluments which Marlowe must have derived from the popularity of his dramatic writings, the wants created by his excesses frequently rendered Sir Thomas's assistance extremely necessary and acceptable. He seems, indeed, evidently to speak with the bitterness of personal feeling, when, at the close of the first sestyad of his "Hero and Leander," he indignantly inveighs against that vexatious distribution of the gifts of fortune, which often lavishes wealth upon tasteless ignorance, and dooms refined intellect to pine under the sorrows of poverty. Speaking of a trick practised by Hermes upon the Destinies, and their consequent resentment, he says:

"——but that Learning, in despite of Fate,
Will mount aloft, and enter Heaven gate,
And to the seat of Jove itself advance,
Hermes had slept in Hell with Ignorance.
Yet, as a punishment, they added this,
That he and Poverty should always kiss;
And to this day is every scholar poor,—
Gross gold runs from them headlong to the boor.

Likewise, the angry Sisters, thus deluded,
To venge themselves on Hermes, have concluded

That Midas' brood shall sit in Honour's chair,
To which the Muses' sons are only heir;
And fruitful wits, that inaspiring are,
Shall, discontent, run into regions far;

GENT. MAG. April, 1830.

And few great lords in virtuous deeds shall
joy,
But be surpris'd with ev'ry garish toy;
And still enrich the lofty servile clown,
Who with encroaching guile keeps Learning
down."

Oldys asserts, that "Sir W. Raleigh encouraged his Muse:" but this, perhaps, simply means that he wrote that answer to Marlowe's celebrated song—"Live with me and be my love," which Walton, in "The Angler," attributes to him. Even that the Answer in question was Sir W.'s production is problematical; for Izaak, I suspect, merely drew the inference from the signature affixed to the poem, in "England's Parnassus," where it first was printed; viz. "IGNOTO," which was sometimes assumed by Raleigh; but this evidence is inconclusive, because the signature in question was not peculiar to Sir Walter, but was a common appendage to the productions of anonymous writers.

Shakspeare (in spite of the attacks which he experienced from the junto of dramatists) seems to have had taste enough to admire Marlowe, and candour enough to evince it; for he quotes him in "As you Like It," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" and several times alludes, with evident partiality, to his "Hero and Leander." Jonson, also, estimated Christopher's talents at their due value: he noticed him in "Every Man in his Humour;" and in his "Elegy on Shakspeare," he makes it one of his highest praises that he had even exceeded "Marlowe's mighty line." The preface to Bosworth's poem, called "Chast and Lost Lovers lively shadowed," &c. 1651, says: "The strength of his fancy, and the shadowing of it in words, he (Bosworth) taketh from Mr. Marlow, in his 'Hero and Leander,' of whose 'mighty lines' Mr. Benjamin Johnson (a man sensible enough of his own abilities) was often heard to say, that they were examples fitter for admiration than for parallel."

Chapman, too, was probably one of Marlowe's friends—certainly one of his admirers, as the fine invocation to his spirit, in the continuation of "Hero and Leander," sufficiently evinces. In fact, whatever injustice may have been done to Kit's moral worth, it must be admitted that his poetical character has received honour approaching to ex-

travagance. Petoe styles him "the Prince of Poetry, with whom no mortal might contend."* Peele's "Honour of the Garter," 1593, calls him

"the Muses' darling for his verse,
Fit to write passions for the souls below."

While Nash, in his "Lenten Stuff," speaks of "divine Musæus, and a diviner Muse than he—Kit Marlowe." Their praise has been echoed by Drayton, and reiterated by innumerable succeeding writers, down to the unfortunate Dermody, who, in his "Pursuit of Patronage," styles him "a kindred spirit, the marvel of mankind," and praises his "unequalled strains," in language of the most glowing description.

With a few remarks upon the several plays included in the late collection of Marlowe's works, I shall now terminate this paper.

1. *Dido, Queen of Carthage.*

This very rare tragedy, printed in quarto, 1594, was, for many years, the "unreached paradise" of the Shakspearian commentators, having, as Steevens expressed it, "escaped the hands of the most liberal and industrious collectors of such curiosities." Their anxiety to obtain a sight of the hidden treasure, originated principally in a wish to ascertain the correctness of a suggestion started by Capell, that it was perhaps the "excellent play" which Hamlet describes, and from which the actor recites to him the passage descriptive of Priam's slaughter; but so long did it elude their research, that many began to suspect it had never passed the press, and that they were in pursuit of a mere non-entity. At length a copy was discovered amongst the books of Dr. Wright; but Capell's conjecture proved to be erroneous, and the play itself was found to be remarkable for little save its rarity.

Sometime after this, the choice morsel was brought to sale; and, after being hotly contested for by the rival editors, Steevens and Malone, was borne off in triumph by the latter. The circumstance is thus noticed in "The European Magazine" for June, 1787:

"At the sale of the library of the late Dr. Wright, the Old Plays produced above 300*l*. The great buyers have been—the King, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Malone, Mr.

* Second Part of "Hero and Leander," 1598.

Steevens, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Mason. Marlowe's tragedy of "Dido, Queene of Carthage," printed in 1594, was sold to Mr. Malone for seventeen guineas. It was supposed to be the only perfect copy extant. Mr. Isaac Reed's copy, however, is perfect also. He gave a shilling for it to a man at Canterbury, and has since presented it to Mr. Steevens, who bid against Mr. Malone up to 16*l*."

Reed's *gift*, by the bye, amounted, I believe, to no more than this: he gave the old play to Steevens, and received, in exchange, a set of Holinshed's "Chronicles," 1587, worth about 20*l*. But let that pass.

The rarity of "Dido" has led bibliographers into various errors regarding the number of copies in existence; among others, Dr. Dibdin, who, in his "Library Companion," 1824, p. 789, says: "There were, and I believe are, only *two* copies of 'Dido' known, both of which came into Malone's hands; one at Dr. Wright's sale, for sixteen guineas, the other at Mr. Steevens's sale, for 17*l*." Yet previously, at p. 700, he remarks, "The play of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage,' is perhaps the rarest of all dramatical or poetical pieces. Malone's copy of it (now at Oxford) is supposed to be *unique*."*

The truth is, that Steevens's copy was purchased, not by Malone, but by the Duke of Roxburgh, at the dispersion of whose library it formed lot 5,400, and was sold for seventeen guineas. It is equally untrue that only two copies of the play are known to exist; for a third, in immaculate condition, is in the collection of the Marquis of Stafford. And here let me be pardoned for contrasting the liberal conduct of this nobleman with that of the two other possessors of the rarity, which was guarded by them with jealous vigilance, lest a reprint might expose its charms to the vulgar gaze, and thus deprive it of the attractions which, in their eyes, it owed solely to its scarcity. Having it in contemplation, a few years since, to print an edition of Marlowe's works, it was of course necessary to procure a transcript of

* Upon the subject of Marlowe's productions, generally, Dr. D. seems to be misinformed, or to write with extreme carelessness. At p. 699 he says, "Marlowe is known rather as a dramatist than a professed poet;" while, in the very next page, he asserts, that he "is chiefly known by his imperfect piece of 'Hero and Leander.'"

“Dido,” and for this purpose I made a civil application to each of the gentlemen in question, to which no reply was condescended; but, upon its being repeated, I was informed that one of them *would not*, and the other *could not*, “lay his hand upon it.” Thus baffled, I had no resource but to make a similar application to the Marquis of Stafford; and mark the contrast: permission was immediately conceded, in a manner most calculated to enhance the value of the favour, and every facility afforded for the accomplishment of my object. “Dido” has since been thrice reprinted, so that it is probable the chary guardians of the old copies would never again have been disturbed by attempts to inspect them; but, at any rate, they are now beyond the reach of such annoyances; for one of them is dead, and the other an exile.

Of the authorship of “Dido” I must remark, that, although the names both of Nash and Marlowe appear in the title-page, and it has hitherto been deemed their joint-production, I greatly doubt whether Nash had much or any share in the composition. I find no traces of his style; whilst Marlowe’s luxurious imagery is continually discoverable; and I therefore suspect that Nash merely prepared it for the press, after Marlowe’s death, or at the utmost completed two or three scenes, which perhaps were left unfinished.* It is, however, but an indifferent play, quite unworthy of him who wrote “Faustus.” Most of the scenes are literal translations from the “Æneid,” which is so closely followed, that even the hemistichs are copied, and the characters occasionally employ the very language of the original. Two brief specimens of the dialogue shall suffice. In Act i.

Ascanius, entering with *Æneas*, *Achates*, and others, complains of cold and hunger, to which *Æneas* replies:

“Alas! sweet boy, thou must be still awhile, Till we have fire to dress the meat we kill’d. Gentle *Achates*, reach the tinder-box, That we may make a fire to warm us with, And roast our new-found victuals on this shore.”

Though somewhat less dignified than could be wished, it will be seen that this is from a passage in the “Æneid,” lib. i.

“Ac primum silici scintillam excudit *Achates*,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.”

The dramatic student will find it an interesting occupation to compare the description of Priam’s slaughter with that recited by the Player in “Hamlet.” The whole circle of the English Drama presents not another such passage—full of sound and fury. But as the piece is now within every one’s reach, I refrain from transcribing more than the description of the manner in which Pyrrhus rejected Priam’s entreaties for mercy.

“Not mov’d at all, but smiling at his tears,
This butcher, while his hands were yet held up,

Treading upon his breast, struck off his hands.
At which the frantic Queen leap’d on his face,
And in his eyelids hanging by the nails,
A little while prolonged her husband’s life;
At last the soldiers pull’d her by the heels,
And swung her, howling, in the empty air.”

JAMES BROUGHTON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Morley, near Leeds.*
I cursorily surveying the whole series of “The Gentleman’s Magazine” (which I have often done), several things pertaining to our ancient churches have struck me as singular and curious, but about which not one individual has made observation or inquiry; and other matters there are which still require illustration. These circumstances have set me upon inquiring for myself; and if you deem the result, in one particular instance, worthy of notice, I may possibly be induced to trouble you further.

In your volume for 1804, page 113; for 1805, page 793; for 1810, page 313, and in other places, we see churches with little open gables capped

* Warton (“Hist. Eng. Poetry”) and Bishop Tanner (“Bib. Britan.”) say that Nash, in an Elegy prefixed to “Dido,” enumerates five of Marlowe’s plays; but there is nothing of the kind in the Marquis of Stafford’s copy (which, nevertheless, has every appearance of being perfect), nor in either of the other two copies extant. Warton also asserts, on the authority of Coxeter’s MSS. that Marlowe “translated Coluthus’s ‘Rape of Helen’ into English Rhyme, in the year 1587;” but adds that he had never seen it. Neither have I, nor any other mention of it; and should therefore be glad to ascertain, from some one better informed upon the subject, whether Coxeter’s assertion is correct.

with an angular roof, serving as a tower, at the west end; and in which are, or have been, two bells, hanging in separate recesses: and such churches, as I lately saw in an excursion to the Lakes, are very common in Westmoreland and Cumberland. That these are the best specimens of what our ancient parish-churches, in country places, were (the *Ecclesiæ rurales* "Upland Churches," I think, they are called in the *Saxon Chronicle*) had long been my opinion, before I had it confirmed by the perusal of a passage in your vol. xcvi. part ii. p. 324. But this is not the point I have in view. The question which a true antiquary will ask is—Why two bells?—and for what particular purpose was each used?

A correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban, and one who has enriched your vol. Lxxvi. with some of the most curious and entertaining information that ever met my eyes, in a small compass, has told us * that the smallest of these two bells was the "saint's bell;" but he does not give his authority for the assertion. It is, however, dangerous to dispute even the dictum of a gentleman so well read in our ecclesiastical antiquities as he seems to be, besides being an antiquary of the right kind; and my doubts are therefore submitted with unfeigned deference. When, however, I find such a learned man as Archdeacon Nares confounding together the "saint's" ("saints," or "saunce") bell and the sacring, sakkering, or sacringe bell (as he does in his valuable Glossary), it may be pardonable to imagine that the particular uses to which particular bells were appropriated, in Catholic times, is not well understood.

But, to prove the saint's bell and the sakkering bell to have been distinct, and used for different purposes, I refer to Nicholls's "Leicestershire," vol. iii.

"In the chapel of St. Nicholas, hundred of East Goscote (says he) the Commissioners, in 1552, reported as found," *inter al.*: "Item, a Sacringe Bell, a hand Bell, a Saunce Bell, wythe other tow bygger Belles in the Stepell."

Now, it can hardly be doubted, methinks, that these Commissioners, in 1552, knew quite as much about the uses of their bells as we do now a-days; and my inference from their report is, that the sacringe-bell was not

the saunce-bell, and that the "tow bygger Belles in the Stepell" were neither the one nor the other.

The sacringe-bell, as appears in vol. xxi. of the "*Archæologia*," p. 248, was the bell used in processions and other solemn occasions; and with this the account of Nares corresponds. It was often made of silver, and it hung in the roodloft. (See Whitaker's "*Richmondshire*," p. 295.) Its weight appears to have been about eleven ounces. ("*Archæologia*," vol. ii. p. 248.)

The office of the "saint's bell" is well described by your Correspondent before alluded to, and also by Nares; whose only error is in saying "it was called the sacring bell." For brevity's sake I omit their accounts. The only doubt with me is, as to the place where the saint's bell hung, or in which it was kept. From some authorities it seems clear that it hung suspended; from others that it was rung not only at the elevation of the host, but was "the priest's proper bell, to be rung at all times when he wished the congregation to be attentive." Now, from this I infer that there was a larger and a smaller saint's bell; and my inference is corroborated by a passage in Fuller's "*Church History*," coupled with the Commissioners' report from Leicestershire, as before transcribed.

"The handbell (says Fuller) was not fixed as the rest in any place of church or steeple, but, *being diminutive of saint's bell*, was carried in the sexton's hands at the circumgestion of the sacrament, the visitation of the sick," &c.

I question, indeed, whether there was not a larger and a smaller "passing bell;" for in Nichols's "*Leicestershire*," vol. i. p. 332, I find that, in 1471, the bellman was employed "to invite by proclamation all good Christians to offer a prayer for the soul of a defunct brother." And again, in 1545: "Paid to the bellman, at the obit of my Lord Huntingdon, 12^d." (See p. 570.)

But now, Mr. Urban, to the main point. What was that little, curious, solitary bell, which your Magazines so often show us, prettily suspended in a little open angular capped gable—not at the west end of the church, but toward the east,* and just at the separation between the nave and chan-

* Note to p. 525.

* Mag. for 1803, p. 305.

cel; or, in other words, just over that part of the church where was anciently the roodloft? No doubt it was the larger saint's bell; for its very situation, independent of other evidence, indicates this.

Well, but what do we make of the "tow bygger Belles in the Stepell?" Or what do we make of the two bells described at the commencement of this letter? Why, certainly, that one or both of them called to service; and that the other was the funeral or passing bell whenever we find them at the west end of our churches. When otherwise, as in a beautiful instance (almost unique of its kind) which you, Mr. Urban, have given us in your eightieth volume, p. 313, I readily admit that the smaller bell has been the saint's bell.

There are several other things, connected with our ancient structures; which strike the eye of an antiquary, but for which every one cannot account. These I purpose (to endeavour at least) to illustrate, should you do me the honour to allow me a very small niche in your temple of fame. If any book, or set, or series of volumes, that I know of could furnish the information, I would not offer my services; my reason for doing it is because I think it a great pity that many persons of real antiquarian taste, but who have neither access to a good public library, or sufficient leisure, should be at a loss, as I was formerly, to make out many things, which people who write upon antiquities ought to communicate. In the meantime I shall be happy to be set right myself, wherever I may happen to be in error. N. SCATCHERD.

MR. URBAN, *Morley, near Leeds.*
IN the entertaining account of Peterchurch, Herefordshire, to be found in your Magazine for December, my attention has been particularly attracted to the following passage:

"Against the western wall of the nave is affixed a stone tablet, whereon is sculptured the figure of a large trout, having a chain round the back part of his head; it has been recently painted and gilt, and the names of the churchwardens added."

Then follows the village tradition respecting the circumstance which gave rise to the sculpture, and the conjecture of an antiquary upon the subject. To save time and space, I forbear all com-

ments upon them, and offer you at once my own conjectures.

It is well known that, in Catholic countries, the Mother of Christ is designated by the appellation of the Fish Virgin—"La Vierge au Poisson;" and an engraving in my possession, beautifully coloured and gilded, and designed probably for a prayer-book, or some book of Catholic devotion, has the following group:—The Virgin with the Infant Jesus, and Joseph, all radiated, and the last holding a book, probably intended for the Old Testament, or book of the Prophecies, foretelling the advent of the Messiah; but lastly is a figure, winged and radiated, and of feminine appearance, who introduces to the Virgin a boy bearing a fish; which he offers to her with bended knees. This fish has the appearance of a trout, but whether designed for one or not, I cannot say. Beneath the whole, however, is printed—"La Vierge au Poisson."

Having inquired in vain, of a few Roman Catholics, why they call Mary the "Fish Virgin," perhaps some of your readers will kindly give me the requisite information.

That the Fish, however, in Peterchurch refers to the "Fish Virgin," I have not the smallest doubt; for as to the church being dedicated to St. Peter, it will be of no great weight with those who know how many churches, dedicated in aftertimes to one saint, were originally dedicated to another. Of this we have an instance in my own neighbourhood; but, what will be more satisfactory, by referring to your own Magazine, vol. xcvi. part ii. p. 237, you may find the point settled on better authority.

The ground-plan of Peterchurch, with its circular east end, double chancel, and semicircular arches, enriched with convex and concave zigzag, billets, and lozenge mouldings, &c. convinces me that it is, at least as to some parts, of very great antiquity; and justifies the suspicion that it was originally dedicated to the Virgin.

It is extremely well known, that even the name of the Saviour was formerly, if it is not still, nearly excluded from the devotions of some people by the homage paid to the "Fish Virgin," and the multitude, whose sanctity or ambition procured them a place in the Roman calendar. They still call her "the Mother of

God," with the highest appellations, ascribe to her innumerable miracles, and have dedicated to her more churches and chantry chapels than to Christ himself. Your volumes show, in many parts, the idolatry in which her very name was held; and those who will turn to that of *xcviii.* part ii. p. 391, perhaps will be satisfied that no more need be said upon the subject.

But, besides all this, who does not know how common are allusions to the Virgin, in all our ancient Catholic structures, sometimes by a single letter, *M.* and sometimes by portraits on wood, stone, and glass? Sometimes in porches, sometimes in the nave or chancels of our churches? In short, in all parts and forms.

But there is a remark of your correspondent which ought to be noticed. Referring to the opinion of another gentleman, he says:

"To this I feel inclined to dissent—first, because the stone bears no mark of great antiquity, and was put up, probably, long since the Roman Catholic religion had been dominant; at a time when the people never thought of their patron saint, as such, except when keeping his revel or feast. Secondly, because it is unlikely the sculptor would have encircled the fish with a chain, when the more obvious illustration of the subject would have been to insert a piece of money in the mouth."

This second objection I consider fatal to the hypothesis of the gentleman alluded to; but still open to observation, taking a position on *Matt. xvi. ver. 19*: however, it is to the first objection that I would address myself.

The stone in question being in the interior of a church, the sculpture may, perhaps, be more ancient than your correspondent supposes. But, supposing it comparatively modern, who can doubt that it has been sculptured from an original, now lost or destroyed? At Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, at the east end of that church, we have a copy of a Saxon wheel-cross, known to be taken from an older copy, and that copy, probably, from the original, as Dr. Whitaker, on the most rational ground, believed.* What, then, more likely than that a stone should be carefully preserved at Peterchurch, which would be interesting to its natives on more accounts, peradventure, than one.

As to the village tradition, it is perfectly contemptible; and as to the taste of painting and gilding the stone, and putting upon it churchwardens' names, I leave it to antiquaries to pronounce judgment.

N. S.

THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

AMONG the many cheerful observances at Christmas-tide, none affords more amusement, if properly attended to, than that of Twelfth-night. Unfortunately, the march of intellect, or progress of civilization, have much reduced the splendour of this commemoration of the Three Kings, or Eastern magi; and commoners barely suffer those sports wherein, formerly, monarchs joined with glee. The legend of these Three Kings of Cologne is rather curious, as there is nothing in the New Testament to give them higher rank than magi, wise men, or philosophers. The 10th and 11th verses of the seventy-second Psalm are supposed to have reference to them:

"The kings of Tharsis, and of the Isles, shall give presents: the kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gifts. All kings shall fall down before him."

The venerable Bede is the first person that is known to have given any particular account of them, though his description is probably founded on some older and by-gone tradition. He says: Melchior (the king of Nubia and Arabia) was old, and had grey hair, with a long beard, and offered gold to Christ ("a rounde apple of gold and thirty gilt pens."—Harl. MS. 1704.) in acknowledgment of his sovereignty. Gaspar, the second of the Magi (king of Tarse and Egypt), was young, and had no beard, and offered frankincense to our Lord's divinity. Other accounts say, that he was a black Ethiop, and offered myrrh. Balthazar, the third (king of Godolie and Saba), was of dark complexion, and had a large beard; he offered myrrh to our Saviour's humanity. He then proceeds to describe their dresses; and, whatever his authority may have been, they are constantly depicted according to his account, in old pictures and popular representations. The star, that guided them on their journey, is said to have been as an eagle, flying and beating the air with his wings, and had in it the

* "History of Leeds," &c. vol. ii. p. 299.

form and likeness of a young child, with the sign of the cross above him. The nearer they approached to Christ's dwelling, the brighter the star shone; and although their journey lasted for twelve days, yet they felt no fatigue, and neither took or required rest or refreshment. Indeed it appeared to them as if one day's journey only. In return for the offerings made by them, one of the apocryphal gospels states, that the Lady Mary took one of the swaddling-clothes, in which our Saviour was wrapped, and gave it to them, which they received as a noble present, and to this great virtues were afterwards attributed. In their old age, these kings were baptized by St. Thomas; and after their deaths, their bodies were taken to Constantinople, by the Empress Helena. From thence they were subsequently taken to Milan; and from thence, in the time of Reinaldus, Archbishop of Cologne, to that city, which proved their permanent resting place. Of course these holy persons, in common with many other saints, possessed great powers in certain cases of sickness. Their names, written on parchment, and hung about a patient's neck, with the sign of the cross, was said to cure madness. Such an easy cure would interfere a little at present with the profits and privileges of a certain class of learned individuals in that line. Three Latin verses, relative to these kings, written with blood from the little finger of any one troubled with the falling sickness, and hung about his neck, according to an old book, "The Myrrour, or Glass of Healthe," formed an infallible cure.

Johnson, a murderer and celebrated smuggler, who died in Chichester jail, in Feb. 1749, had, in a linen purse, the following charm, which, however, in his case proved ineffectual, as he died speedily after having been measured for his irons, struck with horror at his situation:

"Sancti Tres Reges
Gaspar, Melchior, Belthazar,
Orate pro nobis, nunc et in hora
Mortis nostræ.

"Ces billets ont touche aux trois tetes de S. S. Rois a Cologne. Ils sont pour des voyageurs, contre les malheurs de chemins, maux de tete, mal caduque, fievres, sacellerie, toute sorte de malefice, et morte subite."

From early times, after the establishment of Christianity, it seems probably

to have been the custom for kings and other great personages to make offerings at the time of the Epiphany, in commemoration of the adoration of the Magi, which custom has been continued down to modern times. War-ton (8vo. vol. ii. p. 128, n.) gives an account of the first feast of the Three Kings, celebrated at Milan, in 1336, taken from the Chronicle of Gualvanei de la Flamma. He says:

"The Three Kings appeared crowned, on three great horses, richly habited, surrounded by pages, body-guards, and an innumerable retinue. A golden star was exhibited in the sky, going before them. They proceeded to the pillars of S. Lawrence, where King Herod was represented with his scribes and wise men. The Three Kings ask Herod where Christ should be born? And his wise men, having consulted their books, answer him—At Bethlehem. On which the Three Kings, with their golden crowns, having in their hands golden cups filled with frankincense, myrrh, and gold, the star still going before, marched to the church of S. Eustorgius, with all their attendants, preceded by trumpets and horns, apes, baboons, and a great variety of animals. In the church, on one side of the high altar, there was a manger, with an ox and an ass, and in it the infant Christ, in the arms of his mother. Here the Three Kings offer their gifts," &c.

As a contrast to this, the Council-General of the Commons at Paris, in 1792, were pleased, in their wisdom, to order that "La Fête des Rois" (Twelfth-day) should thenceforth be called "La Fête des Sans Culottes."

There is a curious tradition respecting the thirty pence offered by Melchior. They were said to have been made by Terah, the father of Abraham, and paid by the latter for his place of sepulture; then paid by the Ismaelites for Joseph; afterwards paid to him for corn, by his brethren, during the scarcity; and by him paid to the royal treasury of Sheba, for spices to embalm his father Jacob, on his decease. By the Queen of Sheba they were given to Solomon, with many other presents. On the spoiling of the Temple, in the time of Rehoboam, they fell into the hands of the King of Arabia, and remained in the treasury of that country, until the time of Melchior, who offered them to our Saviour. On the flight into Egypt, they were lost by the Virgin Mary, and subsequently found by a shepherd, who being afterwards af-

flicted by a disease incurable by human means, was cured by our Saviour, and made an oblation of these thirty pieces of money at the altar, whence they were taken and given to Judas in reward for his treachery in betraying Christ. On his returning them, and hanging himself, half of them were applied towards the purchase of the potters' field, and the remaining half were given as bribes to the soldiers who guarded the sepulchre; after which all trace of them is lost. They were made of the purest gold; the term silver, where it occurs in reference to the history of these pieces of money, being considered by the legend-mongers as a mere generic term for money. It is, however, unnecessary at present to seek to reconcile any discrepancies in traditions of this nature. Adam Davie, about 1312, in his "Scripture Histories," refers to the sale of Joseph for thirty pence:

"Efor thritti pens thei sold that childe,
The seller highth Judas,
Ipo Ruben com him and myssed him,
Efor ynow he was."

On one side of these coins was a king's head, crowned; and on the other side Chaldee letters, but unintelligible; the value of each piece being about three florins.

Yours, &c. W.

MR. URBAN, *London, April 24.*

ALLOW me, through the medium of your pages, to mention that I am preparing for publication a work, to be entitled, "The Topographical History of the Wapentakes of Howdenshire, Ouse, and Derwent, and Holme-Beacon, in the East Riding of the county of York." This work, which has occupied me from early youth to the present time, will comprise the History of Howden, as a central point, at which town the Bishops of Durham had anciently one of their palaces, in which many of them frequently resided, and where some of them died. The Church, which was collegiate, is a large structure, but the chancel is now unfortunately in ruins. The latter, the eastern portion of which is still standing, with the octagonal chapter-house, affords ample evidence of the skill and taste of the

architect, and is one of the chastest specimens of the ornamented Gothic, at the close of the fourteenth century, which England now affords. The tower is remarkable for the beauty and symmetry of its proportions, and is generally said to have been erected by Bishop Skirlaw, who has left some fine specimens of his architectural skill and taste in other places, particularly in the chapel of Skirlaugh in Holderness, where he was born, and from which village he assumed his local surname. The Bishops of Durham acquired this town and manor from the Conqueror, and afterwards obtained for it from the Crown at various periods many important privileges and franchises. The account of the rivers Humber, Ouse, and Derwent, will afford many interesting materials, particularly in the early periods of our history, when the Norwegians used to sail in numerous fleets, and land their marauding forces in the adjacent neighbourhood. The genealogical history of this district will comprise an account of many ancient families; as the Saltmarshes of Saltmarsh, and Methams of Metham; the Moncktons of Cavil, afterwards Viscounts Galway; the Portingtons of Portington; Ellerkers of Ellerker; Akeroyds of Foggathorp; Vavasors of Spaldington; Langdales, Barons Langdale of Holme; Palmes' of Naburn; Dolmans of Pocklington and Kilpin; Askes of Aughton; Babthorpes of Babthorpe, &c. The religious houses were those of Ellerton and Thicket.

In the compilation of this work I propose to follow nearly the same plan, more especially in the illustrations of Domesday Book and of English antiquities, that I have pursued in the History of the Hundred of Carhampton, in the county of Somerset, which I have recently published.

I feel anxious to render this work worthy of the public favour, and being a native of Howden, where more than half my life has been spent, that circumstance has given energy to my researches, and prompted me with unceasing industry to collect an extensive stock of materials, which I am now arranging for the press.

Yours, &c. JAMES SAVAGE.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

North Durham. Part I. By the Rev. James Raine, M. A. 8c. 8c. Folio. pp. 182. Appendix, pp. 162. Nichols and Son.

THE archives of the Cathedral of Durham are rich in records of various kinds; and among them are many illustrative of the manners and customs of "olden times." These are the matters which confer interest upon archæology, and render it dramatic and picturesque. If so, a *cui bono* man who sneers at it as a frivolous and useless pursuit, because it is not auxiliary to food, clothing, or profit, is to be classed with him whose bad taste despises the shrubbery, and admires only the cabbage garden.

The historical matters are treated by Mr. Raine with much critical acumen and judicious remark. To these are added extracts from computuses, inventories, and the various records of the monks of Lindisfarne, in which we are for the first time presented with a complete view of the domestic economy of a monastery for upwards of two centuries; and great light is thrown upon the manufactures, utensils, and conveniences in general of our ancestors. The construction of all such things was in a heavy, lumpish style, though occasionally gorgeous, because it was a principle to consult duration and permanency; and if Gothic architecture seems to contradict this position by its lightness, that will upon examination be found a deception, a concealment of solidity, or a mathematical arrangement, which insured permanence.

These inventories, very properly translated into English by Mr. Raine, (who nevertheless does not omit to add the original words where necessary,) required much glossarial and sometimes hazardous interpretation. Considering the whole, with a view to the quantity, Mr. Raine is entitled to high praise for the pains which he has taken, and the felicity of his success. We shall first notice some words left unexplained, that we may add our own humble contribution of a few more ingredients to complete the dish.

RUNCINUS (p. 82). Mr. Raine conceives it to have been a pony, because Urry has so rendered it, in his Anno-

tations upon Chaucer. But to such an editorial task Urry was incompetent. *Roncinus* or *runcinus* is only a Latinism of the French *roussin*, which Cotgrave translates "a curtall, or strong German horse." (See Fosbroke's Berkeley MSS. p. 112). Tyrwhit (Gloss. Chauc. v. *rouncie*) calls it a common hackney horse, and refers to Du Cange, v. *runcinus*.

DRAGET (p. 88), correctly cakes or pastils. Cotgrave's definition is an auxiliary illustration of the presumed medical use. "*Draget*," he says, "is a kind of digestive powder, usually prescribed unto weake stomackes after meat; and hence any jonkets, comfets, or sweetmeats, served in at the last course (or otherwise) for stomackeclosers."

CAPISTRIS, we render (as being the same as the French *chevestres*) by *halters* or head-stalls.

SAUNAPES. (napkins) p. 92. The same as *urnapes*. We add to Mr. Raine's note the following extracts from the Ordinances of Royal Households:

"If the Kinge keepe estate in his chambyr, these ushers make the estate in the *urnape*." (Lib. Nig. Dom. Ed. IV. p. 38.)

Again,

"Lay the *urnape* for the King to wash with." (Housh. Art. H. VII. in p. 116.)

HACKS (p. 106). Hedgebills are still called *hackers* in Herefordshire.

PULIPIKE (p. 106). *Pick* is still used in the West of England for a pitch-fork. Query, if it be not a corruption from *pike* and *pullian* (A. S. *vellere*), meaning a forked drag still in use? But *pol* is *hasta*, and it may be merely a pitchfork with a very long handle, as is now used for loading.

BEC OF IRON (p. 107). This occurs among the tools of masons. *Bec* from a bird's beak, signified among the French, *pincers*; and in Cotgrave we have "*Bec d'Asne*, a toole belonging to a mason."

MALE-SADDLE (pp. 111, 115). *Male* is a portmanteau, and this was a saddle fitted to such a purpose.

REYN-STANES (p. 114), for the mill. These were apparently stones of a pure quality, from *rein*, A. Sax. *purus*.

CACAB'N (p. 114). This was a brazen vessel, used in the kitchen. *Cacabus* was the boiling water ordeal (see Du Cange); and that a brazen vessel was one kind of the cauldrons used, may be seen from the Glossary quoted, v. *Aquæ ferventis judicium*.

PANDOXATORIUM (pp. 114, 118, 124), is a brewhouse. See Du Cange, Cowell, &c.

SOMERSADILL (p. 115), e. g. *sumpter-saddle*, for a baggage horse.

DEPYNGS (p. 115). This term, because connected with fishing-tackle, applies, we think, to weights for sinking the nets, or sounding-lines.

CILICIO PRO URSTRINO (p. 123). The definition of the term *urstrinum* we know not; but it appears from Du Cange, that skins or felted stuff, called *cilicia*, were used to protect warlike engines from the Greek fire (v. *Cilicium*). Whether *urstrinum* meant an oven or furnace, we know not; but very possibly the purpose of the *cilicium* was the same as that mentioned in the quotation, in prevention of conflagration.

WENDIS (p. 124). "1 cross-bow with one *wendis*." *Wendis* "is the windlass by which the bow was drawn."

POLITRED, "2 sieves *polytred*" (p. 124). From *πολυς* and *τριχος*, and the occurrence of *polytric* in Cotgrave, we are inclined to surmise "sieves with many hairs."

PETYCHENORS. "A pax (tabula) with the crucifix, and 9 petychenors gilt." (p. 125.) We conceive that "petitioners," or persons praying or kneeling are meant.

By inquiry among the several trades to which the articles appertain, we think that many other dubious terms may be ascertained; perhaps from Crabbe's Technical Dictionary or similar works.

Mr. Raine's work is far too copious for us to extract all the matter interesting to the antiquary or curious reader.

The two following matters are amusing.

Bishop Robert de Insulā was born of very poor parents, and upon attaining the see placed his mother in the situation of a lady, with a suite of servants, &c. So far from the change being a gratification to her,

"Graystones makes her assert in round terms, that the main source of her discontent was the *shameful* obedience of her ser-

vants, through which she was deprived of the release of heart that she experienced in being angry and scolding, 'Cum dico huic vade, currit, et illi, veni, genibus se prosternit, et ita omnia serviunt mihi ad nutum, quod non habeo unde irascendo dilatare possim cor meum.'—p. 6.

It seems that wonderful oxen were as much noticed two hundred years ago as now.

A proclamation contains the particulars of a great ox, weighed at Lathom in Lancashire, 13 June, 1636, as follows:

"The blood 110 lb.; the hide 164 lb.; the four quarters 1136 lbs.; the chine 228 lbs.; the intrals 611 lbs.; the head 62 lbs.; the feet 40 lbs.; the testes 11 lbs.; the tongue 11 lbs. Total, 2368 lbs. He was five yards wanting a handfull long; 2 yards and a handfull high; he was 3 yards and a handfull about in the girth."—p. 27.

Physiologists know that castrated animals, as pigs and capons, fatten faster than those of the unmutated class. Prize oxen are, therefore, philosophically speaking, specimens of an unnatural description.

With the extension of liberty and civilization, it is only a truism to say, that enormous crimes connected with states of barbarism and ferocity do decrease. It has been affirmed, with every token of veracity, that Elizabeth wished the Scottish Mary to be removed by poison, and that Leicester practised such secret assassination, and perished himself in the same way. The story of Overbury is also believed. Nevertheless, these said poisoning courtiers, although they might do so on their own account, would not extend the favour to others, by way of deputation. Elizabeth certainly did entertain a wish for the assassination of Mary. (See Nicolas's *Life of Davison*, pp. 144, 153, &c.) It was her favourite scheme (*id.* p. 160), and if she even went so far as to sign the death-warrant of her beloved Essex, who, in respect to political power, was a contemptible enemy, it is plain that she thought as unabstractedly of murder as her father or sister. All of them deemed it a very serious measure, only to be adopted under extremities, but not abhorrent, as under modern ideas. We therefore think, from the manners of the times, that some credit is due to the following statement.

George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, died 29 Jan. 1611, and it is alleged that

“With some tablets of sugar, given him for expelling the cold by Secretary Cecil, he was poisoned; which was well known by the death of Martin Sougir, a doctor, who, by laying his finger on his heart, and touching it with his tongue, died within a few days thereafter; and by the relation of his servant of his chamber, Sir James Bailie, who saw him get the tablets from the said secretary, and who having eaten a small parcel of them himself, struck all out in blisters, but by strength of body he escaped death.”—p. 33.

Conceding that the result of death, through merely touching the body of a poisoned subject, is an absurd exaggeration; and denying admission of the story, as actually true, yet there was nothing in the manners of the times which excites doubt or improbability.

We are among those who consider missions very proper and good things, when conducted by persons who do not make of them means of raising money, upon false pretences, by shows and exhibitions, so as to pocket fifteen shillings in the pound, and give only five to the giant or dwarf (as the case may be) exhibited. Allowing the principals in such concerns the credit of rising higher than showmen, even to the rank of conjurors, we still have a strong opinion of the moral turpitude of extorting from the English public annuities and subscriptions for mere moonshine. Captain Dundas Cochrane says, that three Missionaries have been sent to Selenginsk in Siberia, without knowing a word of the language of the countries to which they were sent, and have resided there in too comfortable a birth to be given up, without having made a *single convert*; and that it would be as well for the people of England, if they would consider the poor of their own country, instead of squandering their money upon idle speculations. There is another important fact.

Missionaries themselves have not always judgment or knowledge of the world sufficient for their office. Even a saint of the *seventh century* thus addressed a missionary, as is quoted by Mr. Raine:

“You seem, my brother, to have acted injudiciously, and to have formed too high expectations with regard to your uncultivated hearers. If you had instructed them in the plain and intelligible rudiments of Christianity, your labours would probably

have been attended with success. But when you laboured the rather to inculcate its abstruse and mysterious doctrines, no wonder that you were disappointed in your expectations.”—p. 52.

Now the philosopher knows that religious feuds are implacable, and that the promulgation of exclusive doctrines has that effect. Bishops Middleton and Heber say, that such a creation of party bitterness and faction has been the consequence of modern sectarian missions in India; and therefore the remark of a Bishop of the seventh century has weight now, as it had in his own time. We are no enemies to missions; we are only hostile to persons who undertake public duties, without yet knowing how to manage them, and claim apostolical distinctions, without not only inspiration, but even common sense.

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquities of Athens and other Places in Greece, Sicily, &c. Supplementary to the Antiquities of Athens. By James Stuart, F.R.S. F.S.A. and Nicholas Revett. Delimited and illustrated by C. R. Cockerell, A.R.A. F.S.A. W. Kinnard, T. L. Donaldson, W. Jenkins, W. Railton, Architects. Volume the Fourth. Imp. folio. Plates.

SOME time has elapsed since we noticed the preceding volumes of this superb work (see vol. *xcviii.* p. 231 *et antea*). This supplementary adjunct applies to Grecian antiquities either not hitherto described, or incorrectly edited. Of course such characteristics carry with them their own commendation.

With such books we are delighted. In the arts of Greece there is glory, for that is such which elevates the imagination to wonder. These arts exhibit the taste and feeling which actuate Nature in the production of her grandest efforts. It is in the works of this nation of astonishing intellect, that body is placed in its natural inferior subjection to soul; that the divinity of mind dignifies the grossest forms of being; that savages are elevated into heroes, philosophers into gods; that even sensuality is divested of disgust. The soul itself, as speaking in the living eye (generally impossible to be depicted), appears in similar power of expression to have been diffused over a whole statue or a building; for the

Belvidere Apollo has in it nothing human; and in beauty or conformation, the finest flower does not exceed the Choric Monument of Lysicrates. Even the hands and fingers of the artist seem to have been endowed with the faculty of thinking, and the very touch of the marble, to have resembled the divine attribute of creation; to have generated life out of nothing. We shall, however, proceed no further with these eulogiums; for we have a long catalogue to give and discuss of the subjects before us.

The vignette of the title-page represents an altar at Ephesus. The design is fantastic, and yet is singularly elegant. The two arms of a female figure are bent into the form of cornucopias, and an ox's head forms the centre of a festoon of flowers; nevertheless, there is nothing absurd or grotesque in the grouping.

The first article is *the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, commonly called the Temple of the Giants*, by C. R. Cockerell, architect, &c.—From this magnificent edifice we find, that when the quarries on the spot did not furnish stone of sufficient scantling or strength for disengaged columns with epistylia of the prodigious dimensions required, they inclosed the intercolumnia. (p. 3.) The great curiosity of the remains consists in the figures of titans or giants, 25 feet high, backed against pilasters, what the Greeks called Atlantes, the Latins *Telamons*, and we (absurdly, because the term applies only to female figures,) Cariatides. From the occurrence of similar figures facing pilasters in Egypt (the Memnonium, &c.) and the eyes of these figures having the Egyptian character, we consider these remains as a primitive specimen of the art of architecture, when first borrowed from the Egyptians, and improved upon.

Our authors observe, concerning this temple,

“Two methods of building temples were practised by the Greeks; the one allowed of making the naos the whole width of the temple, and the other surrounding it with columns; either method is adopted in this building, for the columns are inserted in the walls of the naos, appearing circular without, and square within; their periphery without is 20 feet, and the flutings are large enough to receive the body of a man; within it is 12 feet.”—p. 2.

The most instructive details and illustrations accompany the plates.

The next article relates to *Antiquities at Athens and Delos*, by William Kinnard, architect.

The *Propylæa* at Athens form the first object. It appears that the design was not in correct taste, “particularly as regards the juxta-position of columns of different orders and altitude.” Nevertheless,

“It is very evident, that at the entrance to the sacred peribolus of the Acropolis, the ancient pictorial effect of this fabric, from its perspective combination, as a foreground with the first distinct view of the surpassing Parthenon, must have excited equal admiration with the daring magnificence of its construction.”—p. 5.

In p. 7, we have a valuable disquisition upon Grecian ornament. Our authors think that these decorations had no symbolic meaning whatever, but were originally borrowed from the East, and referred to one common prototype, connected with oriental idolatry. (p. 12.) The solid marble vases which accompany Greek tombs, are supposed by our authors to have been “used as stela or grave-stones, and that no inference can be drawn from some of them being uninscribed, because they might have been erected on inscribed pedestals or columns.” (p. 19.) Among these monuments is a Punic inscription. The letters very much resemble our Arabic numerals.

Passing by a fine view and plan of the Pnyx at Athens, and sundry fragments, we distinguish Pl. iv. fig. 1, because it gives the apparent real origin of the arch, viz. long curved stones, placed on strong abutments, and meeting at top, so that the resistance of the abutments prevented their falling in.

The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ near Phigalia, and other Antiquities in the Peloponnesus. Illustrated by Thomas Leverton Donaldson, architect, &c.

We are told in p. 4, that the celebrated Apollo Belvidere is probably a copy of the Apollo Alexicacos of Calamis. The position of this temple differs from that of most others, as it lies north and south (p. 9); and it has a lateral door, and an arrangement of the engaged columns of the cella not to be found elsewhere.—p. 10.

Description of the Entrance Gate to the City of Messene.—We here find the difference between the paved roads of the Greeks and those of the Ro-

mans; those of the former in general consisted of oblong blocks of stone, while the Roman were formed of polygonal blocks of immense thickness, having the interstices at the angles filled with flints, and in some instances, as at Pompeii, with wedges of iron and granite, and having on an horizontal plane the same appearance as the vertical face of a Cyclopean wall.—p. 22.

The grand distinction of Messene is the city walls, the work of Epaminondas, anno 371 B.C.

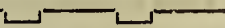
“The walls are the most perfect examples of the kind; for, although the edifices within the city named by Pausanias are mostly destroyed, and two or three alone show some slight traces of their sites, yet a great part of the city walls still remain little injured by the ravages of many ages. They were built in the style of construction called by Vitruvius *ἐμπλεκτον*, which he describes as having only the faces worked, but the intermediate spaces filled up with rough stones held together by mortar. ‘Our people,’ says he, ‘who seek despatch, work the two faces, and in the middle throw in stones and mortar. The Greeks, however, do not execute their work in this manner, but build also the interior with worked blocks, and tie the walls together here and there with blocks that run quite through; wherefore they do fill in with rough material, but with those headers strengthen the wall the whole width, as though it were a compact body, taking the whole depth from one part to the other, and these they call *διάτονοι*, which, by tying the walls together, considerably add to their strength.’”—p. 22.

It is elsewhere noticed by Mr. Donaldson (Temple of Apollo Epicurius, p. 9), that there is *no* example in ancient architecture, which perfectly coincides with the rules laid down by Vitruvius; and that reliance can only be placed on his precepts, when he quotes more ancient authors, or names the examples, on which he founds his principles. Such has been the case with regard to these walls of Messene, for they

“Combine the Roman and the Grecian construction; the faces are worked with regular blocks of stone, and at distances from seven to ten feet, have transverse walls, which act as *διάτονοι*, and tie in the two walls; the great depth of the wall rendered it difficult to procure blocks of stone to run the whole depth, but the intermediate bays are filled with rubble work in the Roman manner.”—p. 22.

A peculiarity of these walls is a circular court, into which the northern entrance opened. It is presumed to have been flanked by two solid towers, at the first entrance. This, if carried, only introduced the enemy into the circle. He was thus exposed in close mass, to the missiles of the besieged on the circumambient walls. There remains also a square tower, composed of two stories, but without a staircase, so that it is probable a moveable ladder was the substitute.

“The flatness of the roof enabled the combatants to annoy their enemies from the top of the tower. On each side of the upper windows are square holes perforated through the wall, which probably received some iron work to defend the opening,—the lower openings were splayed to admit light, and to allow of a greater range for the archers from the chamber. At certain distances there were flights of steps, which led on to the walls from the interior of the city, and again from the walls, some few steps ascended or descended to the level of the floor of the towers.”—p. 23.

By examining the plate of this tower, it will appear that the battlements are only horizontal on, as we suppose, the exterior half; and that the top stones of these horizontal battlements are triangular, like prisms. The battlements of the interior half descend like a staircase, and consist of flat stones. The stones of the tower are of cyclopean massiness, and have no regularity of courses, while the town walls consist of long stones in regular courses, the joints falling on the centre of the stone below. In our Gothic architecture, especially in the end of the 15th century, battlements appear with only a coping stone on the top, and another in the aperture. Such is the fashion of the battlements in these walls, and the only difference from our mediæval specimens is the shallowness of the open interval, thus.  In this tower, as in that of Argos, soon to be described, is a Gothic window, composed of two upright jambs, and a head of a rectangled triangle.

In the same plate we have the *plan, elevation, and section, of a Phryctorion or Tower near Argos.*

This tower is externally a pyramid, with a Gothic entrance (as we suppose), though walled up. This entrance, as we understand the plate, did not open into the chamber within, but into a passage, at the bottom of

which was a side door, that did communicate with the interior. This interior did not follow the pyramidal form of the circumference, but was a perpendicular parallelogram, so that the protection at the base must have been more than double that of the upper part. There is a similarity, in the exterior form of this building, to that of our Scotch Duns, though none within; but the construction of both seems to have been founded upon defensive principles, and a plan which precluded either conflagration or destruction. (See *Encycl. of Antiq.* i. 87.)

We give Mr. Donaldson's account of this tower:

“The subject of the preceding plate (that of the walls of Messene), and part of this, being illustrative of the military architecture of the Greeks, we have thought it interesting to the reader to give the remains of one of the watch-towers, termed by them *φρουρώγια* from *φρυκτος*, a ‘torch or beacon,’ as in them guards were placed to observe and announce the approach of the enemy, or any other circumstances, and to communicate notice of the event to the nearest station by fires. By day the ascent of the smoke conveyed the intelligence, and the glare of the flame by night. The position of this tower commands from a great distance a view of the defiles that led from the territories of Tegea and Mantinea, to that of Argos. The peculiarity of the plan renders the lower chamber most dangerous of approach, and difficult of access to assailants. It appears most probable that there was one, or perhaps more than one, other story above. This is one of the few ancient examples to be found of a wall, whose external face diverges from the perpendicular so rapidly towards the foundation; a tower near the grove of Esculapius, and part of the citadel of Chæroneæ, have a similar peculiarity of construction.”—p. 23.

Telegraphs were certainly known to the Greeks, but such an appropriation is not wholly satisfactory. It appears from Fosbroke's “*Foreign Topography*” (a work that contains the substance of all the great Travellers' works), that there were *two* pyramids, adjacent to Argos (p. 143). Pausanias, in his way from Argos to Epidauros, before he reached Tiryns, passed by an edifice of a pyramidal form, which contained the shields of those who perished in a battle which was fought on this spot, between Prætos and Acrisius (id. p. 211). The most ancient pyramid known is that of the Tower of Babel, and the intention of that was an observatory or temple of *Isabæism* (worship of the

heavenly bodies), and therefore we think that the pyramidal form had a far more ancient derivation and meaning, though possibly lost in after-times, than that of a mere watch-tower for a telegraph. There is an assimilation between the square blocks composing the walls of this pyramid, and the Gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, which will allow a Cyclopæan origin, and the Cyclopes are known to have been Sabæists, or worshippers of the Sun. At all events, we are inclined to ascribe the pyramidal form of ancient public buildings, to the very earliest æras of artificial superstruction; possibly they were the very first in stone or brick that succeeded subterraneous temples. We know nothing older than the tower of Babel and the Pyramids.

(To be continued.)

Original Letters of Locke, Algernon Sidney, and Anthony Lord Shaftesbury, Author of the Characteristics; with an Analytical Sketch of the Writings and Opinions of Locke and other Metaphysicians. By T. Forster, M.B. F. L.S. M.A. &c. &c. 12mo, pp. 279. Nichols and Son.

“EPISTOLARY Writing,” says Blair, “is conversation carried on upon paper,” and it is the only sort of writing in which we look for the man, not for the author. “Hence,” he adds, “the curiosity which the public has always discovered concerning the letters of eminent persons. We expect in them to discover somewhat of their real character.”

This matter, the real character, Dr. Forster, so far as regards Locke in particular, has most ably discussed in an interesting and well-written preface, of which he has made one excellent use, *viz.* that of exposing the blunders (it deserves no better term) of Philosophers in theologicals. Nothing better is to be expected, when the human understanding pretends to settle matters of which it can have no cognizance. A dog might as well pretend to acquaint another dog of the studies and intellectual habits of his master, as a man to inform his fellows, by his own reason, of the entity of Deity, and the machinery of Providence.

Among the miscellaneous anecdotes of Locke, &c. p. cx. we cannot forbear extracting this curious one:

“An inundation having broken down several of the dams, rushed through the broken dykes, and filled the marshes and farmyards of Holland with water, so that in one

place the people were forced to live a long time in the garrets; a cock in one of the farms finding his feathery comrades drowning apace, and incapable to fly away from the watery waste around him, very cleverly got into a large bowl, which had some barley in it, which had stood in the farm-yard; in this he floated, as in a boat, and having food aboard, lived as comfortably as Noah in the ark, till the waters subsided, and landed him again on the ground."

The letters abound with interesting matter of various kinds, especially that which elucidates the politics, manners, and opinions of the age. The style of all is that which may be called the *Addisonian*, viz. short sentences, including only one or two members, such as we find in Blair and Robertson. Locke's letters are full of gentlemanly pleasantry.

It is noted by Mr. Lodge, in his *Illustrations of British History*, vol. ii. p. 211, that "our foreign commerce began to dawn in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and that the nobility mingled in it; because money was scarce, and the persons called merchants were generally factors to the men of landed property, who owned the great mass of wealth." This preliminary observation is necessary to the due understanding of the cause of this correspondence, between independent gentlemen or noblemen, and a merchant resident in Holland. They used to remit money to him, for conversion to the most profitable use; and besides negotiation of bills, and other mercantile transactions, they actually became "Dealers and Chapmen" themselves, and such a one was the celebrated "Algernon Sydney." He writes,

"A friend of mine having a littell of my mony in his hand, and no present occasion of employing it, hath lately sent me a parcell of French wines, and twenty pieces of brandy, which I am told would be worth above fifty pounds the tunne in a moneth, if we should have a warre; but not knowing what will be the end of the business now in agitation, I chose rather to take forty pounds a tunne yesterday, then to expect a better market, which may very well happen, but I had noe minde to venture it."—p. 92.

He then writes to his friend about a speculation in corn.

The Editor, in his introductory remarks, observes,

"The Letters of Lord Shaftesbury record and illustrate several events of importance; and to those interested in the estimation of his character, will furnish more information than they have hitherto possessed. They will be found to throw considerable light on

his religious sentiments; and they exhibit him in the amiable attitude of the guardian and patron of an adopted youth, the success of whose fortunes he forwards with all the anxiety of a natural parent. By these letters, the character of the 'sceptic Shaftesbury,' as he has been usually esteemed, will, it is imagined, be considerably vindicated."—p. cxvii.

Young gentlemen were sent to Holland to learn French and merchants' accounts (p. 167), and a knowledge of trade and business, the professions not being then so engrossed by the gentry. Lord Shaftesbury having an opportunity of sending a letter by the passage of a lady, says, that she was going over "to settle her son at some school where he may be best taught the languages and rudiments of trade; for, tho', as the eldest child, he will be intitled to a moderate estate, yet it being not such as to maintain him properly in the rank of gentry, she prudently resolves to bring him to business, yt, if he gains little by it, he may at least learn industry, avoid idleness, acquire a good habit of frugality, and learn to improve what he has of his own."—p. 256.

Upon political subjects the correspondence of Lord Shaftesbury throws the greatest light. We can account for the administration and management of public business by the ministers of the reigns of Charles and James, upon no principle of reason, or even common sense. They acted, as women are presumed to act, in business matters appurtenant to the other sex. The masterly policy of William III. and the mode in which he *jockeyed* the parties, is well told in the following paragraphs. The King

"through all his whole reign, excepting only his last glorious year, having placed all his confidence on those who were true friends indeed to the Crown, but not to his Crown, did on all occasions sacrifice and deliver up those wretches call'd Whiggs to the fury of their enemyes; and even when he seeminly took them into his favour, as he did towards the end of the warr, which never had been ended but in a more fatal manner, had not necessity brought them into play, even then he more ruin'd them than ever, having only impos'd on them the load of taxing, without the allowance of one act to make them popular; and at last when they, by acting for the Court, had lost their credit, and their enemyes had gain'd esteem by acting contrarily, they were then discarded and delivered up after that their services had procur'd a peace."—pp. 180, 181.

We have had occasion to smile, more than once, at the fate of political prognostications and contemporary opinions

of persons. Lord Shaftesbury says of the Union with Scotland, that "he believes the Union will go, but in such a manner as the nation, he fears, will sincerely feel" (p. 229). Of the *capacity of Marlborough*, great doubts it seems were entertained (p. 271), so true is it, that men judge of the talents of others, in many points, by their own views of things.

On that interesting subject, the manners and customs of the times, the book abounds with curious matters. The smoke of London was horribly abhorred, especially in the winter season, when it most prevailed. Locke thought that sleep was to be procured best, by riding at a slow pace for many hours in the day. People were afraid to correspond, their letters were so frequently opened.

The English who resided abroad, were deemed the worst in the place (p. 103), and their soldiers were universally stigmatized as drunkards (p. 221). Hunting was used as a pretext for collecting the leading members of a political party to arrange their plans (p. 221); and as to authorship, Mr. Locke observes, that it

"was as tolerable for a Colonell to appear in the field with but three or fower soldiers after him, as for a man of reading and leader of a party to appear in print without a whole regiment of quotations, whether to purpose or noe it matters not."—p. 12.

In all works of this kind we are sure of finding contemporary and genuine information. Of course they have a fixed value; because there is no means of forming accurate opinions and conclusions, but from contemporary information. Such information has the character of portrait, even though it may be in the caricature of party or enmity; and even then it lets us into a part of the history of the age. Taking this view of the subject, and regarding the materials of the work before us (and can any thing be thought otherwise, which is the production of such master-minds as those of Locke, Sidney, and Shaftesbury?) we deem the book a valuable accession to the historical library, generally instructive, and often curious.



Sermons. By the Rev. Stephen Pope, M.A.
Curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth, &c. Post
8vo. pp. 176.

The Pilgrim to the Hebrides, &c. a Poem.

WE have classed these works together, though of a distinct kind, because they are both of them written in a bad taste, to which we wish to oppose a check. First, with regard to the "Sermons."

We assume that religion ought not to be made, as is the fashion of the present day, a mass of unintelligible mysticism; that people cannot be mystified into improvement; and that perplexity is not edification. We cling to the times of our youth, when the rule was to doctriate, like Paley and Gisborne, to preach down vice, and expose it to general indignation. In our judgment, this was a far more efficient method of promoting Christianity than degradation of its moral code to a mere subserviency, utterly inconsistent with the pure profession of it; and if not actually disjoining faith and works, yet making them only husband and wife in a state of divorce and separation. We do not deny the good intention of Mr. Pope, and willingly concede to him respect as an author; but we see nothing tangible in his argument; and of course there can be no sympathy; and if no sympathy, no impression.

The Pilgrim to the Hebrides, contains very masterly lines, and much poetical power, but it is spoiled by *versifying Ecclesiastical History*. Instead of the beauties of imagination, we have common-place about the æra when the gospel was preached. Now whoever versified a sermon without spoiling it? Piety may unquestionably be excited by the sublime and beautiful of imagination, e. g. by many of the fine figures of the Hebrew prophets; but there is no kind of poetry more difficult or more prone to error and lameness, than the religious. If it be erotic, it is impure; if it be gloomy, it is only epitaph of the church-yard character. If it affects the sublime, it fails, because below preconceived ideas in the reader; and if it be neither holy, interesting, or lofty, what else can it be but insipid? and poetry must be wine, not water. What is the cause of this bad taste? Why, that the fanatics of the day have dogmatized that all books whatever should be written with devotional feelings; in other words, be interlarded with cant, however inconsistent and desecrating it may be, through the incongruity of the subject.

Traditions of Lancashire. By J. Roby, M.R.S.L. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman, Rees, and Co.

THERE is a wide difference in the tastes and opinions of the antiquary compared with the collector of oral traditions, however their occupations at first sight may appear to bear a striking resemblance. The one belongs to the world of imagination, the other is perhaps the sturdiest denizen of the kingdom of fact. The narratives of the one are generally apocryphal, and not unfrequently have been rejected by the other, as wanting the authentic seal of historical truth.

Time and the progress of education are wearing away the relics of ancient credulity. Many have disappeared since the Reformation, and another century will perhaps annihilate the few that remain; but the philosopher will wish that more records of them had been preserved, as they exhibit a more faithful picture of popular feeling, and afford a better insight into the opinions, manners, and character of a people, than can be gleaned from volumes of history. Hence all that oblivion has spared, should be carefully and diligently collected, and deposited where they may be accessible, if not to a distant posterity, at least to our immediate descendants.

With these impressions (and we have derived them from a friend learned in legendary lore) we welcome with a pleasure we can hardly express, the very elegant and entertaining volumes of Mr. Roby, whose object has been “to perpetuate these interesting relics of the past, and to present them in a form that may be generally acceptable, divested of the dust and dross in which the originals are but too often disfigured, so as to appear worthless and uninviting.” With what judgment and good taste his task has been executed; and with what exquisite skill many of the rude pebbles have been polished by his hands, so as to exhibit their minutest beauties, we are now to show.

The Traditions are arranged in chronological order, and the first is “Sir Tarquin,” a legend somewhat too ancient for our purpose, belonging to the time of giants, dwarfs, and fairies.

“The Goblin Builders” is in a different vein, and is told in a way that

Mr. Crofton Croker himself might be proud of.

Towards the latter end of the reign of William, the Norman Conqueror, Gamel, the Saxon Thane, Lord of Recedham or Rached (Rochdale), minded, as the phrase was, “for the fear of God, and the salvation of his immortal soul, to build a chapel unto St. Chadde.” The site was chosen on the north bank of a river. The piles were driven, and the foundations laid; but in one night the whole work was removed, silently and mysteriously, to a hill on the opposite bank. The founder was indignant, and threatened summary vengeance. He was only appeased by the assurance of two feudal Lords of the Manor of Rochedale, that the materials should be removed with all possible expedition to their original site. It was also determined that a watch should be set to discover the delinquents; but in the general suspicion that the sacrilege was not the work of human hands, it was difficult to find a person bold enough to undertake the office of watchman; until at length a boy by the name of Uctred, who was suspected to be the fruit of an illicit intercourse with some dreaded fairy, on account of his repulsive appearance, volunteered to keep watch on the occasion.

The morning came, again the place was bare; the stones and timber were removed to the opposite hill, and the boy was gone. There was nothing to be done but to inform the Thane of this second interruption, and the serfs proceeded to the castle. They were admitted to the hall of audience, trembling and oppressed with a fearful foreboding, when suddenly Gamel the Thane stood before them.

“He was richly attired in a loose coat, reaching down to his ancles; over this was a long robe fastened over both shoulders and on the breast with a silver buckle; the edges were trimmed with gold, and knots of flowers interwoven with pearls and rare stones. On his head he wore a coronet or rim of gold, enriched with jewels; and his bushy hair and grised beard looked still more grim and forbidding beneath these glittering ornaments. His eyes were quick and piercing, his cheeks pale, and slightly furrowed. A narrow and retreating mouth firmly drawn in, showed the bent of his disposition to be fierce and choleric.”

Before this awful personage the villains prostrated themselves; but articu-

lation was suppressed by fear; and the Thane, deeming their silence to be an attempt to cajole him, consigns them to the discipline of the dungeon. After much characteristic colloquy, a witness of drunken notoriety is ushered in, as being able to give some account of the mysterious migration of the wood and stone. His version of the story is worthy of "Barnulf with the nose," by which appellation he is distinguished.

"'What!—the foul fiend helped thee to thy liquor, I trow?' said Gamel, hastily.—'Think not to foist thy fooleries upon me. Should I find thee with a lie on thy tongue, the hide were as well off thy shoulders. To thy speech—quick, what sawest thou?'"

"'I will give it all, withouten a word but what the blessed saints would avouch,' said the terrified suppliant, whose once fiery face was now blanched, or rather dyed of a dull and various blue.

"'I was wending home from Merland, where I had been helping Dan the smith to his luckpenny, when, as I took the path-road down yonder unlucky hill to the ford, not thinking of the de'il's workmen that had flown off with the church the night before, I was whistling, or, it mayhap, singing,—or—or—I am not just particuler to know how it was, for the matter of it; but, at any rate, I was getting up, having tumbled down the steep almost nigh to the bottom, and I thought my eyes had stricken fire, for I saw lights frisking and frolicking up and down the hill. Then I sat down to watch, and, sure enough, such a puck-fisted rabble, without cloak or hosen, I never beheld—all hurry-scurry up the hill, and some of the like were on the gallop down again. They were shouting, and mocking, and laughing, like so many stark-mad fools at a May-feast. They strid twenty paces at a jump, with burdens that two of the best oxen about the manor had not shifted the length of my thumb-nail. 'Tis some unlucky dream, said I, rubbing the corners of my eyes, and trying to pinch myself awake. Just then I saw a crowd of the busiest of 'em running up from the river, and making directly towards the steep bank, below where I sat. They were hurrying a great log of timber, which they threw down, close beside me, as if to rest ere they mounted. 'My friends,'—what should ail me to talk to 'em I cannot tell,—'My friends, but ye seem to have more work in your hands than wit in your noddles—ye might have spared yourselves the labour, I trow.' With that the whole rout turned upon me with a shout and a chattering that would have dumb-founded the shrillest tongue in the whole hundred—the mill-wheel was nothing to it. I would have escaped, but my feet were holden, like as they had been i'the stocks. One, the foremost of the crew,—I do think he had a

long tail and gaping hoofs, but I was over-frightened to see very clear,—came with a mocking, malicious grin, his tongue lolling out, and his eyes glaring and fiend-like.

"'Pray, good friend,' said he, pulling off a little black bonnet, 'be compassionate enough to help us with our load to the hill-top.' Now was I terrified beyond measure, insomuch that I made a desperate tug, whereby loosening myself, I ran like the wind, the wicked fiends following, and roaring after me with loud and bitter curses. I jumped into the river, in my hurry having missed the ford, and I heard 'em still shouting, and, as I thought, pursuing me; but the Virgin and St. Chadde were my helpers, for, when Biddy opened the door in the morning, I lay there in a great swoon, with my head bruised, and a hole in my good grey cloak'."—pp. 36, 37.

The evidence of him "with the nose," is however more gravely confirmed by a stranger.

"He was meanly clad:—a coarse cloak, stained and threadbare, was thrown open, showing a close habit of the most ordinary fabric; yet a natural and graceful bearing imparted a dignity even to his poor and worthless habiliments.

"I am a stranger, and sore oppressed with long travel. Penury and misfortune have been my lot, and I am driven from place to place without a home or a morsel of bread. Last night, long after the curfew, I came hither, but no *hospitium* or religious house being near, I sat down by the hill-side yonder, until morning should enable me to crave help for my hopeless journey. The morning had not dawned ere I awoke—a loud trampling, and the rush of many voices, had broken in upon my slumbers. I beheld crowds of strange-looking men, laden with terrific burdens. They seemed to be eagerly and earnestly at work, under heavier loads than I thought mortal man could sustain; the whole space, too, as far as the eye might carry, seemed alive with them, the flickering of their torches forming a scene of almost unimaginable splendour. Right before me were a number of these labourers, hauling up a heavy beam from the river; others were apparently crossing, laden with materials no less bulky and intractable. All were in motion, wriggling along like so many ants on a hillock. The party just before me stayed immediately below where I sat, watching their proceedings with no little curiosity and amazement. They threw down their load,—then, pausing, appeared to view, with some hesitation, the steep bank above them. The foremost of the group now came softly towards me. Pulling off his bonnet, with a grave and beseeching aspect he craved help to accomplish the ascent. Not then dreaming of goblins and their deceitful glamour, I put my

shoulder to the work with a right good will, and truly it were a marvel to watch the tough beam, how it seemed to obey the impulse. I worked with all the might I could muster, but it appeared as though little were needful; and in a trice we scrambled to the top, when the whole party scampered off, leaving me to follow or not, as I chose. I saw something tossed towards me, which glistened as it lay at my feet. Stooping, I found a silver ring, beauteously bedecked with one glowing crystal. Round the rim is formed a quaint legend, bearing a fair device, which some learned clerk may perchance decipher."

"The stranger drew from his finger a massy ring. A little ferret-eyed monk, a transcriber of saints' legends and Saxon chronicles, was immediately called. He pronounced the writing heathenish, and of the Runic form. A sort of free translation may be given as follows:—

"The Norman shall tread on the Saxon's
heel, [weal;
And the stranger shall rule o'er England's
Through castle and hall, by night or by day,
The stranger shall thrive for ever and aye;
But in Rached, above the rest,
The stranger shall thrive best."

pp. 38, 39.

Gamel was troubled and perplexed, and slowly and reluctantly admitted the supernatural agency. The lost boy was discovered in the building seemingly asleep: on being brought forward he maintained his old malicious look, and snatching the ring which Gamel was returning to the stranger, he disappeared amidst the terror of the spectators. Gamel sought counsel of the church; the Chapel of St. Chadde was built upon the hill where it now stands, and one hundred and twenty-four steps were dug to accomplish the ascent. Connected with these the tradition still exists, and unto this day it is here observed, that "*Strangers prosper in the town of Rochdale, but the natives are generally unfortunate in their undertakings.*"

Our limits would fail, were we to notice the legends in this particular way. Of the nine that follow, 'Mab's Cross,' 'The Prior of Burscough,' and 'Sir Edward Stanley,' are excellently told, and will remind the reader of the best manner of the Magician of the North.

Of the astrologer Dr. Dee, the "Faust" of our country, there is an interesting account. He appears to have been an enthusiast of the highest class, employing great learning and talents in forbidden studies, living at one time in affluence, and in favour with royalty, and

dying in obscurity and indigence. He was haunted by that chimera of the imagination, the philosopher's stone, and was filled with all those ambitious hopes which the possession of such an engine of wealth and power would naturally engender.

The second volume contains nine tales of equal merit. The 'Earl of Tyrone' is a legend of great interest, and written with much power, but it cannot be shortened for our purpose without injury.

We cannot conclude our imperfect notice of Mr. Roby's very beautiful volumes, without repeating our warmest praise of the good taste and fine talent with which he has invested the old legends of this county, clothing them in a garb attractive to all readers, and securing we think a favourable reception for those which he promises shall follow. It is quite evident that the talents adapted for this species of research, and for securing the fast-dying traditions of our country, are of no ordinary kind; but Mr. Roby has amply vindicated his claim to the character of such a chronicler, by the soundness of his intellect, and the purity of his taste, as exhibited in these volumes.

The argument in favour of revealed religion, as conducted in the tale of Sir Edward Stanley, is a striking proof of this assertion. We have rarely seen arguments better arranged, or more forcibly put than in this very interesting colloquy.

The volumes are embellished with very beautiful plates, from drawings by Pickering, engraved by Finden.

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Britton's *History and Antiquities of Oxford Cathedral*. 4to.

Britton's *History and Antiquities of Peterborough Cathedral*. 4to.

IT has frequently been our pleasing duty to bestow deserved commendations on the numerous valuable and highly embellished works of this industrious and intelligent Antiquary. His *Histories of the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Norwich, Winchester, York, Lichfield, Canterbury, Wells, Bath Abbey, and Exeter*, were reviewed at the respective periods when published.

The *History of OXFORD CATHEDRAL*, published some years since, has been by accident omitted to be noticed in our Review. It is embellished with eleven prints, three of which exhibit the exterior, and eight the interior parts of the Cathedral. In represent-

ing the architecture, Mr. Britton has given such sections, elevations, and details, as were calculated to display the true forms of the arches, &c. and thus afford the architectural antiquary the means whereby he might make comparisons and deduce inferences. When Mr. B. commenced his *Cathedral Antiquities*, he was of opinion that perspective and picturesque views of these noble edifices would be most satisfactory; but he afterwards found that they afforded no practical information to the architect, or to the fastidious antiquary. Henceforward, therefore, it is his intention to give correct geometrical elevations, sections, and details; introducing perspective views principally to show the effects of the whole building.

The fate of the Cathedral of Oxford has been unfortunate, having suffered various innovations and curtailments at different periods, particularly by Cardinal Wolsey, who reduced the length above 50 feet, with half of the cloisters, to make way for his intended college. Yet the architecture of the respective ages, and the magnificence of the pristine state of the Church, is not so much obscured as to fail of producing that grandeur of effect so striking in our early ecclesiastical buildings. Unfortunately, the exterior of Christchurch is rough and uninviting; and, surrounded as it is with other objects of attention, the Cathedral fails of drawing that share of attention it is well calculated to gratify.

Mr. Britton has well condensed the accounts, by Wood and other antiquaries, of the priory of St. Frideswide, Wolsey's College, the History of the Cathedral, and its successive alterations. Mr. Britton then describes its present state, its form, arrangement, and construction; points out its beauties and defects; remarks on the style of architecture of its various portions; and minutely explains the various objects detailed in the Plates.

The next splendid volume we have to notice by Mr. Britton, is his *History of PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL*. This, like that of Oxford last spoken of, is of modern date attached to a Bishop's See, but of remote origin as a conventual foundation.

This Cathedral is illustrated by five exterior and three interior perspective views, and ten plates of plan, sections, portions, &c.

The letter-press description is more elaborate and satisfactory than that of Oxford, great pains having evidently been bestowed on it. Its contiguity to Ely seems to have inspired Mr. Britton with the desire of treading in the steps of the two historians of the latter Cathedral, the Rev. James Bentham, and the Rev. George Millers.

Gunton's History formed an excellent ground-work, and fortunately Mr. Britton received at Peterborough every assistance in his inquiries, from the Bishop to the vergers. This the author gratefully acknowledges, and it is the more pleasing, as we believe there have been examples to the contrary in other places.

The prevalent style at Peterborough is Norman, and, more fortunate than Oxford, all the principal parts of this Cathedral still remain entire. The nave is very long, the choir short, and the chancel (as in most foreign Cathedrals) of a semicircular form. But the principal peculiar feature of this Cathedral is the magnificent and original West front (see a view of it by Mr. J. Carter, in our vol. LXXXIV. pt. ii).

This front is composed of three magnificent pointed arches, surmounted by pediments, flanked with two towers more elevated than the pediments, and terminating in handsome stone spires of subsequent date. The centre arch is less spacious than the others, and more acutely pointed.

This front is a theme of comment and praise with all men of science and taste. Mr. Britton has been favoured with a minute description of this magnificent feature of the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Garbett, minor canon of Peterborough; and the whole design and forms of this interesting façade are detailed in nine plates.

Mr. Britton is proceeding most successfully in his Histories of our Cathedrals. In subsequent numbers we shall notice those of Gloucester and Bristol.

A Description, accompanied by Sixteen Coloured Plates, of the Windows of St. Neot's Church, Cornwall, recently repaired at the sole Expense of the Rev. Richard Gervays Grylls, by J. P. Hedgeland. To which are prefixed, some Collections and Translations respecting St. Neot, and the former state of his Church, by Davies Gilbert, M.A. P.R.S. F.A.S. Royal 4to.

THE Church of St. Neot in Cornwall has long been celebrated for the

profusion and beauty of its painted glass; which, thanks to its retired situation, fortunately escaped the Iconoclasts of the sixteenth century, and the sanctified fanatics of the seventeenth. But time had committed great havock in the beautiful windows at St. Neot's, and the leaden frames were so fast decaying, that in a few years little would have remained but fragments without connection, and utterly unintelligible.

Happily, the patron of the living, the Rev. Richard Gervays Grylls, is a gentleman of ample fortune, and is also possessed of good taste and a right feeling. He was not satisfied with barely guarding these splendid windows from further decay, but at once placed the whole in the hands of Mr. Hedgeland, an able artist in London, who has most carefully preserved every fragment of the ancient glass, and supplied the deficiencies where wanted. Mr. Grylls has also added some whole windows; and the Church is now, we rejoice to say, placed in a state of complete and splendid decoration.

Mr. Gorham (in his *History of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire*) observes that the Cornish Church of St. Neot was rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV.; and the splendid glass is evidently of that or a somewhat later period; and not of that ascribed to it by Mr. Whitaker, in his *Life of St. Neot*, who fancied it to be as old as the reign of King John. But the style of the architecture displayed in the glass itself, would sufficiently determine the question, were not two of the windows dated respectively 1529 and 1530.

The learned President of the Royal Society has here given another proof of his attention to the antiquities and early literary curiosities of his native county, and his account of St. Neot, prefixed to this work, will be perused with interest. He has extracted the Latin account of St. Neot from Capgrave's *Golden Legend*, and has favoured us with a translation expressive of the author's turn of thought, and of his conceits, very properly adhering almost verbally to the Latin idiom.

Antiquaries are well acquainted with the ridiculous legends in Capgrave's curious work; but the public will doubtless be surprised to find that "all the wisdom, virtues, and fortitude ascribed by secular writers to the great Alfred, together with his warlike

achievements, and his own institutions, the continued admiration of ten centuries, really belong to a Monk [St. Neot], who acquired knowledge and active virtues by secluding himself in a desert, and there repeating the Psalter every day during the space of seven years, immersed to his neck in water!"

All that is known of the life of St. Neot is placed before the reader, chiefly in extracts from Mr. Gorham's well-digested work.

Two other Legends displayed in the windows, "the three Apple-pips between the lips and in the nostrils of Adam after his death," and "the shooting of Cain by Lamech," are illustrated by extracts from "The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood," a curious Cornish mystery, translated into English by John Keigwin, and for the publication of which we are also indebted to Mr. Davies Gilbert. The description of the windows given by Mr. Gorham, is inserted in the present publication.

The prevalent custom of certain classes of persons associating to furnish the requisite expense of improvements or additions to churches, is here remarkably illustrated. One window here was furnished by the young men of the parish; another by the young women; and a third at the expense of the married men.

Thus, also, at South Mims (as noticed in this vol. p. 110), one painted window was made by the "young men and maids," and another by the "good women" of the parish.

"The tower at Probus, the most beautiful in Cornwall, is said to have been built in a similar manner; and the fine tower of Derby was paid for by the unmarried men and women of that town."—p. 30.

The sixteen Plates here published, are very neatly etched, and accurately coloured after the original glass, by or under the immediate direction of Mr. Hedgeland. They form, with the letter-press description, a most curious and captivating volume.

Plate I. contains the legendary history of St. Neot, in twelve compartments.—Pl. II. the Young Women's Window, has figures of Saints Patrick, Clarus, Mancus, and Brechan.—Pl. III. the Wives' Window, has St. Mabena, the Virgin, Christ risen, and St. Mebered.—Pl. IV. window given by Ralph Harys, has St. John the Baptist, a Pope, St. Leonard, and St.

Andrew.—Pl. V. window given by J. Callaway, has St. Callaway (probably some sainted member of the donor's family), St. Germain, St. John the Baptist, and St. Stephen.—Pl. IV. window given by J. Tubbe and J. Callaway, has St. Paul, St. Peter, the Saviour, and St. Neot.—Pl. VII. The Chancel Window. The principal portion of this window has been now added, from a print in the British Museum, and exhibits our Saviour and the Apostles, round a table at the paschal supper. The effect is very good, and appropriate to the style of the other glass.—Pl. VIII. the Creation window, represents, in fifteen compartments, the Creation of the World by the Son of God, with the principal succeeding events to the time of Noah. Ten upper compartments have the different degrees of angelic powers. This rich and curious window required little reparation.—Pl. IX. represents the principal events in the life of Noah.—Pl. X. given by Catharine Burlas, Nich. Burlas, and J. Vyvyan, has St. Christopher, St. Neot, St. Leonard, and St. Catharine.—Pl. XI. given by ——— Martyn and his sons, has the Virgin, the Crucifixion, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Stephen.—Pl. XII. given by J. Motton, has the four Evangelists.—Pl. XIII. the Redemption Window, has been fitted up with four new appropriate designs, the taking down from the Cross, the Burial, the Resurrection, and the Ascension.—Pl. XIV. the Acts of the Apostles Window, contains four new subjects: the Descent of the Holy Ghost, Stoning of St. Stephen, Conversion of St. Paul, and Paul before Felix.—Pl. XV. The Armorial Window. The original having entirely perished, it has been supplied by the family arms of Grylls, the donor, and the principal families connected with his, at the periods marked by the dates attached to them. Along the bottom the following inscription commemorates this laudable work of restoration:

“Omnes hujus ecclesiæ fenestras, incuria et vetustate collapsas, per annos 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, è re privata restauravit, redintegravit, ornavit Richardus Gerveys Grylls, Helstoniensis, olim ab 1792 ad 1820 hujus parochiæ Vicarius, et adhuc patronus; suo filio Henrico vicario; præfecto operis Johanni Hedgeland, Londini: pictore, J. Nixon; opifice, B. Baillie.”

Pl. XVI. contains, in twelve com-

partments, the principal events in the life of St. George.

As we doubt not that these beautiful windows will draw many a curious visitor to inspect their beauties, we will conclude this notice by remarking, that the church and village of St. Neot are situated in a beautiful and fertile vale, about five miles from Liskeard, eight miles from Bodmin, and fifteen from Launceston, and are easily accessible by carriages.

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The Christian Physiologist, &c. By the Author of the Collegians. Post 8vo. pp. 376.

WHEN a man becomes a religionist or a lover, he is no longer a man of reason, but an enthusiast. Such is the case in the work before us. The author is an admirer of that exquisite model of platonism, the *Imitatio Christi*, and he exhibits the most elevated sentiment, and very considerable talent. But he does not seem to know that the *Imitatio Christi* is a fiction, an epic poem; the “Paradise regained” among puritans, but among philosophers the scouted system of Fenelon. That system is founded upon the absurd idea, that negative harmlessness is better than positive good, and that the passions and enjoyments of animal life were created for no other purpose but to impel us to abuse of them; by which error the most benevolent of beings is converted into the devil, the tempter to evil. Philosophers, however, try all pretensions to hyper-religion by the laws of providence; and according to those laws, nothing can be more absurd than puritanism. “The passions,” says Mr. Malthus, “are the main sources of virtue and happiness, and without them, in what manner could existence be supported, and our species be propagated;” and as to personal pleasures, “is the world,” as Mr. Haggitt says, a place of punishment and cruelty? Its numerous comforts show that it is not. Providence has only annexed disease and misery to the abuse of pleasures; to the legitimate use of them no restraint; because without a pleasurable feeling of existence, men would become suicides. Now let us try puritanism by history; was Henry the Sixth a better Sovereign of this realm, with his negative innocence, than Alfred with his active virtue? So little does Providence sanc-

tion that sort of character, that the very holiness of Henry enabled his enemies to involve his country in a sanguinary conflict about the title to the Crown, while that veriest unprincipled fellow, Henry the Eighth, founded that mighty blessing the Reformation. Richard the First was a devotee, and expatriated half the nation to suffer death in the Crusades. Mary was also a devotee in her way, and legitimated the assassination of inoffensive subjects. Cromwell and his puritans inflamed a civil war. Such is the evidence of history in regard to devotees and puritans, and that shows them ever to have been the authors of civil and political evil.

But the absurdity of puritanism does not end here. Philosophers know also, that the very refinement of negative innocence, which our author makes the acme of perfection, is compatible only with a state of civilization, and that the ingredients of civilization are the arts and sciences. Let our author look to the American or Australasian savage, and see how far such a barbarism is consistent with the practice of that insipid innocence which he advocates. In p. 106, he declaims against such men as Linnæus, Cuvier, Camden, and others, “who fritter away their time in hunting after butterflies, fossils, shells, and unmeaning antiquities,” thus stigmatizing Natural History, Geology, and Archæology.

Now philosophers can tell the author, that the study of Natural History, by exhibiting the glory of God, is the best friend to piety; that without it the compass would never have been discovered, nor the wonderful convenience of steam have been ascertained. Instead of these useful pursuits, we are to substitute asceticism. Now we are the better for the services rendered to literature by the monks, and their cultivation of waste lands; but has it contributed to the glory of God and the good of man, that many of them lived only upon vegetables, and drank only water? Thousands of the poor Irish do so at the present day, and are as blind devotees as can possibly exist. Are *they* models of public utility? As to Archæology, it implies the preservation of useful arts; and all the sciences are parts of a pump, which draws up the mind from sensuality; because where barbarism exists, sense and sense only must predominate: in-

deed, the actual means of becoming a puritan at all, is entirely owing to the abstraction created by these despised agents the arts and sciences; for the distinction of civilized man is abstraction.

In p. 132, our author says,

“Solicitude to obtain success, is always a *culpable* and human feeling.”

Were our Lord and the Apostles not desirous of success?

We regret to speak thus concerning the defective reason of a work of excellent intention, beautiful sentiment, and interesting tales; but the truth is, that to excite a Gothic aversion to the arts and sciences, is part and parcel of the doctrine of modern devotees. Philosophers know, that through their mischievous absurdities, they are bringing disorder into religion, and paving the way, by certain though not obvious consequences, for contempt of Christianity. We here stop, because the folly of elevating negative innocence over positive excellence, has been long ago exposed in a work familiar to all readers.* It is painful to see talents employed in the revival of exploded bubbles, and Religion unphilosophically disjoined from Providence. With this exception only, we willingly concede every praise to the author.

Essays on Political Economy; in which are illustrated the principal Causes of the present National Distress, with appropriate Remedies. 8vo. pp. 462.

WE have always held that production and population, like faith and works in religion, should never be separately considered;† and that political economy (as it is called), or the theory which assumes that the well-being of the population is wholly dependent upon production, is false and unphilosophical; for no fact is more evident, “than that people may starve amidst plenty.” Indeed, production, the hobby of political economy, although *in se* a wise and good thing, has a tendency to create this very misery, through increasing luxury and numbers. We shall now illustrate this affirmation. Superfluity, the re-

* The Edinburgh Review.

† We find, however, that when an argument *in favour* of an hypothesis can be drawn from population, it is used, but not otherwise.

sult of production, produces the means of obtaining luxuries; and a consequent corruption of manners causes more to be expended upon subsistence than ought to be. Franklin proves this, "from the Quakers, from the Swiss, &c. among whom there is not a greater sum expended upon subsistence, than ought to be consumed;" and "from Scotland, where the necessaries of life are as dear or dearer than in London, and yet where the people of all ranks marry." We shall further observe, that the duties paid upon the luxuries only consumed by the poor, are apparently equal in amount to that of all the poor's rates throughout the realm. Mr. Moreau (*Records of British Finance*, p. 20) informs us, that the duties on British spirits paid to the Excise in the year 1827, amounted to 2,883,670*l.*; upon tea to 3,291,817*l.*; upon sugar to 5,254,793*l.*; total, 11,430,280*l.* If the poor's rates be taken at eight millions, and the poor be considered as habituated to gin, tea, and sugar (setting apart tobacco and snuff), they pay for these articles either out of their earnings or parochial aid. Either way, they return to Government a sum fully equal in taxes to the above amount in poor's rates, besides the cost of the articles to the merchant; and whether they receive parish pay or not, they deprive their families of necessaries to that amount, and so create pauperism. If they could have these articles free of duty, they might therefore save as much as the poor's rates amount to, and the rich must make up the deficiency in the revenue to Government. So much for the operation of luxury.

Production thus stimulated, employs additional labour, that causes increase of people; and the Select Committee on the poor's laws remarks, *that the difficulty is not how to furnish employment for pauper workmen, but so to furnish it, as that that number may not be multiplied on our hands.* (Bosworth, 49.) This increase of population sinks through competition below even maintenance. There are two remedies for this evil, lower prices of provisions, or higher value of labour. The former is proposed by the political economists to be effected by the abolition of Corn Bills, although the landed interest bears nearly the whole burthen of the Poor's Rates. This, in

abstract equity, ought not to be granted, unless the poor's rates and all burthens upon Land be transferred to the Customs and Excise, and merchants and manufacturers; for it is to be recollected, that if there be Corn Bills, not the poor but the rich are taxed by them, because the difference is made up through more extensive parochial relief; whereas Government and merchants do not remunerate the poor at all, for the money spent in gin, tea, and sugar, but such remuneration is sought in the same resource, the poor's rates. But let us suppose that provisions could be cheapened down to nothing. The rich landed proprietor is half-ruined; and does not the potatoe system show, that when it is done, it only produces an overwhelming population, as in Ireland? As to the other means, an augmented price of labour, it diminishes the consumption, and of course the amount both of profits, employ, and earnings.

Now *we* have a right to prescribe nostrums as well as political economists and spade husbandry philosophers, who would cover our fields with mobs of diggers, like flocks of crows; and, therefore, we shall let off *our* Utopianism.

The Reports on the Poor Laws and on Emigration postulates the necessity of a system of regulated Emigration (see Bosworth's *Anti-pauper System*, pp. 49, 50); and, under these premises, we put the following theoretical case. If there were no poor's rates demandable under certain ages, (says fifty) except with regard to infants, and if at times, when labour fell below a certain price, colonization was the substitute for poor's rates provided by the nation, then production would be in harmony with the law of Providence, which, in regard to all animals whatever, impels colonization as the remedy for superfluous numbers; and unerringly so, for in thinly peopled territories, labour rises to an enormous value. We have now proved that the amount of the poor's rates is indirectly a tax paid to Government for the gin, tea, and sugar, used by the poor; and that the tax of a Corn Bill must be and is made up to them; but the system of our modern political economists is, that landholders ought to pay every thing, and get nothing to pay it with.

As to the book before us, it is far

more satisfactory than many of the works upon "political economy," for they have mostly more show than substance. There is, however, an attention to matters of fact, and deductions from them, so clear and able, that much valuable knowledge cannot fail to be acquired, however vulnerable may be certain hypotheses and projects. The ingenuity of the author is particularly conspicuous in the chapter upon Paper Currency. We shall extract what he says about the suppression of the small notes.

"Gold attained a higher value in consequence of the demand arising from a contracted circulation of the small notes. But every increase in the value of gold is in truth an increase in the value of all the circulating medium, as at present regulated, and becomes in effect an increase to the same proportionate extent in the amount of all taxation levied in the country. Let it be conceded, that the increase in the value of gold has amounted to four per cent only; even upon that supposition the taxation of the British people is annually augmented more than two millions and a quarter of pounds sterling. This additional burthen for one year is doubtless greater than all the losses sustained from the failure of country banks during the whole period of the memorable panic, at the same time the suppression of the small notes affords no effectual security against the recurrence of similar distress."

"A second consequence was perhaps not adverted to likewise. By requiring additional supplies of gold from other countries, it became of course necessary to send to them an equivalent value in exchange. Supposing that in addition to the gold existing in the country, a further quantity of seven or eight millions of sovereigns were required, in order to supply the vacuum in the circulation caused by the partial extinction of small notes; then an equal amount of capital must be sent from this country. A permanent injury to the community arises from the abstraction of a large amount of capital, which was usefully employed either in setting labourers to work, or in assisting those with capital who so employed it. The capital thus abstracted purchases gold, which cannot be more usefully employed than the paper currency previously circulating; whilst the capital withdrawn to pay for the gold coin can no longer contribute to the increase of national wealth."—p. 134.

Here the ingenuity of the author is more conspicuous than his sagacity. Our author attributes (p. 118 seq.) the insecurity of country bank paper to the limitation of six partners only, as

enacted under the Bank charter. The connection of a national bank with Government is, in our judgment, a convenience, without which public business could not be so well conducted as it now is. The policy of Ministers at the panic of 1825, was evidently to *embrace the opportunity* of annihilating gradually the rivalry of the country banks, by effecting a dependence, instead, of the people at large, upon the national firm, through the institution of branch banks. That many most respectable country bankers were victimated, that accommodation was narrowed, and business contracted in consequence, is obvious; and as country bankers have resolved not to negotiate Bank of England paper, but to draw out gold for all such paper as they receive, the collision must produce an unnecessary reserve or hoard of gold, which is not turned to improveable account by either party, because both the country bankers and the Bank of England before must be prepared against emergencies unknown.

What we have said of emigration and colonizing is, we know, controverted; but only, as we think, by arguments which tend to show that necessity *ought* to yield to convenience,—but *must*, not *ought*, is the *ultima ratio* of the former. If able-bodied men ever expatriate themselves, it is only because they would be starved by staying in their native land; and whenever labour rises to adequate maintenance at home, supply will always meet demand, and emigration will cease. Nor is this all. Our author very justly observes, that crime partly grows out of extinction of hope.

"When the convicted criminal arrives in New Holland, he is compelled to labour, and it is only from diligence and good conduct, that he can expect any mitigation of his sentence. In his native land the high price of food takes away so great a proportion of wages, as to leave to many labourers the means only of prolonging a painful existence. But in the country of exile, the criminal is not void of hope. There he finds new motives for industrious exertions, and sees in the frequent advancement of others the possibility of his own. Habits which have long taken root, are indeed difficult to eradicate; yet so powerful is the influence of hope on the mind, when often verified in the success of our equals, that man will almost change his nature. Such

an alteration is assisted by the strong principle of self-love, and will not be then counteracted by the constant excitement of mind, which is engendered by an uninterrupted course of crime; there no longer exists the emulation among associates in guilt; and the anxiety to remove painful reflections, together with the reflections themselves, subsides by the lapse of time.”
—p. 41.

The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving (abridged by the same). 16mo. pp. 357. (Family Library, No. XI.)

THIS work opens with an account of the birth, parentage, and education of Columbus. It states him to have been born in the city of Genoa, about the year 1435, the son of Domenico Colombo, a wool-comber, whose ancestors seem to have followed the same trade for several generations in Genoa. While very young, he was taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and some drawing, but soon evinced a strong passion for geography, and a nautical life. To encourage this bias, his father endeavoured to give him an education suitable for maritime life. He sent him therefore to the University of Pavia, where he was instructed in geometry, geography, astronomy, and navigation; and acquired a familiar knowledge of Latin. At the age of fourteen he entered into nautical life, and, says Mr. Irving,

“A complete obscurity rests upon this part of his history.”—p. 3.

Here we shall take our stand. We allow that Mr. Irving is supported by other writers concerning the early history of Columbus, yet it plainly appears not to be well authenticated. We shall therefore translate from Solorzanus the account given in his learned work “*De Indiarum Jure*” (L. i. c. 5, p. 29), because that work comprises the statements of all preceding Spanish writers.

“The first praise of this great discovery is by universal consent given to Christopher Colono, or as others call him, Colombo. He was by nation a Ligurian or Genoese, ex vico Nervii, not a man of large fortune, but of acute genius, very skilful of nautical matters, and most industrious cosmographer. Having gone into Portugal to gain money by making and mending naval charts, and married a wife from the island of Madeira, he emigrated thither. There, as many think, he began to revolve in his own mind,

and at length to fix, from astronomical science, and some monuments of the ancients, and other arguments, which various authors report variously, according to their fancies, and especially Ant. Herrer, in *Hist. Gen. Ind. decad. i. lib. i. c. 2 et 3*, the great spaces of land beyond the limits of the world then known, and the extent of them, east and west.

“Others however say, that he was led into this knowledge and hope, by the relations of a certain guest, who having been shipwrecked in the Atlantic, was thrown by force of the tempest upon undiscovered land, and having delineated it, with difficulty at length reached Madeira; and dying in the house and arms of Columbus, opened to him the whole matter, as a reward for his hospitality. To this tradition Torniel (in *Annal. Sacr. Tom. i. ann. mundi 1931, num. 48*) very lately pays much respect, although Hier. Benzo (*Lib. i. Hist. Nov. Orb. cap. 5*) imprudently affirms, that the story was trumped up by the Spaniards, to defraud Columbus of his glory.

“Some affirm, that this [shipwrecked man] was a Portuguese, among whom is Peter Damariz (*Dial. 4 de Var. Hist. c. 4. fol. 151*), who contends that on this account the discovery belongs to his nation. But others more frequently opine (opinantur) that this naufragee was a Bætican or Andalusian sailor and merchant, and that his name and country remains in obscurity, because God chose that the glory of the discovery should be ascribed to HIM, and not to men; as observes Joseph Acost, *Lib. i. de Hist. Ind. cap. 19*. Fr. Gregor. Garc. de Indor. orig. *Lib. i. c. 4 § p. 65*; and Fr. Joannes Torquem in *Monarch. Ind. lib. 28, cap. i.*; although lately Garcia Lassus Inca, in *suís Comment. de Incar. orig. Lib. i. cap. 3*, (who quotes, and seems to follow, Aldrete de *Antiq. Hispan. Lib. 4, cap. 17, p. 567*, and upon no foundation as far as I know,) calls this man Alphonson Sanchez by name, and places his shipwreck about the year 1484.”

Thus Solorzanus, in literal translation. Upon dubious questions of early history, we are inclined to place great reliance upon contemporary authority and the opinions of the times. Among the latter was one, that the seat of the Antediluvian paradise was under the equinoctial line, and that from the fertility and climate, Columbus was inclined to think that he had made the discovery (Solorzanus, p. 46). It is however most certain that ancient traditions did point to the existence of such an unknown continent, and that Columbus might, and probably was instigated by such hypothetical anticipations. The Atlanteid of Plato, and

dissertations in the *Notices des MSS.* are known authorities for this opinion. But there are writers led by the doctrines of the Antipodes, and the geography of the day, who come so close to the point, as to mention the *Ocean* (i. e. the Atlantic) *and the world beyond it*. For instance, Seneca, in his tragedy of *Medea*, made a direct prophecy in the following words:

“ Venient annis
Sæcula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et
Cingens patens tellus, Lyphisque novos
Detegat Orbeis, nec sic terris
Ultima Thule.”

By the *vincula rerum laxet*, is understood that the Gades would no longer be the boundary of the nautical powers of the ancients; and indeed it is almost demonstrative, that their imperfect skill in navigation alone prevented earlier discovery, and that their ignorance of the New World was solely owing to that cause, not to any distrust that there *was* such a new continent, for on the contrary, they actually believed that it did exist. Clemens, as quoted by Jerom, writes “*Oceanus, et Mundi qui trans ipsum sunt.*” See Solorzanus, p. 90, to whom we are indebted for our authorities.

It may therefore be more accurate to say, that America was not unknown before the time of Columbus, but that he was the person who first reached it, the first who demonstrated the problem, first squared the circle; and that the country was only unknown to the ancients, because they did not know the use of the compass. We forbear saying more, because we recollect the story of Columbus's egg, and find from Solorzanus, p. 30, that it is a story founded upon a real fact, and preserved by tradition.

Peter Martyr relates, that he had heard from Columbus himself (*scæpius narrante*), that he, Columbus, when he had discovered Hispaniola, thought that it was *Ophir*, but afterwards transferred that honour to Peru. Solorzanus, p. 95.

In short, it appears plain from the dependence placed on the compass, as stated by Mr. Irving in p. 63, that it was through the medium of that invention that Columbus expected to realize his project. In the interesting tenth chapter, p. 68, we are told, that

“ Columbus declared, that should any one give a notice of land, and land not be

discovered *within three days afterwards*, he should forfeit all claim to the reward.”

Now this period of *three days* has an allusion to a piece of secret history, not mentioned by Mr. Irving, *viz.* this: Peter Martyr says, that Columbus *three days before he had a sight of land*, had such a wonderful dream, that he rose up rejoicing, and ordering all his crew to be assembled, assured them that they would soon see land. Solorzan. 144.

That Mr. Washington Irving has undertaken the subject before us is fortunate. A writer who possesses such high taste and sentiment, could not fail of producing a most interesting volume. Not only is there grandeur of reflection, arising from anticipation of the historical consequence of the discovery, but new illustrations of the history of man—especially of this point, that the gregarious principle cannot be acted upon so far as regards progressive improvement and solid happiness, except in a state of civilization. The history of America, in all other respects, lies in a nutshell. It is merely that of savages, from whom nothing could be learned, and of civilized Europeans labouring to overcome physical difficulties. It appears, too, that Providence does not permit population to increase in a state where land is not reduced to private property, and cultivated. In short, all the progressive conditions of man are exhibited in the history of America, as if it had been intended for a series of philosophical and political illustrations. And as to literature, the “*Life of Columbus*” is, and can be, no other than a Robinson Crusoe for philosophers, upon a scientific scale.

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Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S. &c. particularly in the Government of Java, 1811—1816, and of Bencoolen and its Dependencies, 1817—1824, with Details of the Commerce and Resources of the Eastern Archipelago; and Selections from his Correspondence. By his Widow. 4to. pp. 723. With an Appendix. Murray.

IN our last number, we noticed with much approbation Mr. Gleig's *Life of Sir Thomas Munro*, a work to be placed among the permanent histories of our language, and to be registered as a most valuable contribution to modern literature, and to the know-

ledge already possessed of the manners and statistics of British India. Of the same character is the Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles, and we welcome with the most unaffected cordiality another proof, if proof were wanting, of eminent talents fostered by the patronage and protection of the East India Company, and repaying the judgment that selected them, by a devotion of the best energies of head and heart to plans of government worthy of an enlightened statesman, and to a moral improvement of the governed, worthy the comprehensive benevolence of the philanthropist.

In our number for July 1826, we gave a memoir of the private and public life of Sir T. S. Raffles (from the pen of one who knew him well), so full as seems to leave us little room for any further general information respecting him; and were we to condense the present account of his life and services, we should but perform less perfectly what has been so well recorded by an abler hand. Referring our readers to that narrative, we will content ourselves with a rapid glance at the biography of this accomplished man, reserving our extracts for some of the curious and entertaining matter with which the volume abounds. And here let us do justice to the talents and judgment which has been displayed by the Editor during the whole progress of her laborious task. Shrinking with true feminine gentleness from all obtrusion of her own pretensions, her sole aim has been to place the character of her distinguished husband in its true light, and this she effects with a simplicity of purpose, and an unostentatious talent, at once graceful and affecting. The pearls are gathered into shapes of beauty and harmony, but the string by which they are held together is invisible. Lady Raffles writes "not herself;" her memory dwells but on him of whom she was justly proud, and she will rank in after-times with the Fancourts and the Hutchinsons, with those exemplary women, to whom it was given to share in the honours and virtues of their living lords, and to bequeath the rich legacy of their example to posterity.

There is no parade of religion in "the Editor" of these volumes, yet does the mild and steady light of a Christian pen and of a Christian tem-

per gild every page of her narrative, be it of joy or sorrow; the rich vein of piety runs through all she writes, and the impress of a devout spirit is upon all she utters. Her eulogy may be written in a few words,—she is the worthy wife of Sir Stamford Raffles.

The subject of this memoir was born at sea off the harbour of Port Morant in the island of Jamaica, 1781. What education he gained was under Dr. Anderson of Hammersmith, from whose school he was removed at the early age of 14, and placed as an extra clerk in the India House. The deficiency of early education was the subject of great regret to him through life, but no one ever more successfully laboured to remedy the defect than did young Raffles; he studied in stolen moments, and acquired a thorough knowledge of French by his own unaided exertions. His good character and conduct in the subordinate office he filled gained him friends; and on the establishment of a settlement by the East India Company at Penang, he was appointed assistant secretary. During the voyage he made considerable progress in the Malayan language, in which he was soon afterwards enabled to converse with fluency, and on the accession of the secretary to a seat in the council, he was appointed to the vacant office. He was soon afterwards employed by Lord Minto in procuring information respecting Java, the subjecting of which to the British Government was now deemed of importance. This conquest was speedily effected, and Mr. Raffles was appointed Lieutenant Governor, a situation which he held for about five years. In 1816 he returned to England, and published his excellent *History of Java*. In 1818 he returned to India (having been previously knighted by his late Majesty), with the title of Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough, or Bencoolen, the seat of the English Government at Sumatra. In 1824 he again returned to England, after suffering, as will be remembered, an immense loss by the burning of the vessel in which he had first embarked. He lived in comparative retirement on his estate at Highwood near Hendon, Middlesex, where he suddenly expired of apoplexy, on the 5th of July, 1826, in the 45th year of his age.

The most active and prominent periods of his life were of course during

his government of Java, and afterwards of Bencoolen. We will now direct our attention to these portions of this most interesting volume.

The industry and talent exhibited by Sir S. T. Raffles, in collecting information on the subject of Java previous to its conquest by the British, is beyond all praise, as it exceeds all belief. His letters to Lord Minto convey every thing that could be necessary to be known; they are as comprehensive in their views as they are minute in their details, and must have greatly facilitated the object to be attained; nor was the secret kept with less wisdom than was exhibited in the arrangements; for, until it was publicly announced, and the intention of the Governor General to proceed in person was made known, not a word was surmised or whispered on the subject.

The capture of Java was effected by Sir Samuel Achmuty, after a short but arduous campaign, and the appointment of Mr. Raffles to the government and its dependencies, was the proper and natural reward of his previous labours and his important services.

Of his conduct during this difficult administration, it is impossible to express ourselves too strongly or too approvingly; that he passed through this government with the approbation of all parties, it would be temerity to affirm; local prejudices might be wounded, private interests might suffer wrong. He was harassed by opposition, and but feebly supported by cold and cautious councils; but, to use the language of the Court of Directors, his measures not merely stand exempt from any selfish or sordid taint, but they sprung from motives perfectly correct and laudable.

To enter into any thing like minuteness of detail of his administration in Java, within the limits of this review, would be impossible; of his plans of reform, it may be stated with truth, that they were conceived with judgment, and steadily pursued. To his projects for his country's interest, he always united the moral improvement of the people over whom he was placed. Among the laws and regulations of the colony may be mentioned, the declaration of the slave trade to be felony, and the general registry of slaves; he formed three dependent residences, in order to promote an increased traffic in

their staple commodities; he re-modell-ed old literary and scientific institutions, and established new. But we cannot do better than adopt the words of the Editor:

“The results of his policy were extensive revenue and judicial arrangements affecting European and native inhabitants; reforms of courts of justice, and the establishment of a magistracy; the institution of trial by jury, and of laws for the abolition of slavery; the passing a code of regulations for the Dutch courts; the prosecution of statistical surveys under a committee, by which a knowledge was obtained of the value and importance of the islands, till then unknown even to the Dutch, who had been there for three centuries; the revival of the Batavian Society, and researches and collections in natural history, now deposited in the India House.”—p. 283.

In entering upon the government of Bencoolen, the first attempts of Sir Stamford Raffles were directed to the amelioration of the settlement, and more particularly as it respected its moral reformation. He found that, contrary to the principles and general practice of the East India Company, slavery was countenanced and encouraged, and that gangs of negroes, to the amount of between two and three hundred, were thus employed. An immediate emancipation of the whole was the result. National schools were formed.

In a letter to the Duchess of Somerset, Sir Stamford Raffles describes a race of cannibals; the more extraordinary, as making no slight pretensions to civilization. They form an extensive and populous nation of Sumatra called the Battas, occupying the whole of that part of the island lying between Acheen and Menangkabu.

“A few years ago, a man had been found guilty of a very common crime, and was sentenced to be eaten according to the law of the land; this took place close to Tappanooly; the Resident was invited to attend; he declined, but his assistant and a native officer were present. As soon as they reached the spot, they found a large assemblage of people, and the criminal tied to a tree, with his hands extended. The minister of justice, who was himself a Chief of some rank, then came forward with a large knife in his hand, which he brandished as he approached the victim. He was followed by a man carrying a dish, in which was a preparation or condiment, composed of limes, chillies, and salt, called by the Malays *sambul*. He then called aloud for

the injured husband, and demanded what part he chose; he replied the right ear, which was immediately cut off with one stroke, and delivered to the party, who, turning round to the man behind, deliberately dipped it into the sambul, and devoured it; the rest of the party then fell upon the body, each taking and eating the part most to his liking. After they had cut off a considerable part of the flesh, one man stabbed him to the heart; but this was rather out of compliment to the foreign visitors, as it is by no means the custom to give the *coup de grace*."

The following beautifully simple statement of a single-hearted missionary is from the pen of the Editor:

"Mr. Burton the missionary had requested permission to leave Bencoolen and settle in the Batta country with his wife and children, for the purpose of establishing schools, and devoting his life to the education and improvement of a people whose character and barbarous customs excited general horror and detestation. He was exceedingly well received, and the people gladly availed themselves of the means of instruction thus offered them, but after having laboured diligently for several years, and succeeded in establishing schools, both himself and his wife fell a sacrifice to the climate, and the Editor cannot but bear her testimony to the brightness of faith; the humble trust in God alone; the total sacrifice of personal comfort which they evinced, when they went with their infant children among these people, with the determination there to live and die, there to devote themselves to the labour of love, in the hope of conveying the glad tidings of the Gospel to those who had yet to learn that the Son of God died for them."

Sir S. Raffles gives the following account of the eruption from the Tomboro mountain in the island of Sambawa, one of the most violent and extraordinary of such explosions yet known.

The first explosions were heard in this island on the evening of the 5th of April, and the noise was in the first instance almost universally attributed to distant cannon.

"On the following morning, however, (says Sir S. Raffles) a slight fall of ashes removed all doubt as to the cause of the sound, and it is worthy of remark, that as the eruption continued, the sound appeared to be so close, that in each district it seemed near at hand; it was attributed to an eruption from the Marapi, the Gunung Kloot, or the Gunung Bromo.

"From the 6th, the sun became obscured: it had every appearance of being

enveloped in fog, the weather was sultry, and the atmosphere close and still; the sun seemed shorn of its rays, and the general stillness and pressure of the atmosphere foreboded an earthquake. This lasted several days, the explosions continued occasionally, but less violently, and less frequently than at first. Volcanic ashes also began to fall, but in small quantities; and so slightly as to be hardly perceptible in the western districts.

"This appearance of the atmosphere remained with little variation, until the 10th of April, and till then it does not appear that the volcano attracted much observation, or was considered of greater importance than those which have occasionally burst forth in Java. But on the evening of the 10th, the eruptions were heard more loud, and more frequent from Cheribon eastward; the air became darkened by the quantity of falling ashes, and in several situations, particularly at Solo and Rembang, many said that they felt a tremulous motion of the earth. It is universally remarked in the more eastern districts, that the explosions were tremendous, continuing frequently during the 11th, and of such violence as to shake the houses perceptibly; an unusually thick darkness was remarked all the following night, and the greater part of the next day. At Solo, on the 12th, at four p. m. objects were not visible at 300 yards distance. At Gresie, and other districts more eastward, it was dark as night the greater part of the 12th of April, and this saturated state of the atmosphere lessened as the cloud of ashes passed along and discharged itself on its way. Thus the ashes, which were eight inches deep at Banyuwangi, were but two in depth at Sumanap, and still less in Gresie; and the sun does not seem to have been actually obscured in any district westward of Samarang."

Lady Raffles relates an affecting anecdote of the character and feeling of the natives of Bencoolen. She was suffering under the bereavement of a child, a boy of great promise.

"Unable to bear the sight of her other children, unable to bear even the light of day, humbled upon her couch, with a feeling of misery, when she was thus addressed by a poor ignorant uninstructed native woman of the lowest class (who had been employed about the nursery) in terms of reproach not to be forgotten: 'I am come because you have been here many days shut up in a dark room, and no one dares to come near you. Are you not ashamed to grieve in this manner, when you ought to be thanking God for having given you the most beautiful child that ever was seen? Were you not the envy of every body? Did any one ever see him or speak of him without admiring him, and instead of letting

this child continue in this world till he should be worn out with trouble and sorrow, has not God taken him to Heaven in all his beauty? What would you have more? For shame! leave off weeping, and let me open a window.'"

In Bencoolen, as in Java, the administration of Sir Stamford Raffles was distinguished by the same enlightened policy, conducted on the same liberal and philanthropic principles, and for the same ends, his country's honour and the benefit of mankind.

Of the dreadful misfortune by which his departure from Sumatra was attended, it will be sufficient to say that it only served to place his character in a light affectingly noble.

To recommend such a volume is unnecessary; it is most refreshing to turn to such a narrative; encouraging to dwell on such an example.

Recollections of Travels in the East. By John Carne, Esq. Colburn and Bentley.

THIS is a very pleasing volume; and speaking of places with which our memories are as familiar as with household words, it has a singular attraction for readers of all classes.

"Happy traveller!" will the young and pious Bible student exclaim, "to have trodden the ground which the Redeemer once delighted to visit. To stand by the sea of Tiberius, and the lake of Genesaret, or to trace the spot where Saul and his sons were slain, or the armies of Sisera were swept away; to mark the spot where Elijah slew the Priests of Baal, on the memorable day when 'all Israel was gathered unto Carmel;' or to visit the cave of the Sorceress of Endor." Frigid indeed would be the philosophy that would conduct the traveller indifferent or unmoved over such hallowed ground. Something there might be of fiction in depicting the precise locality, but to surrender the mind unhesitatingly to the dictates of tradition, would be the truest wisdom, and it is the wisdom of Mr. Carne. His mind was in a befitting frame for a journey through the Holy Land; and the scenes which met his eye had their due influence on his heart.

The following passage, in which the inferior interest is absorbed by the greater, is beautifully expressed.

"The difference of feeling is in truth

very great, when the travellers' steps wander to the places of the apostles' devotedness, or to those of their divine master; and on this occasion, as on every subsequent one, both memory and imagination raised a barrier too mighty to be drawn aside. It is vain to say, 'Here Paul triumphed, and made the Prince and the warrior tremble;—here Peter diffused health and blessing; and the chains of Cruelty and the gates of Death were alike broken asunder before them.'—Even to such an announcement as this we are comparatively indifferent, because the steps of a mightier are at hand, on whose image memory lingers with a charm that time cannot weaken; the words of glory and immortality come again to our ears; and the thoughts turn with joy from the valley of Elias, and the ruins of the palace of Agrippa, to the faintest footstep of Him in whose love is our only safety. Who can bend over the spot where the blood of Stephen was poured forth, when the garden of Gethsemane is full in view? or can look with enthusiasm on the scenes close at hand of the Apostle's sufferings and persecution, when Olivet rises above, on whose brow were shed the tears of unutterable sorrow for a lost nation, from whose summit was turned the last look of the Redeemer on the world he had saved? Even in the lonely isle of Patmos, the image of the Disciple who was exiled there, is wholly lost in the love that so distinguished him; and the heart gives its homage but faintly and coldly, in comparison to 'men of like passions with ourselves,' however inspired and devoted."

Of the "memorable valley" of Ajalon, Mr. Carne thus writes, and we quote the passage the more readily, from having witnessed with pain a recent attempt to explain away this great miracle:

"The peculiar and bold aspect of this memorable valley, must have greatly aided the effect of a miracle for which Nature made it a fitting theatre: the high hill of Gibeon, towards the west, overlooked the whole region; and the royal city, on its summit, just before besieged by the confederate Kings, was the meed for which both armies fought, the one to save, the other to destroy. It may be inferred that the day was waning in the ruthless slaughter of the vanquished, who fled along the valley, to the opposite extremity to which their Conqueror had entered; and while the declining rays were thrown redly on the lofty hill, and the royal city that crowned it, Joshua, to fix as it were a point on which the sinking sun might be said to rest, as well as to show more vividly to his allies a proof that Heaven fought with Israel; uttered that sublime command, 'Sun stand thou still on Gibeon, and thou Moon in the valley of Ajalon!'

the latter being a proof that the day was near to set."

It is in this truly Catholic spirit of piety that Mr. Carne treads the land hallowed by every association that can Christianize excitement, and dignify enthusiasm; where such thoughts are not elicited by local emotions, he describes manners, customs, and scenery with much taste and judgment, and good sense.

We strongly recommend this volume to general perusal; it is a delightful book, the transcript of a mind in which are distinctly traced a scholar's acquirements, a gentleman's feelings, and a Christian's benevolence.

The History of the Hundred of Carhampton, in the County of Somerset, from the best Authorities. By James Savage, Author of the History of Taunton. 8vo. pp. 662.

MR. SAVAGE is a Topographer who takes great pains in his literary undertakings, and adds illustrative notes, often of considerable use in explaining national customs. One of these, which will show how eminently useful Topography may be rendered in illuminating the public mind upon important subjects, we shall extract. The passages quoted tend to show how much we are indebted to good roads, and consist of matters utterly unsuspected by the public. We shall only premise that timber was in many places deemed of no value, because, when cut down, there were no roads by which it could be removed; and that, under such circumstances, it was not unusual to bring iron ore to such spots and work it up, by conversion of the timber into charcoal. Through this custom it was that anchors and other iron instruments have been discovered in inland places; and timber stolen from the royal forests, without attracting the attention of Government.

The first extract relates to the small value of tanners' bark, through defect of roads.

"The oak coppice wood, of which there are many hundred acres in this (Culborn) and the adjoining parishes, is of considerable value, and is generally sold when it has attained about twenty years growth. It yields from five to twenty pounds an acre, according to its situation and quality; but about forty years ago, it was worth very little in this parish; the road above mentioned was then in so bad a state, that a horse with long crooks could not travel upon it. The bark

of these oak-trees was at that time made up into bundles, and tied with ropes on the backs of the horses to be brought down. A respectable tanner of the name of Giles, who resided and carried on his business at that time near Porlock, was in the habit of sending a party of ten or twelve men into these woods during the bark season, to strip the trees, for which he paid the lord of the manor one shilling a man per day for as many days as they were employed, as a compensation for all the oak bark which they and his two sons, for whom he did not pay any thing, could strip off."—p. 71.

This state of the roads occasioned few or no carts to be kept, and carriage of goods was chiefly made on horseback. Mr. Savage, speaking of Exford, says,

"In our experience it has often happened, that the occupiers of the soil, who have violently opposed the formation of new, or the improvement of old, roads, looking at nothing but the expense to themselves, and deaf to all that has been said to them about future advantages to be derived from such improvements, have, after they have been completed a few years, acknowledged with pleasure, 'twas a capital job done.' Could a former inhabitant of this and many other parishes, who died fifty or sixty years since, or even much later, rise from the grave and re-visit the scene of his living, home, and farm, one of the first things he would miss would be his long string of pack horses, that used to consume so much of the produce of his farm, now eaten by saleable stock; and in the place of dersels and crooks, he would find carts and puts (*sic*). Mr. Court of Court Farm, who does not appear to be more than fifty years of age, says, 'he can remember when there was only one cart in this parish.'—p. 537.

Concerning pannage and woods, we have the following curious elucidation:

"In the northern counties, it appears in many instances, from the [Domesday] Survey, that the pannage or produce of the woods was holden in common, in a similar manner with the herbage and grass of the pastures and meadows. Where this was the case, the right of pannage, or keeping so many hogs in certain woods, was a privilege of great importance, and was a right carefully protected in later days. In the southern and western counties, it seems to have been the practice with the great lords to let at a moneyrent, or a rent in kind, the produce of their woods, especially those which consisted of the beech and oak, to the porcarii or swineherds, those whose principal occupation was in feeding swine.

"Swine fattened in the woods, furnished so considerable a part of the food of former

ages, that a scarcity of *mast* was one of the causes of the frequent famines that then happened. The Saxon Chronicle, after describing the extraordinary famine and mortality of the year 1116, records particularly the failure of *mast* in that year.

“It may be inferred from Domesday Book, that oak trees were then of no further consequence, than for the food they afforded to swine; for the value of the woods in several counties is ascertained by the number of hogs they would fatten; some were of such extent, as to support two thousand. The survey was taken so accurately, that in some places it is mentioned there is wood sufficient for *one hog*,—*Silva de uno porco*.

“When the woods of a manor are said to have furnished the lord with so many hogs by way of rent, it is to be understood of swine *fatted* with the *mast* and acorns, and implies in proportion to their numbers, that those woods abounded with beech and oak.”—p. 223.

Now it is most certain that, at the present day, *old* woods do mostly consist of oak or beech, elms being confined to hedge-rows.

We have thus given a specimen of the general character of Mr. Savage's notes; which is chiefly that of archæological statistics or forensics. The rest consists of the usual matter of topography. We must do Mr. Savage the justice to say, that his work evinces zeal, research, and judgment. We wish that more attention had been paid to the Celtic antiquities; for, from stone circles on hills (p. 539), noticed but cursorily, we see that British villages were in this district, as elsewhere, seated on hills, and we might have obtained accession of information.

The Life of Thomas Ken, D.D. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; viewed in connection with public events, and the spirit of the times, political and religious, in which he lived. Including some account of the fortunes of Morley Bishop of Winchester, his first patron, and the friend of Isaak Walton, the brother-in-law of Bishop Ken. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A. M.R.S.L. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 310. Murray.

WE welcome with the liveliest satisfaction the appearance of this long promised volume. The name of Bishop Ken is dear from our earliest years, as the author of the Morning and Evening Hymns. There are, however, many other points in his history, although they may be less known, for

which he deserves the estimation of posterity.

“When (observes Mr. Bowles) we consider his character, his station, and his fortunes, it is singular that so little should have been recorded of Bishop Ken. When we turn our attention, more particularly, on the great events of the period, and remark him, equally dignified by the death-bed of one expiring monarch (Charles the Second, at which even Burnet says he spoke like one inspired), or in imprisonment on account of his uncompromising opposition to the mandates of another, both of whom expressed an equal personal regard for him;—when we consider him calm and consistent in prosperity or in prison;—when we see him, on account of his conscientious principles, voluntarily relinquishing a large revenue and baronial palace, reduced to find his only asylum in the mansion of the noble friend of his early days;—when we look on his grave, *not* among the sculptured monuments of the Prelates of his own cathedral, but that of a poor man among the poor, in the open church-yard of a country-town, the nearest consecrated place of Christian rest in his former diocese (Frome in Somersetshire);—whilst all these singular circumstances crowd on our reflections, as we think of the life and death of Bishop Ken, it seems still more extraordinary that there should be only one meagre record of a life so truly Christian, of fortunes so varied, which, to every Christian heart, and to all who reflect on the changes and chances of this mortal course, teach a lesson as important as impressive.”

It will be readily conceived that no writer can be better qualified to give life to this skeleton of Bishop Ken's biography, than our old favourite Mr. Bowles. With a truly poetic pen, he reviews the scenes, connections, and circumstances among which Ken's early career was passed. He takes us to Winchester school, and to Catherine Hill; and, in a chapter which will be read with the most pleasurable interest by all Wykehamists, has interwoven his conjectures of what the college was in the scholarship of Ken, with delightful reminiscences of what he found it in the experience of his own boyhood, and reflections on public schools in general. He introduces us to the musical club at Oxford, of which Anthony à Wood, who was one of its members, has left a long description, and at which “Thomas Ken, of New College, a junior, would sometimes be among them, and *sing his part*.” Mr. Bowles then takes a retrospective view of religious parties in the seventeenth century.

ry, from the opening of the Long Parliament to the death of Cromwell; and having occasion to mention the prescription of the Book of Common Prayer, introduces an account of Isaak Walton's prayer-book, still in the possession of his descendant Dr. Hawes of Salisbury, and rendered invaluable by the MS. family memoranda in the handwriting of the far-celebrated angler. Among these is the first draft of honest Isaak's affectionate epitaph to his wife in Winchester cathedral, of which Mr. Bowles presents us with a lithographic fac-simile. We are next led to witness the triumph of the church party, and their citadel, Oxford, on the Restoration, with which, and a review of the life of Bishop Morley, Ken's first patron, the present volume concludes.

From the pen of Mr. Bowles, we are sure of having two of the neatest and least tedious volumes of biography ever written; and, although in this first volume we are brought no further in the history of Ken than his twenty-third year, in fact his entrance into life, it is to be recollected that the object of our author is to connect that life with the times in which it was past, and during which the suppression and restoration of monarchy, and the attendant ejection and restoration of the Church of England clergy, are among the most prominent events.

Reserving the topic of Bishop Ken's own history to a future occasion, we shall for our present extracts select some of Mr. Bowles's incidental, but not less important, remarks.

To the numerous admirers of Isaak Walton, this work, as the life of his friend and brother-in-law, offers, on those grounds only, considerable attractions. It also contains much to gratify them relative to honest Isaak himself. Illustrated by a beautiful lithographic drawing by Mr. Lane, A.R.A. from a design by Mr. Calcott, R.A. of the parting interview between Morley, and Isaak Walton and his wife Kenna, at Walton's cottage in Staffordshire, we have an imaginary conversation-piece, in which we are made witnesses of the affecting farewell, in a style so faithfully imitative of that employed in the "Contemplative Man's Recreation," that we much regret our space forbids us to extract it.

In the Introduction is a no less successful imitation of the very different

style of Swift's Tale of a Tub; in which some circumstances in the present position of the episcopal church in this kingdom are thus good-humouredly exhibited:

"If I might introduce for a moment the well-known characters in a popular tale, Lord Peter, Jack, and Martin,* I might say that the fate of *Martin* has been rather hard. Many of his family were *burnt* by Lord Peter, for reading a wicked book called 'the BIBLE;' and, when *Jack* got the better for a little while, he turned the children of honest Martin upon the parish, because he said they were fond of Lord Peter's fine cloaths, who *BURNT THEM ALIVE!* It is true Martin tried to make Jack *swallow* the Prayer-book; and Jack, in return, crammed the Covenant down Martin's throat! When Martin got the better, he told Jack that he must give up the places he held so long from the right owners, unless he would say the 'Lord's Prayer,' put on a surplice, and read out of the Prayer-book, which Jack never would do, and has remained somewhat testy ever since.

"If Martin humbly hopes Lord Peter will not *burn* any more of his children, he (Peter) declares, 'Burn them! why, you valet, you *meant* to burn us!' and then he swears a great oath, that nothing can be easier to prove! A newspaper is found, by which it appears that Ridley and Latimer, who perished in the flames, were only served as they *ought* to have *been*, for they '*intended* to do the same by others!'+

"Every body knows that, in the quarrels between the three brothers, Martin at last got the upper hand. With the assistance of Jack, he put Lord Peter *IN THE STOCKS*; and then Martin said to Jack, 'My good brother, you are a sober, industrious workman, as any in the town, and, if you will only go to church‡ *once in a way*, you shall come into the *Corporation*.' Jack said he would never go to church, for he hated organs, surplices, and kneeling! so Peter re-

* "Churches of Rome, Geneva, England."

† "Dr. Lingard. Cranmer did not know that it was intended to burn him, till, being on a raised seat at St. Mary's church in Oxford, in front of Dr. Cole, who preached his funeral sermon, he heard the appalling intimation, and burst into tears. Dr. Cole, to comfort the miserable victim, in his sermon proceeded thus: 'But, least he should carry with him no comfort, he would *diligently labour*, and also he did promise, in the name of all the priests that were present, *immediately after his death*, there should be *dirges* and *masses* in all the churches of Oxford, for the succour of his soul!'—Life of Cranmer, 1556."

‡ Test Act.

mained in the stocks, and Jack never got into the corporation, and both of them declared that Martin had used them very ill; but Martin said to Peter, 'Why, you know how you kicked and cuffed when you were at liberty.' Peter replied, 'Kicked and cuffed! I don't know what you mean! I did nothing but for the good of your soul!' 'Now,' said Martin to Jack, 'I should not so much object to your coming into the corporation, but I am sure, when you were once got in, I should never be LORD-MAYOR any more, and you would turn out me, and my wife and children, to beg our bread, as you did before.' Then Jack said, 'Brother, you may do what you like, for I will come into the corporation in spite of you!'

"It happened that a great Serjeant of Dragoons* came into our town, and seeing Peter in the stocks, said, 'I will take you out; but remember, Peter, if I do, you must not take upon yourself the name of Lord† Peter any more.' Upon which Lord Peter was let out of the stocks; and immediately after he cried, 'I am a Lord, and a Lord I will be called!' And one of Martin's old parsons got up, and said, 'How do you do, my LORD? I hope your LORDSHIP has taken no cold, in sitting so long without refreshment.'‡

"So Peter got out of the stocks, and Jack into the Corporation, by the help of the Serjeant and his Drummer;§ and there, for the present, we will leave them.

"But we must make this remark, that, if Peter had not put a great many things into his Father's Will (Bible) which were not there, and acted so cruelly with the family of Martin, because they would not add or diminish from THE WILL, he would never have been put in the stocks at all, but would have remained in possession of his inheritance, as elder brother. And we may say of Jack, whom we should rather call now *Mr. John*, that he would not have been prevented coming into the Corporation at any time, if he had not turned out his brother Martin's children to starve.

"Now, every one must hope and pray, that, if these brothers cannot entirely agree, they will forget and forgive, and live in peace and charity; but up rides ESQUIRE KING, with a great book under his arm, about a relation, who, he says, is one of 'us,' and this Squire tells the brothers that neither Peter in burning, nor Jack in kicking his brother's children out of their houses, is half so intolerant and oppressive as Martin; thereupon taking out his great book, he produces 'a prayer,' written by a relation of Martin's a hundred and fifty years ago!"

To this Mr. Bowles adds in a note:

"But not only is this unfortunate prayer, according to my Lord King, worthy a Turkish mufti; a literary correspondent of mine has absolutely *proposed* the example of the pious and *tolerant* Mahometan to the imitation of the Druidical and bloody *Christian* priesthood! Godfrey Higgins, the historian of the Druids, who, from his benevolent exertions in the cause of the Lunatic Asylum at York, I imagine, is still

'A sad, good Christian at the heart!'

has put forth a work, called '*Mahomet*,' showing the injustice that great prophet has received from Christian *Giaours*, and the author sets before them a circumstance admirably adapted to teach them *humanity* and toleration. The circumstance is this: A traveller from England was going to kill a *viper*. 'Hold!' says the venerable mufti, 'what are you about?' The same God that made the *viper* made *you*. Surely the desert is wide enough for both.' All will agree this is a very pretty, and, what is more, a very instructive story; and it were only to be wished that the children of the *tolerant* and humane Mohammed had thought of it when, in cold blood, they put to death every man, woman, and child, of the unfortunate Sciotes, and left a whole populous and beautiful island a desert to the *viper*! Such are the lessons of toleration and brotherly love we are to learn! Such reasoners are those who accuse the Clergy of bigotry!"

We must here for the present, conclude, merely remarking, that, besides the embellishments before noticed, the volume contains two portraits of Bishop Ken and Bishop Morley, engraved by Meyer.

Speeches of the Rt. Hon. CHARLES ABBOT (Lord Colchester), communicating Thanks of the House of Commons to Military Commanders, 1807—1816; with a Biographical Memoir and Appendix. Small 8vo. pp. 295. This elegant little volume is printed for *private circulation* only. The first article is the interesting memoir of Lord Colchester, which was printed in our Magazine for May 1829, pp. 463—466; and which was written by a highly-gifted gentleman long attached to his Lordship. The body of the work consists of twenty-two "Thanks to Military Commanders," with their Answers. These speeches of Lord Colchester have been considered "models of just eulogy, appropriate to the person and to the exploit, with a degree of classic terseness and elastity of ornament suitable to the dignity of that House which had directed the national Thanks to be thus communicated." We therefore rejoice exceedingly to see them in a col-

* "A certain Duke."

† "One of Mr. Peel's conditions."

‡ "Bishop of Norwich's late Letter."

§ "Mr. P."

lected form. The "Appendix" contains, in "Extracts from the London Gazettes Extraordinary," the official accounts of the several victories which occasioned the thanks of the House of Commons.

The Rev. EDWARD P. HANNAM'S *Hospital Manual of Prayers for Sick Soldiers* is well adapted to the purpose, and for this obvious reason, that an invalid can do nothing else but take physic and pray, and that he who does not do the latter when he is well, is a fool, and, when sick, an absolute idiot; for what can a man do in any situation without Providence, and when does he most need it?

The Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART'S *Compendium of Modern Geography* abounds with useful information, and is ingeniously arranged.

Mr. BLUNT'S *Veracity of the Five Books of Moses*, deserves the attention of students in theology.

We recommend Dr. HEBERDEN'S *Reflections on the Gospel of St. John* to the general readers of religious books. We remind Dr. H. of Alison's beautiful sermon on the man born blind, in reference to the case stated ch. ix. p. 84. But Dr. H. did not intend his book for a commentary. Nevertheless that first of all the gospels eminently requires such an aid, to appreciate its real divinity and beauty.

We should have paid more attention to Mr. ROBERTS'S *Parallel Miracles, or the Jews and Gipsies*, if it had not abounded with that baneful pseudo-religion, which we deem it a most important public duty to oppose. Mr. Roberts thinks that the gipsies, because they do not sing and whistle (as do birds and bees) and indulge in the follies of mechanics, are better men than the latter. Philosophers, however, know, that vagabonds, even of unquestionable innocence, are only *fruges consumere nati*, lend no

service to their fellow-creatures; dissolve the first ties of society, and impede civilization; whereas soldiers, sailors, and mechanics, though they may be the reverse of puritans, are and must be useful. A gipsy, in a civil view, is only a fox or a polecat. He lives upon the food of others. Setting aside, however, unphilosophical nonsense, Mr. Roberts's work is a curious one; and we would praise the literary part, if it were not for the absurd principles which it advocates.

We wish every success to the *Plan of Education* proposed for the Bristol College.

We are glad to find, from the *Review of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America, by an American*, that the English of the New World do not entertain that antipathy to their relatives in the parent Isles which is commonly supposed.

We warmly recommend Mr. REYNOLDS'S *Scholars' Introduction to Merchants' Accounts*, to commercial persons and schoolmasters. It exhibits important improvements.

Mr. O'DONNELL'S *Address to both Houses of Parliament on the West India Question*, turns upon this point, viz. that the West India Islands cannot be cultivated without the aid of slaves, until by emigration, and improved civilization, free labour would be sufficient. It is shown in the *Letter from Sydney*, that wherever territory far exceeds population, there exists no other means of bringing the former, unless there be convicts or free labourers, into full cultivation. To abolish slavery, and yet have the utmost proceeds from the soil, is the difficulty to be surmounted; and it is no small one, since the author informs us, that in our West India possessions are now 800,000 slaves, and a capital in the land and buildings of a hundred and fifty millions. (p. 84.) He shows us in p. 25, that the negroes have fewer hours of work, and more comforts, than English labourers or Irish paupers.

FINE ARTS.

MR. HAYDON'S EUCLES.

April 4. The subscribers to Mr. Haydon's Picture of Eucles (noticed in p. 250) met in his rooms, Western Exchange, to decide possession, every subscriber having three chances for each share. At the conclusion there were three throws of 28 each; viz. the Duke of Bedford's, Mr. Strutt's, and Mr. N. Smith's. They were thrown for again; when

The Duke of Bedford had.... 25

Mr. Strutt..... 17

Mr. N. Smith, of Dulwich.... 28

The picture was consequently won by Mr. Smith. The Duke of Bedford had five

shares, Mr. Strutt twelve shares, and Mr. Smith one share.—The whole passed off in the most agreeable manner, in the presence of the trustees, J. I. Burn, esq., and J. G. Lockhart, esq., son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott.

We understand that Mr. Haydon means immediately to raffle his picture of Punch, in 50 shares of ten guineas each.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.—A magnificent window painted in enamel, by Mr. T. WILMSHURST, has been recently opened for exhibition. The design is the Tournament of the Field of Cloth of Gold, from an ori-

ginal sketch by Mr. R. T. Bone. The size of the window is 24 feet by 18; and it contains more than 100 figures, including 48 portraits as large as life, among whom are Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; Francis I. and Catherine of Arragon, his queen; Card. Wolsey, Dukes of Suffolk, Buckingham, &c. The colouring is wonderfully brilliant, and the painting is worthy of the scene which it exhibits.

Lieut.-Col. BATTY has selected Gibraltar, as the subject of his second number of *Select Views of the principal Cities in Europe*; a spot endeared to the recollections of Englishmen, as connected with the national glory. In 1704 this important fortress surrendered to the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke, and has ever since remained in our possession, in spite of the united efforts of France and Spain; whose memorable and unsuccessful siege during the American war will probably long remain without a parallel. The vignette title is a view of Gibraltar from the Mediterranean shore.—Plate II. from the Bay side. Plate III. from the Anchorage in front of the Mole. Plate IV. from above Camp Bay. Plate V. from Europe Point. Plate VI. from Catalan Bay. Plates III. and IV. being nearer views, are particularly distinct and interesting; and we hesitate not to say that by studying these six views, with their key plates, the possessor of this beautiful work will form a more accurate idea of this wonderful and far-famed mountain, than he would during a month's residence in the city at its foot.

Mr. LANDSEER has published the third number of his *Characteristic Sketches of Animals*. The first subject is the Rhinoceros, from a fine specimen at Paris, 5 feet high, and 10 feet long. The vignette represents a rhinoceros goading a tiger with his horn, in which way, though naturally inoffensive, he will, when molested, successfully attack his enemies. Plate II. is the Brahminy or Sacred Bull of the Hindoos, now domiciled in our own Zoological Gardens, an establishment which confers honour on our national character. In the description of this interesting animal, it is well observed, "To the classical antiquary and artist, the dewlap of the Brahminy Bull offers an object of much attention and interest, by reason of its sharp and decided outline, and perpendicular creases and folds; wonderfully verifying the correctness of those Greek sculptures in bronze and marble, in medals and statuary, in which are seen representations of Victory sacrificing a bull, of the oxen of Ceres, &c. These representations will be no longer considered by those who have opportunity to examine the Sacred Bull of India, out of drawing, or exaggerated in their fore quarters; although critics of the last century, less fortunate in this respect than the visitors

of the Society's Gardens, have determined them, without hesitation, to be altogether incorrect." Plate III. is a representation of the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, also from the Zoological Gardens, in which are three good specimens. The vignette excellently represents a tame cheetah, just released by his keeper, and crouching, and preparing to spring on a deer.—In Plate IV. the engraver of "Monkeyana" is quite at home. It gives an excellent representation of the Mandril Baboon, from the specimen in Cross's Menagerie, King's Mews. The vignette represents the baboon smoking a pipe, which he has been taught to take from his keeper; he inserts it in his mouth, inhales and exhales the smoke, and looks around him with a degree of self-complacency that is irresistibly comic and amusing. This work is deserving of every encouragement.

We are happy to announce the publication of the fourth number of CONEY's *Foreign Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c.* The first two subjects are an excellent south-west external view of the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omers, and an interior view of the same venerable building, now in ruins. This latter is a most charming print; and the zealous devotees surrounding a preaching friar are admirably grouped. Plate III. is the Church of St. Augustin, at Antwerp; and the groups in the Fish-market are uncommonly well managed. Indeed, the numerous and correct figures add very considerably to the interest of these admirable etchings.—Plate IV. is the Church of St. Wilfred at Abbeville. In this print we own ourselves disappointed. The subject is so remarkably fine, that the view should have been drawn closer, and more directly looking west. If this beautiful church had received equal justice with St. Bertin's Abbey at St. Omer's, in this very number, how much better an idea would a stranger to its beauties have entertained of the original. The View of Abbeville Cathedral, by Capt. Battye, well engraved by E. Blore, has the same fault. We should like to see one showing more of the Cathedral, and less of the houses in the street.

Panorama of the Maine.—Amongst his many other publications for the amusement of tourists, Mr. LEIGH has published a Panorama of the Maine, and the adjacent country; describing the windings of the Maine, from its outlet into the Rhine, to Frankfort. It is drawn from nature by F. W. Delkescamp, and neatly engraved by J. Clark.—Views of Frankfort, Hoechst, and Hockheim, are also given. It forms a most desirable "companion" in this delightful excursion; giving the situation, and short accounts of all the places on the banks of the river, between Mayence and Frankfort, which latter place is minutely described, and is well worthy the attention of travellers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Memoirs of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta, gathered from his Letters and Memoranda. By EDW. JAMES, Preb. of Winchester.

God's Mercy to his Church, portrayed in some important particulars, illustrated in Twenty Sermons. By the Rev. F. G. CROSSMAN, Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth.

Academic Unity; being the substance of a general Dissertation, contained in the "Privileges of the University of Cambridge," translated from the Latin, with additions, and a Preface, giving some account of the Dissenting Colleges in the United Kingdom, and the London University. By Mr. GEO. DYER.

The Satires of Horace, interlinearly translated by Dr. P. A. NUTTALL.

Chemical and Medical Tables. By JOHN HOGG, House Surgeon and Apothecary to the Dispensary of the University of London.

The Elements of Arithmetic. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Professor of Mathematics in the University of London.

Vindication of Dr. Paley's Theory of Morals. By the Rev. L. WAINSWRIGHT, F.S.A.

An Abridgment into English of Bos on the Greek Ellipses. By the Reverend J. SEAGER.

Select Orations of Demosthenes, with English Notes. By E. H. BARKER, Esq.

No. 5, of VALPY's Family Classical Library, containing vol. i. of BELOE's Translation of Herodotus.

Preparing for Publication.

The Fourth and concluding volume of Mr. SURTEES's History of Durham.

The Wycliffite Versions of the Old Testament, now for the first time published from the existing MSS. with a critical History of those Versions, and a Glossary. By the Rev. J. FORSHALL, F.R.S. & S.A. and FRED. MADDEN, Esq. F.S.A.

In monthly volumes, a Series of the most esteemed Divines of the Church of England, with Lives of each Author. By Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. The works of Bishops Sherlock and Barrow will first appear.

A Discourse on the authenticity and divine origin of the Old Testament, with Notes and Illustrations, translated from the French of J. E. Cell  rier. By the Rev. JOHN REYNELL WREFORD.

A Volume of Sermons. By the Rev. Professor LEE.

Vol. I. of the National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century: with Memoirs, by W. JERDAN, Esq. F.S.A.

A New Edition of Dr. URE's Dictionary of Chemistry.

A Second Volume of the British Naturalist.

A New Edition of the Story of Popular Travels in South America.

M. FERRARI, one of the oldest musical professors in London, and preceptor of Marie Antoinette and Madame Catalani, is preparing Memoirs of his Life, and Anecdotes of his Musical Contemporaries.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 2. A paper was read containing a statement of the principal circumstances relating to the united Siamese twins, now exhibiting in London, by George Buckley Bolton, Esq., their medical attendant. The interest excited by this paper was much increased by the youths being present. They seemed highly delighted with the novelty of the scene. They viewed the library with attention, and appeared to take great interest in all that was shown to them. A model in wax of the band which connects the bodies of the twins was exhibited. A letter from the Rev. James Farquharson to Captain Sabine, giving an account of some further observations on the Aurora Borealis, was also read. Members elected—Rev. R. Sheepshanks; Dr. B. J. Burns, Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow; C. B. Wall, Esq. M.P.; and W. Cubitt, Esq.

April 22. A paper was read "On the Quantities of Water afforded by Springs at Different Times of the Year." By J. W. Henwood, F.G.S.; and part of a paper "On the Action and Laws of Elliptic Polarization, as exhibited in the Action of Metals upon Light, by David Brewster, LL.D., F.R.S.L. and E., was also read. The following gentlemen were elected members—the Rev. Robert Willis and Captain John Grosvenor.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

March 25. Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair.

Notice was given that the proposition made at the last meeting, relative to the defining the duties of the respective professors would be withdrawn; it being understood that a measure of a similar nature was about to emanate from the Council. Thos. Everett, esq., who had been elected into the society some time since, was admitted. Dr. Clendenning, and Charles Stewart, esq. were elected Fellows. Dr. Whiting, the Professor of Materia Medica, delivered his introductory lecture upon that science; which was ordered to be printed. Upon the table were a large collection of hardy medicinal and other plants, flowering at this season of the year, with their scientific and

English names attached to them. They were presented by Thomas Gibbs, esq. of Brompton.

April 13. Theodore Gordon, M.D. V.P. in the Chair.

Dr. Clendinning having been admitted a Fellow of the society, and the usual other business transacted, the chairman stated that he was about to institute a ballot for the election of the Professors of Botany and Toxicology. There being but one candidate for the Professorship of Botany, Joseph Houlton, esq. F.L.S. was elected to fill that office. For that of Toxicology, two candidates offered themselves; Dr. Ryan, editor of the London Medical and Surgical Journal, and Dr. Clendinning. The former gentleman was proposed by Dr. Sigmond, (who read a letter from Dr. Gordon Smith, in which the merits of Dr. Ryan were alluded to in very handsome terms;) the latter, who was stated to be a fellow of the college of physicians of London, by Dr. Roe. In consequence, however, of the short time Dr. Clendinning had been eligible, a proposition of adjournment was made, for the purpose of allowing the members of the society time to become more fully acquainted with the circumstance of there being more than one candidate.

The anniversary dinner was celebrated at the Thatched House Tavern on Saturday the 24th of April, Earl Stanhope in the chair.

ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE.

In the new Athenæan Club House (opened on the 8th of February) Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect, was obliged to depart from his original design, by an order from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who, with a view to preserve uniformity, caused him to adopt the elevation of the United Service Club House opposite. Although the two buildings correspond, as far as regards the principles of architecture, they vary in detail: two of the distinguishing characteristics of the Athenæum are the frieze, copied from that of the Parthenon, and beautifully sculptured by Mr. Henning; and the statue of Minerva by Bayly, which is placed over the principal entrance. The spacious hall is entered by two folding-doors, one within the other; the roof is supported by eight Scagliola pillars,—these terminate in an arch, copied from the Temple of the Winds at Athens; on the left of this hall is the dining-room, seventy-two feet long, thirty feet broad, and twenty-five feet high,—this room is capable of affording accommodation for 100 persons. On the opposite side of the hall, and facing Pall-mall, is the morning or newspaper room, and adjoining is a small dining room for parties. The grand staircase fronts the hall, and branches to the right and left; it has a very magnificent appearance; at the top, or landing-place, are three gems of art, viz. Eve at the fountain—Poetry and Painting, an original

group, presented by Mr. Bayly, whose workmanship they are—and the Grecian Archer, presented by Mr. Rennie;—a beautiful statue of Apollo faces the staircase,—this will in time give place to a statue of Demosthenes. A splendid drawing-room, which runs along the east side of Waterloo-place, occupies the principal part of the first floor; it is 101 feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-seven feet high; the roof is supported by twelve Scagliola columns and sixteen pilasters: round the walls, on brackets, are placed finely-executed casts of Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Locke, Johnson, Pope, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Inigo Jones, and others;—this room is chiefly devoted to evening conversation,—no refreshment, save tea and coffee, is allowed. At the south end of the drawing-room is the library; it contains nearly 4,000 volumes, and is daily accumulating by presents from members. Over the fire-place of the library is an empty space, once destined by the committee for the reception of Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture of the King, but which is now positively refused by Sir Thomas's executors: Mr. Phillips, professor of painting to the Academy, it appears, has promised to fill up the empty niche. Proceeding upwards, are the private apartments of the officers of the Club, sleeping-rooms for servants, &c. The furniture of the whole is at once classical and elegant; the carpets are of the utmost beauty, and strength of fabric.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

A plan has lately been proposed for establishing, by shares of 25*l.* each, a cemetery at some short but convenient distance from the metropolis, and the various general details of the design are now submitted to public inspection, at No. 2, Parliament-street. They are the work of Mr. F. Goodwin, an architect of some celebrity, who has conceived the plan of making the cemetery a very magnificent display of architecture. A square of about 42 acres is to be planted with trees and flowering shrubs, and laid out as a garden; this square is to be surrounded by a double cloister, with open arches at the sides, commanding views of the inner and outer spaces of the cemetery. In the garden are to be erected temples and mausolea, which will present fac similes of some of the most celebrated remains of Greek and Roman architecture. The space beneath the cloisters is to be divided into catacombs for private individuals, and the pillars which support the cloisters will furnish space for the erection of tablets and other monuments. The outer space surrounding the cloister is to be disposed somewhat after the manner of the burial ground of Père la Chaise, and to be used for interment and for the erection of monuments. The site of Primrose Hill is considered by the projectors to be most desirable.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 1. Henry Hallam, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

One of the Auditors read their Report; by which it appeared, that the total receipts for the past year had been 1233*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; that 1000*l.* stock had been sold, producing 897*l.*; that the money expended towards the publications of the Society was 1034*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and the repairs of the Society's apartments, &c., had amounted to above 600*l.*

An essay by William Hosking, Esq. F. S. A. on the term Attic, in architecture, was read to the meeting.

Samuel Ward, Esq. of Baston, near Hayes, Kent, exhibited, through the medium of Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F. S. A. the original ancient oil paintings preserved in his house, and noticed in our last Report of the Society's proceedings.

Henry Ellis, Esq. Sec. S. A. communicated, from the Lansdown MSS. a copy of a manuscript tract, entitled, "A brief discoverie of the great purpresture of newe buyldings nere to the Cittie, with the meanes howe to restraine the same, and to diminishe those that are already increased, and to remove many lewde and badd people, who harbour themselves nere to the Cittie, as desirous only of the spoyle thereof." This is a curious declamation, written temp. James I., during which period, it will be remembered, the increase of the metropolis was at once regarded as an evil to be suppressed, and a fountain from which revenue might be extorted for the Exchequer. The article is comprised, as the last, in the fasciculus of *Archæologia* (vol. xxiii. part 1) provided for delivery at the anniversary.

Aug. 23, when the President and various officers were re-elected; and the following Council: Earl of Aberdeen, President; T. Amyot, Esq. Treasurer; J. Britton, Esq.; N. Carlisle, and H. Ellis, Esq. Secretaries; J. Gage, Esq. Director; H. Gurney, H. Hallam, W. R. Hamilton, Esqrs. and the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams Wyn, Vice-Presidents; and J. H. Markland, Esq. from the old Council,—and C. F. Barnwell, Esq. T. C. Croker, Esq. A. Henderson, M. D. F. Madden, Esq. J. H. Merivale, Esq. W. Y. Ottley, Esq. the Bishop of Salisbury, Sir G. T. Staunton, Col. B. C. Stephenson, and Viscount Strangford, from the body of the Society. The number of the members of the Society appears, from the list printed in order to the ballot, to be 777.

P. 256. Mr. Hamper's dissertation on the term Oriel having appeared in the half-volume of *Archæologia* above mentioned, the earliest opportunity is taken to correct the classification of its varieties which was given

in our last month's report. Only six, not seven, were named by Mr. Hamper, as follow: 1, a penthouse; 2, a porch attached to any edifice; 3, a detached gate-house; 4, an upper story; 5, a loft; 6, a gallery for minstrels.

ENGRAVED WOODEN TANKARD.

A singular wooden tankard is now for sale, with Mr. George Drew, a dealer in curiosities at Hertford. It is circular, with a flat bottom and cover, stands eighteen inches high, and holds three pints. The outside is entirely covered with figures and inscriptions engraved in outline, after the manner of carpenters' rules, &c. The date 1610 points out the period of its formation; but the long inscriptions, being wholly religious apothegms, afford no clue to its history. The principal ornaments are two armorial achievements; one, that of the King, with the initials I. R. and underneath, the sentence "He maketh a difference between his servantes and his enemies;" and the other, quarterly, 1 and 4 a fess between two chevrons, 2 and 3 a spread eagle; with two unicorns for supporters, and a demi-unicorn for a crest; and underneath, this inscription:—

"Their names are written in heaven above,
Who have true faith, working by love."

Between these two coats are, on one side, St. George and the dragon, inscribed, "The Lord prosper the armes which fighteth his battle;" and on the other a bird, perhaps intended for an ostrich. These complete the ornaments of the circumference. On the bottom are an elephant, a dragon, a porcupine, and a monster which has been termed a salamander. In the deficiency of information as to the original destination of this curiosity, it has been supposed, from the serious character of its principal inscriptions, to have been a sacramental vessel; from the royal arms, it has also been supposed to have been a present of the King; but the use of royal arms on every occasion was formerly so general, that this does not necessarily follow. If the other achievement were appropriated, the probability of its origin and use being ascertained would be greatly increased.

ETRUSCAN VASES.

On the estate of the Prince of Canino, in the Papal States, a great number of Etruscan vases, of great beauty, have been discovered, which have excited the general admiration of Archæologists. In October, 1828, the excavations were commenced by the Prince and Princess of Canino on a very extended scale. A hundred workmen were employed, and in the space of four months more than two thousand articles were disco-

vered, all of them exquisitely fashioned, and, for the most part, adorned with paintings, which have drawn forth the warmest expressions of admiration from the first artists of the day. Thorwaldsen, the celebrated sculptor, was quite lost in wonder at the sight of these treasures of art: Cammuccini, and his brethren of the easel, pronounced the paintings, with which they are all more or less embellished, *capi d'opera*: Dr. Nott, our countryman, formerly sub-preceptor to the lamented Princess Charlotte, who, from a residence of many years in Italy, is become a *cognoscente* of the first order, considered one vase in particular, called the "Cup of Hercules," as a matchless production, and beyond all price. The most eminent antiquaries were deputed by the Archæological Society to inspect these treasures on the part of the government, who regard their removal to other shores with a jealous eye. It is agreed on all sides, that no discovery, since Pompeii and Herculaneum were disclosed to the view of us moderns, has caused such a sensation. Superior in every respect to those at Naples, they have the additional interest of being enriched with inscriptions, which are to be seen on a great number of them, chiefly in the Greek character. Scenes from the Theban war, and the Iliad and Odyssey, are very common, and the names of the gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, are generally inscribed. These vases are ascribed to an age anterior to the foundation of Rome, not long after the Trojan war, the actions of which are here represented, varying in many particulars from Homer's account of them. They are all supposed to

have been found on the site of Vitulonia, a city, according to Pliny, destroyed before the foundation of Rome.

ANCIENT TOMBS OF ETRURIA.

March 4. During the excavations of the Campo Scala, conducted by Campanari and Fossati, the proprietors of the spot, there was discovered the tomb of a wrestler or pancratiast, who had gained a prize in some games. He is characterized by the disk of iron; the arms, of bronze, were placed near him; these consist of a vast clypeus, the greaves, and the hilt of the sword. The most beautiful tripod, the *prefericoli*, and the crater of bronze, are the prizes which he gained. Near the tripod was one of those large painted vases, which bear the well-known inscription, and Minerva, who has here for ensign a siren playing on the double flute. Two little images of Iole and Hercules stood on the other side. This tomb had three chambers: most of the things found were in that on the left hand; there were some articles in the two others, but of less value, if we except a gold ring, with a lion engraved on it—a symbol very suitable to the deceased—and part of a gold necklace.—A third tomb strikes the eye at first sight, by a certain novelty in the design, and the ornaments shew that an Egyptian chose to be buried in Etruria in the Egyptian fashion; in fact, no vase records a Greek or Roman rite. Two little marble statues of Isis and Osiris, many vases with animals, twelve gold clasps, a very singular gold ring, and a broken spherical paste vase with hieroglyphics, were also discovered.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ADVENTURER'S WISH.

OH! would that I could feel again
As I have felt of old,
Ere I had cross'd the treach'rous main,
Or ere my pulse grew cold!
Alas! that I could then have felt
As I feel even now!
My hands had not been stain'd with guilt,
Nor furrow'd thus my brow!
Oh! would that all were now the same
As once it was, before
I e'er had heard the trump of Fame,
Or left my native shore!
Oh! would I were once more the boy,
The careless boy again,
That dreamt the world was full of joy,
Nor thought of grief or pain!
Yet have I gain'd a glorious name,
And store of precious gold,—
All, all! I'd give to be the same
Glad boy I was of old!

GENT. MAG. April, 1830.

Those days, alas! have fled for aye,
With wishes vain I burn—
The sun of Hope withdraws his ray,
Ah! never to return.
For there is not in boundless wealth,
Nor in the breath of Fame,
A recompense for wasted health,
A weak and care-worn frame:—
But could they make the body whole,
And ease each torturing smart,—
They have no med'cine for the soul,—
None for the breaking heart!
Then, would that all were now again,
As once it was of yore!
I would not sigh to cross the main,
Or seek the shining ore!
No more I'd join the deadly strife,
With human blood besprent,
But keep, for all the ills of life,
That sovereign balm, Content!

J. V

ON THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

*At Night, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.**
(From the "Life of Bishop Ken," by the
Rev. W. L. BOWLES.)

THE Castle-clock had toll'd midnight,—
With mattock and with spade,
And silent, by the torches' light,
His corse in earth we laid.
The coffin bore his name, that those
Of other years might know,
When Earth its secret should disclose,
Whose bones were laid below.
"PEACE TO THE DEAD" no children sung,
Slow pacing up the nave;
No prayers were read, no knell was rung,
As deep we dug his grave.
We only heard the winter's wind,
In many a sullen gust,
As, o'er the open grave inclin'd,
We murmur'd, "Dust to dust!"
A moon-beam, from the arches' height
Stream'd, as we plac'd the stone;
The long aisles started into light,
And all the windows shone.
We thought we saw the banners then,
That shook along the walls,
While the sad shades of mailed men
Were gazing from the stalls.
And buried Kings, a spectre train,
Seem'd in the dusk to glide,
As fitful, through the pillar'd fane,
Faint MISERERES died.
'Tis gone! again, on tombs defac'd,†
Sits darkness more profound,
And only, by the torch, we trac'd
Our shadows on the ground.
And now the chilly, freezing air,
Without, blew long and loud;
Upon our knees we breath'd one pray'r‡
Where HE—slept in his shroud.
We laid the broken marble floor—
No name, no trace appears—
And when we clos'd the sounding door
We thought of him with tears.

* As this composition might appear, in some turns of expression, to resemble a celebrated military funeral dirge (the death of Sir John Moore), I can only say, it was written soon after the account of the late disinterment of Charles. The metre and phrase is the same as some lines published twenty years ago:

"O'er my poor Anna's lonely grave
No dirge shall sound, no bell shall ring."
"Spirit of Discovery."

† Every thing in the chapel was defaced.

‡ The service by the prayer-book was forbidden.

DEATH'S DEEDS.

THY path, oh Death! with fear I trace,
And mark thy deeds from place to place
With melancholy mind!
Thou meagre, ghastly, shapeless thing,
How many ways thou hast to bring
Distress upon mankind!
How oft, o'er youth and beauty dead,
The drooping mother bends her head,
With many a briny tear;
Waters her child's cold, helpless clay,
Then sinks herself, a ling'ring prey
To Grief, and wan Despair!
Yon little, wretched, helpless band
Around their widow'd mother stand,
And cry in vain for bread:
Alas! their guide, their father, friend,
On whom alone they did depend,
Lies number'd with the dead!
As some fair rose, the garden's pride,
When pluck'd in haste, and thrown aside,
Lies wither'd in its bloom,
The maid adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
Ingenuous mind, and lovely face,
Is snatch'd into the tomb!
The wife belov'd, the mother dear,
Is laid on the untimely bier:
The husband raves in vain,
While, weeping o'er their mother dead,
Her blooming offspring hang the head,
Like flow'rets drench'd in rain!
The bashful virgin's half-check'd sigh,
Her downcast look and tearful eye,
The much-lov'd youth deplore;
The grief she feels dares not impart,
But, cherish'd in her aching heart,
It rankles at the core!
But now what terror shakes my hand?
The pen, oh Death! I scarce command,
To tell thy horrid ways,
When, shunning day's refulgent light,
And hid beneath the gloom of night,
The prowling murd'rer strays!
With heart and hand prepar'd for blood,
Like some fell tiger from the wood,
He darts upon his prey;
And, while his hapless victim's life
Yet reeks upon the guilty knife,
Unseen he glides away!
The law, oh Death! is fix'd by Fate,
That all mankind must, soon or late,
Be subject to thy sway;
But put not on that frightful mien,
And come not thus unheard, unseen,
To steal our lives away!
Great Power Supreme! who reign'st above,
Eternal source of boundless love,
Stretch forth thy mighty hand!
Protect us from the midnight foe,
And from such scenes of guilt and woe
Preserve the British Land!
Godmin.

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MAGPIE.

A TALE.

*(Founded partly on fact.)**By the Rev. RICHARD PEARSON, M. A.*

WHERE Lincoln's fens extended lay,
And noxious vapours rose,
Ere art bade there gay meads display
For flocks a rich repose,

A Pastor's aged widow dwelt,
Oppress'd with cares and fears;
For all the gather'd ills she felt,
Of scanty means and years.

Her only earthly prop, her child,
A daughter good and fair;
Whose tenderness full oft beguil'd
Her feeble mother's care:—

So hangs the blooming apple-tree,
Over some castle wall;
Which gracing Age's majesty,
Stays, too, the ruin's fall.

But oh! what agony o'ercame
MATILDA's gentle breast,
When fast-consuming fever's flame
Her mother's frame possess'd!

Where Learning's sacred tow'rs abound,
On CAM's distinguish'd shore,
Liv'd one, though youthful, yet renown'd,
In Æsculapian lore.

To him for aid MATILDA turn'd,
Nor sought his aid in vain;
No more the wasting fever burn'd,
And health return'd again.

But difficult the cure and slow,
Requiring time and skill,
And how her gratitude to show,
Perplex'd the patient still.

For to repay her kind friend's care,
Her means were too confin'd;
Yet child and parent anxious were,
To prove their grateful mind.

In wicker cage, poor *Mag* was heard;
Of this MATILDA thought,
And heav'd a sigh—for oh! the bird,
Her father's gift, was taught

By her, full many a word to feign,
That waken'd Mem'ry's pow'rs,
To all the envied joys which reign,
O'er Childhood's happy hours.

The dear Physician came once more,
And now from *Mag* to part;
The treasur'd offering she bore,
With ill-dissembled art.

The youth perceiv'd the rising sigh,
The inward conflict guess'd,
And thus the fair, with tearful eye
And swelling heart, address'd.

“MATILDA! on the filial cheek
Returning smiles to see,
And comfort cheer the widow weak,
I seek no richer fee.

“Yet could I thy sweet care supply,
The feather'd gift I'd take,
And watch it with the fondest eye,
For its lov'd donor's sake:

“But could her heart divide its love,
MATILDA still might be
The guardian of her bird, and prove
A skilful leech to me.

“For Med'cine's art in vain would heal
The wounds that I endure,
The pains MATILDA makes me feel,
Her hand alone can cure.”

Looks spoke th' emotions of the heart,
Beyond all language faint—
None but a WILKIE's peerless art,
The touching scene could paint.

IMPROMPTU

*On the re-appearance of Miss Stephens at
Drury Lane Theatre, on Tuesday the 13th
April. By Sir LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.*

THOUGH reason yields an ever-radiant
place
To those all-splendid in *bravura* grace,
Thine is the triumph of the Doric reed;
Simplicity no Science can exceed.
Artless thyself, thou dost all Art transcend,
While Taste and Nature hail thee as their
friend!

LINES,

*Suggested by a Person remarking, He “should
like to be a Poet.”*

OH, envy not the Poet's lot,
For he hath fears that few can know;
His laurels are too soon forgot—
Yea, long before his lasting woe.
The scorn of Pride, the cold one's scoff,
Are his inheritance on earth;
All, all his flowers are broken off
The moment they are budding forth!
He hath indeed some hours of bliss,
But they are few and scarce his own;
For every tranquil stream of peace
Is ruffled by some heart of stone!
Shrewsbury. H. P.

*The Rev. EDWARD LEWTON, A.M. Classical
Professor at Haylebury College, died
Feb. 21, 1830, aged 60. (See p. 281.)*

EPITAPH.

HERE Lewton lies, whose birth fond
Muses hail'd, [vail'd.
And Learning's love throughout his life pre-
The truth that here he follow'd by its rays,
Now breaks upon him in perfection's blaze:
To all the claims of human-nature kind
And condescending his exalted mind:
The generous patron, and the friend sincere:
All that knew Lewton will his name revere.
I. U.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 22.*

The *Lord Chancellor* brought forward his proposed alterations in the proceedings of the COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY. The object in view he said was to assimilate the practice of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; to simplify the practice of special pleading, and to regulate the proportions of business within these courts, so as to afford relief to the Court of King's Bench, which was now overwhelmed with business, by throwing part of it into the Court of Exchequer, the latter being erected into a Court of Common Law, distinct from an Equity Court. An additional Judge in each Court would also be appointed for the dispatch of business, which was to be effected by the doing away with the Welch judicial offices. His Lordship next adverted to the state of the law in Scotland, and mentioned the intention of introducing into that country the trial by jury in all cases; and alluded to the commissions appointed to examine into the laws affecting real property in this country, and also to the commission of enquiry into the ecclesiastical law; neither of which had yet made a report. He then proceeded to consider the state of business in the Court of Chancery, and proposed the appointment of an additional judge to clear off the arrear of business, whose office would terminate when that was effected. With respect to Bankruptcy business, the noble and learned Lord proposed some regulations; among others to make country commissions embrace about the same number of commissioners as London commissions. Having stated all his views upon these important questions, he concluded by asking for leave to bring in a bill for further facilitating the administration of justice in the superior courts of law. — The bill was then read a first time.

March 23. The *Marquis of Clanricarde* brought forward a motion censuring the Government of this country for preventing the Portuguese refugees, who were ordered to leave England, from landing at Terceira. His Lordship said it was a breach of our vaunted neutrality, committed in favor of the usurper, Don Miguel. — The *Earl of Aberdeen* opposed the motion, as casting an undeserved censure upon the Government. — *Lord Holland* contended that the attack on the expedition was a violation of the law of nations. — The *Duke of Wellington* justified the conduct of Government. Don Pedro, he said, possessed no portion of the territories of Portugal since the separation of the two Crowns. — The *Lord Chancellor* spoke at some

length in defence of the Government. — Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared, Contents, 30; Not Contents, 125.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 25.*

Mr. *P. Thompson* moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present state of taxation, and the best mode of collecting taxes with the least possible inconvenience to the people. — The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion, and after considerable discussion it was negatived by a majority of 147 to 78.

March 26. On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the Four per Cent. Annuities Bill. The right hon. gent. said, that it was a matter of congratulation that the time had arrived when Government could relieve the public from a further burden of about two millions. He proposed to reduce the interest upon the stock in question from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the situation of the country being such as to warrant the proposition. The terms which he proposed to give to the holders of the 4 per cents. were, to give them 100 stock of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. which were at about $99\frac{1}{2}$. He also proposed to give an assurance that no further reduction should be made for ten years. The proposed reduction would be a saving to the country to the amount of 778,000*l.* After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, on the proposition for voting 174,584*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for the expenses of the superannuation of civil officers in the naval service, Sir *H. Heron* objected to the retired pensions of Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, both of whom had retired with allowances of 500*l.* and 400*l.* a year; the one as a commissioner of the victualling board, and the other as a commissioner of the navy board, their period of service being only three years. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that the vote be reduced by 900*l.* — The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* assured the House, that in deciding upon the claims of these gentlemen, the Treasury had acted upon an old and established rule, without the least reference to the birth or connexions of the parties. — Mr. *Hobhouse* said, that it was impossible to defend these appointments. — Mr. *Peel* said, the compensation made was only what was usual on such occasions. — The Committee then divided, when the numbers were — for Sir *R. Heron's* amendment, 139; against it, 121.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 29.*

Lord King moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the existing regulations, or indeed of any regulations, in the foreign corn trade. His Lordship brought forward, in a condensed form, all the arguments of political economists in favour of an open corn trade.—The *Earl of Malmesbury*, by authentic returns of enormous imports within the last two years, showed that the British agriculturists had no monopoly of the home market, while the clamour was raised against them by men who in the exercise of corporate privileges, and in severe rules for the regulation of the several trades to which they belonged, proved themselves animated by the most selfish and exclusive spirit of monopoly.—The *Earls of Roseberry* and *Carnarvon* supported the resolutions; and the *Duke of Wellington* pointed out the danger that if this country once threw itself in dependence upon other states for bread, the states from which its supplies were to be drawn might impose upon corn what taxes they pleased—thus in fact rendering Great Britain tributary for subsistence. The resolutions were negatived without a division.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and many items in the navy estimates were discussed, but no division took place.—Mr. *Perceval*, after stating that this year there would be a net saving of 33,649*l.*, moved, “That a sum not exceeding 85,025*l.* be granted to defray the salaries of the Master, Lieut.-General, and other officers of the Ordnance.”—Sir *James Graham*, after entering into a lengthened statement, the object of which was to prove that the office was perfectly unnecessary, moved, that the vote be reduced by 1200*l.*, the amount of the salary of the Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Mr. *S. Perceval* contended that it appeared quite clear, from the evidence of the noble Duke at the head of his Majesty’s Government, that the office was one which could not be abolished without great inconvenience.—After considerable discussion, in which *Lord John Russell*, Mr. *Liddell*, *Lord Howick*, *Lord Althorp*, Mr. *Maberley*, *Lord Morpeth*, and Mr. *C. Grant* supported, and *General Gordon*, the *Earl of Uxbridge*, Sir *H. Hardinge*, *Lord E. Somerset*, Mr. *Peel*, and Mr. *W. Wynne* spoke against the amendment, the Committee divided, when there were—For the amendment, 124; against it, 200.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 30.*

The *Earl of Aberdeen* laid on the table, by command of his Majesty, the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and Austria.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to give instructions to his consuls in South

America to furnish returns of the gold and silver sent from that country.—The *Earl of Malmesbury* said, that the Consuls ought to furnish very valuable information, for they cost the country a large sum of money annually. The amount of the expense incurred in 1828, on this head, was not less than 97,000*l.*—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 1.*

The greater part of the evening was consumed in examining witnesses on the Bill for divorcing Edward Lord Ellenborough from his present wife, on account of adultery with Prince Swartzenberg, and to enable him to marry him again. The Bill was reported, and the evidence was ordered to be printed.

The *Solicitor-General* brought in a Bill for continuing and amending the laws relative to INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The *Lord Advocate* had leave given to bring in a Bill for uniting the benefits of JURY TRIAL in civil causes with the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Session, and for making certain other alterations and reductions in the judicial establishments of Scotland.

Mr. *Secretary Peel* brought forward his important motion for consolidating the LAWS relating to FORGERY. There were, he said, at present sixty-one Acts relating to the crime of forgery where death was inflicted.—The Bill would contain not more than four clauses, which at once would point out those cases where death should be inflicted. He avowed himself an advocate for the gradual mitigation of the punishment of death in cases of forgery. The criminal code of this country was more severe than that of any other country. He would continue the punishment of death in case of forgery connected with negotiable transactions, public documents, and wills. Also for false entries in the public stocks, forged transfers, promissory notes, Bank of England notes, and indeed all notes that could be turned into cash. He proposed to remit the punishment of death in cases of forged receipts for money or goods; for uttering forged stamps; for fabricating the material for bank paper, and also in case of deeds, bonds, &c. In adopting this course, he believed he was following closely the plan of the code Napoleon. He should also make the passing of foreign bills of exchange, with the forged name of a British merchant, a capital punishment; and also the falsifying in this country wills made on the Continent by British subjects. The right hon. gent. having obtained leave, the bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be committed on the 26th April.

The four per cent. reduction bill was read a second time.

April 2. Mr. *Sykes* brought before the House the petition of the ship-owners of Hull, pray-

ing for an enquiry into their situation. They stated that they were unable to compete with other countries, in consequence of the pressure of taxation. They also complained of the reciprocity laws; and prayed the imposition of a property tax.—Mr. *Herries* observed, that there had been an increase of 200,000 tons in the British ships in the last four years, and there was a similar increase in the number of persons employed. He could assure the House that Government had that subject under consideration, and would not be inattentive to the shipping interests.

The Four per Cents. bill was read the second time.

April 5. Mr. *R. Grant* brought forward a motion for the EMANCIPATION of the JEWS, and, in the course of a long and able speech, entered into a narrative of the history of the Jews in this country, observing that it was melancholy to reflect, that the brightest pages of our history—those on which every Englishman loved to dwell with pride and satisfaction—were stained with the most revolting cruelties, practised on this devoted race. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the civil disabilities affecting British-born subjects professing the Jewish religion. Sir *R. Inglis* opposed the motion. He observed that the admission of Jews to civil power was inconsistent with the Christianity of the constitution. The Roman Catholic was a member of the great body of Christians; but in admitting the Jew, they would admit one who declared the Saviour an impostor; and yet, after he had come to the table with his hat on to be sworn, would be allowed to legislate for the religion of him to whom he applied that contemptuous appellation.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that if they were at once to open the doors to every man, of whatsoever religious denomination—whether he were a Jew or a Turk, or a follower of some less known sect—the public confidence in Parliament would be shaken, and people would be led to believe that the legislature was indifferent to the interests of religion. No man could say that there was any urgent necessity for taking the proposed step, and he should oppose the measure.—Mr. *Macauley*, Sir *J. Macintosh*, Dr. *Lushington*, Lord *Morpeth*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Batley*, Mr. *Perceval*, and the *Solicitor-General*. When the house divided, the numbers were—For the motion, 114, against it 97.

April 6. LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S DIVORCE BILL, after some opposition from Mr. *Hume*, Dr. *Phillimore*, and the *Marq. of Blandford*, was read the third time and passed.

Lord *Nugent* moved for, and obtained

leave to bring in a bill for regulating and altering the mode of PAYING LABOURERS' WAGES. The object of this bill was to give to the magistrates the power to grapple at once with the "rounding system," as it is called, or the system of paying the wages of labourers out of the poor-rates, and to enable the parish poor to do without it. He proposed to make it legal for two-thirds of the inhabitants of every parish to bind the remainder as to the rate of payment to be agreed to. The bill was brought up and read the first time.

April 7. Mr. *Dawson* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. cap. 62, respecting the MALT DUTIES. The great object of the new measure was to protect the honest dealer, and place the trade on a fair footing. The most material alterations were, to do away with the malt-book—that, namely, in which the quantity of barley, malt, &c. was entered, and how long they remained on the premises; to shorten the period for sprinkling from twelve to eight days; and to abolish the certificate system. The motion was agreed to.

The Four per Cent. Annuity Bill was read the third time.

In answer to a question by Mr. *Hume*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the Post office laws were in a course of consolidation.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House resolved itself into a committee on the STAMP DUTIES Acts.—The right hon. gent. then moved a resolution repealing all the existing Stamp Acts, and enacting in their stead the duties contained in a schedule which he handed to the chairman.—The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House resolved itself into a committee on the TOBACCO DUTIES. In the committee the right hon. gent. proposed to repeal the Acts prohibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland, and to enact in their stead a resolution permitting the growth of tobacco in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and rendering it liable to certain duties.—After some conversation between Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *P. Thomson*, Mr. *Rice*, and other members, the resolution was agreed to.

April 8. Mr. *Calcraft* moved for leave to bring in a bill for throwing open the BEER TRADE. The bill provided that any person in London might, on going to the clerk of the excise office, obtain a license to retail beer, on the payment of two guineas, and that those resident in the country, on application to the collector or supervisor of the town, should also be entitled to a licence, on payment of the like sum.—Mr. *Barclay* only wished to take the opportunity of pointing out the necessity of some measure

being adopted to compensate those persons who had houses of their own, or what were termed free houses, and of publicans in the country.—Mr. *N. Calvert* said, that the bill would prove more destructive to property on a large scale, and more diffusive of ruin to persons not so wealthy, than any measure which the house had ever adopted.—*Sir*

J. Sebright maintained that the existing system of licensing was an intolerable tax upon the community. He highly approved of the objects of the bill.—The motion was then put and carried.

The two Houses adjourned for the Easter holidays, to Monday the 26th April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb. 12. The *Scarborough Museum* was opened for the purpose of Lectures, when one on Astronomy was delivered by Mr. Cole, who announced another on architecture in general, with a particular reference to the ancient existing remains, as well as the modern erections of Scarborough.

The *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway* has commenced by the laying of the first stone of the intended bridge from Wetheral to Corby, across the river Eden, near to Corby Castle. The edifice when completed will be a most stupendous piece of workmanship. It will consist of five arches; and the viaduct or carriage road will be no less than 95 feet above the bed of the Eden. About a fifth part of the quantity of stone used in Waterloo Bridge, will be required for this.

April 3. At Kingston Assizes, Lieut. R. W. Lambrecht, the principal in a duel fought in Battersea fields; F. Cox, his second; and H. Bigley, second of the deceased; were tried for the murder of Mr. O. Clayton, the unfortunate victim of this rencontre. The Judge, in summing up, declared all the parties to be guilty of murder.—The Jury inquired of his lordship whether they could find a verdict of guilty of any other crime than murder? Mr. Justice Bayley replied in the negative, as there was no circumstance in the case which rendered it possible that the offence could be reduced to manslaughter.—The Jury, after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict of Not Guilty with respect to all the prisoners. Mr. Justice Bayley said, he hoped that when persons were called out to act in the character of seconds, they would feel it their bounden duty to do every thing in their power to prevent a conflict.—Since this unfortunate affair, Lambrecht has been wandering about the streets, as an outcast from society, in the utmost state of destitution.

April 22. At Warminster, the foundation stones of two buildings, a new church, and a new town-hall, were laid this day, with great ceremony. The church is intended principally for the accommodation of the poor. It will hold 760 persons. Four-fifths of the interior, including the largest and best portion of the area, are reserved in free

sittings for ever. The necessary funds have been supplied, partly by a grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by a very liberal voluntary subscription. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Marquis of Bath, Sir J. D. Astley, M. P. W. Temple, Esq. and the Rev. J. M. Rogers, are among the principal contributors. The style of the building is Gothic, with a tower. The town-hall is to be erected (after a design of Mr. Blore's) in that style of civic and domestic architecture which prevailed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. and of which Longleat House is a noble specimen. It will contain spacious courts for the administration of justice at the quarter sessions for the county, with convenient apartments for all the officers of the law.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The *St. Katharine's Dock Company* have, at a great expense, appropriated a spacious wharf, possessing about 170 feet river frontage, adjoining the dock entrance, to the purposes of steam vessels. When the tide is down, the passengers embark from an intermediate platform constructed in the front of the wharf, which platform is 160 feet in length and 14 feet wide, communicating with the wharf by two handsome and commodious stairs, protected by iron railings, and to which it is intended to fix four drop stages, which, by means of machinery, communicate with the deck of the vessel, according to the state of the tide. In the centre of the wharf a strong drop-bridge of 40 feet in length, and 9 feet wide, has been erected, the drop being suspended by chains and iron plates, worked by machinery, by which, and with the greatest facility, the bridge may be lowered or raised to suit the deck of the vessel according to the state of the tide. The bridge is intended to be used principally for the landing or shipping of carriages, horses, cattle, &c. without the use of cranes; and whenever the intermediate platform, from the state of the tide, cannot be resorted to, the bridge, with the addition of accommodation-ladders, will be employed for the convenient landing or embarking of passengers. Two brick buildings are erecting at each end of the wharf, which will afford separate places of deposit for bag-

gage, &c. landed from steam vessels arriving foreign, as distinguished from baggage, &c. landed from river or coasting boats; and convenient waiting-rooms, with offices, &c. will be prepared for the use of passengers frequenting the wharf, the platforms of which will be well lighted with gas for the safety of passengers arriving after dark.

The *Deptford* Dock-yard establishment is nearly broken up. Most of the artisans and petty officers have been discharged or superannuated, with the exception of about 150, who have been drafted into the other dock-yards. The extensive range of buildings forming the left side of the yard are now occupied by a strong body of marines. Deptford is, however, to be the rendezvous for the royal yachts, and will still be used as a receiving and store-yard for the navy. This dock was one of the earliest established in England, and is the scene of many remarkable events. It was formed by Henry VIII. at the commencement of his reign, who erected a storehouse for the royal navy. In 1515 Sir Thomas Spert, commander of the great ship *Henry Grace Dieu*, here founded the patriotic and benevolent Trinity Society. Queen Elizabeth, in 1581, visited Drake at Deptford, after his return from his first voyage round the world, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1698 Peter the Great of Russia worked in the dock-yard as a shipwright. It consists of two wet docks, one two acres in extent, the other one and a half; with all the requisite out-buildings and storehouses for a great naval arsenal. Vessels of minor class, as small frigates, sloops of war, and bomb-ships, have been constructed here, though many stately vessels have issued from its slips, amongst which are the *Windsor-castle* and *Neptune*, of 90 guns each; the *Bombay*, 74; and the *Queen Charlotte*, 110. These alterations and removals which we have stated have already caused a material depression in trade along the banks of the river.

April 14.—Twelve young men of the Jewish persuasion renounced the doctrines of their forefathers, and were baptized at St. James's church. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, after the rector had gone through the morning service to the second lesson. Amongst those who stood as godfathers for the young men, were, Henry Drummond, esq. and Simeon, esq., of Cambridge. The Bishop had previously examined the candidates himself, and found them sufficiently instructed in the principles of the Christian religion.

April 19.—A fire broke out at Mr. Grant's, baker, 84, Fetter-lane, Holborn, destroying that and the houses on each side. The three houses being occupied by lodgers, the greatest alarm was felt for the inmates,

who were principally saved by the exertions of the police-men, who promptly procured ladders, and relieved them from their hazardous situation; but notwithstanding all their exertions, four women and a boy perished in the flames; and another person who was severely burnt has since died in the infirmary.

April 20.—In the Court of King's Bench, an important case was decided, as respects the property of Mr. Grindall, an elderly gentleman, whose forcible detention by his nephews, in 1827, under the plea of insanity, excited some notoriety at the time. In consequence of the ill usage he had received on that occasion, he determined on disinheriting his nephews, and his whole property, (with a trifling exception) consisting of about 200,000*l.*, was left by will to Capt. Sturt, R.N. of Kensington, where the old gentleman had latterly resided, and who had in consequence assumed the name of Grindall. This was an action of ejectment brought by the nephew C. E. Grindall, to try the right of Capt. Sturt to certain premises, under the plea that his uncle was insane, and at the time incapable of making a will. The trial lasted two days, and the jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendant.

April 22.—The fifty-sixth anniversary of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, Mr. Justice Gaselee in the chair. About 150 gentlemen sat down to a very excellent dinner. Amongst the company were Sir G. Staunton, Sir John Sewell, Colonel Clitheroe, T. Curtis, esq. Bank director, Mr. Ald. Atkins, &c. The most interesting circumstance of the evening was the exhibition in the room of a number of persons, men, women, and children, who had been rescued, since last meeting, from watery graves. After their procession round the room, Mr. Justice Gaselee, with suitable addresses, presented several medallions to different individuals who had successfully exerted themselves, and even risked their own lives, for the preservation of their fellow-creatures. The amount of the evening's subscription was stated to be about 650*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 12. The subject of the Easter melodrama was Cooper's novel of *The Pioneers*, illustrative of the struggles of the Settlers to expel the Indian tribes. The scenery was beautiful and picturesque.

DRURY LANE.

April 12. The Easter pageant was *The Dragon's Gift; or, the Scarf of Flight and the Mirror of Light*. The incidents are supposed to take place in China, a region fertile in materials for spectacle.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 20. Anne Earle, of Holton-park, co. Oxford, widow of Timothy Hare Earle, esq. to take and use the surname of Biscoe.

March 26. Sir Henry Rich. Bedingfeld, Bart. to take and use the surname of Paston before that of Bedingfeld, and bear the arms of Paston quarterly, in the second quarter, with his own family arms.

April 7. The Duke of Gordon to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; Visc. Clive to be Lord Lieut. of the county of Montgomery; and John Gurdon, of As-sington, esq. to be Sheriff of Suffolk.

April 10. The Duke of Wellington, the the Hon. H. Goulburn, Lord Granville C.H. Somerset, Lord Eliot, Geo. Bankes, esq. and Edm. Alex. M'Naghten, esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

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Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Corfe Castle—Geo. Bankes, esq. re-elect.

Cork—Dan. Callaghan, esq. *vice* G. Callaghan.

Dorchester—Henry Charles Sturt, esq. *vice* Cooper.

Hythe—John Loch, esq. *vice* Farquhar.

East Looe—Henry Hope, esq.

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ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Bethell, to be Bp. of Exeter.

Rev. Dr. Barrow, Archd. of Notts.

Rev. J. S. Cocks, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. Dr. Hawes, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. J. Wilson, Chancellor of Leighlin.

Rev. T. Brereton, Steeple Morden V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. J. E. Commings, N. Shoebury V. Essex.

Rev. G. Dixon, Cold Kirkby and Kirkdale P.C. co. York.

Rev. H. B. Domville, Pencombe V. Heref.

Rev. E. H. B. Estcourt, Great Wolford V. co. Warwick.

Rev. C. W. Eyre, Babworth R. Notts.

Rev. P. Felix, Easton Neston with Huln-cote V. co. Northampton.

Rev. P. Fairburn, Church of N. Ronaldshay, Presbytery of North Isles.

Rev. W. Firth, Letcomb Bassett R. Berks.

Rev. C. Goring, Twineham R. Sussex.

Rev. W. H. Greene, Steppingley R. co. Beds.

Rev. J. C. Hall, Offham R. Kent.

Rev. C. Henley, Rendlesham R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Holloway, Stanford Dingley R. Berks.

Rev. A. Irvine, St. Margaret's V. Leicester.

Rev. H. Jenkins, Stanway R. Essex.

Rev. J. F. Jones, Gwernesney R. Monm.

Rev. P. C. Law, Northrepps R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Mason, Bramfield V. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Moule, Box V. Wilts.

Rev. J. D. Ness, Morthoe V. Devon.

Rev. C. Reynolds, Brandon Parva R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Rose, Brington R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Rowlandson, Mansergh P. C. co. Westmoreland.

Rev. R. Sherson, Yaverland R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. M. R. Southwell, St. Stephens V. Herts.

Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, Little Melton V. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Walford, Dallinghoe R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Atkinson, Chap. to Earl Mexborough.

Rev. W. Cooper, Chap. in ordinary to the King.

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B I R T H S.

Dec. 14, 1829. At Bombay, the lady of the Hon. Sir W. Seymour, a son and heir.

March 16. In Whitehall-place, the lady of Sir Chas. Wetherell, M. P. a son and heir.—18. At Nash Court, Dorset, the wife of John Hussey, esq. a dau.—21. Lady Antrobus, a son.—25. At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Paslow, Royal Engineers, a son.—26. At Thursford-hall, Norfolk, the Lady Cath. Boileau, a son.—27. In Portland-place, the wife of J. Wigram, esq. a dau.—28. At her father's, in Devonshire-place, the wife of Major Dashwood, a son.—31. At Hithe-house, Oxon, the Lady Louisa Slater, a son and heir.—At Martyr Worthy, the lady of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. a dau.

April 3. At Jersey, the lady of Col. J. Vicq, E.I.C. a son.—At Kiddington, Oxf. Mrs. Geo. Mostyn, a son.—The lady of Col. Leslie, Upper Harley-street, a dau.—4. At Grove House, Clapham, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, a son.—6. At the Grotto, near Reading, Hon. Mrs.

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Arthur Thelluson, a dau.—7. In Grosvenor-sq, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Stapelton, a dau.—8. At Coleorton-hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart. High Sheriff for the county, a son.—12. At Blithfield-house, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a son.—At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Seaton, 5th Dragoon Guards, a son and heir.—At Fulham, the lady of the Bishop of London, a dau.—15. At Englefield-Green, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Salwery, a son and heir.—17. At Finsbury-square, the wife of Henry Treacher, esq. a dau.—18. At Richmond, the Lady Jane Lawrence Peel, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of Rev. R. Walpole, a son.—19. The wife of Peter Hesketh, esq. of Rossall-hall, Lancashire, High Sheriff of that county, a son and heir.—At Merton College, Oxford, the Lady Carmichael Anstruther, a dau.—21. At the house of the Hon. George Agar Ellis, M.P. in Spring Gardens, the Lady Georgiana Agar Ellis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 16. At Ipswich, Edm. Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Hannah, second dau. of the late John Farr, esq. of Cove-hall, Suffolk.—At Edinburgh, William Forbes Mackenzie, esq. of Portmore, to Helen Anne, eldest daughter of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. M.P.—23. At St. George's Hanover-square, George, son of Sir Robert Wigram, of Wexford, to Fanny, dau. of Mr. and Lady Theodosia Bligh, niece to the Marquis of Londonderry.—25. The Rev. Edw. Allen, Chaplain of his Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, to Ann Eliz. dau. of Michael Sharp, esq. of Everett-street, Russell-sq.—27. At Merriott, Som., Edward, eldest son of late E. Whitley, D.D. to Charlotte, daughter of late J. Roche, esq. of Glastonbury.—At Fairlight, Sussex, Thos. Johnston Barton, esq. of Battle Abbey, to Frances, second dau. of late Edw. Morris, esq. Master in Chancery, and grand-dau. of late Lord Erskine.—29. At Brighton, Capt. Stanhope, R. N. only son of late Gen. the Hon. Fitzroy S., to Eliz. Rosamond, eldest dau. of James Ward, esq. of Willey-place, Surrey.—30. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Bellingham John Smith, eldest son of late Major-Gen. John Smith, to Priscilla Eliz. Newport, widow of Lieut.-Col. G. S. Newport, and sister to Sir Bellingham Graham.—At Southwell, Robert Warrand, esq. (late of the Enniskilling Dragoons,) to Sarah Sophia, youngest daughter of Rev. W. Claye, of Westhorpe, Nottinghamsh.—At Shalford, Surrey, John Sparkes, esq. of Gosden House, to Emma, third dau. of late James More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley Park, Surrey.—31. At St. Pancras Church, Wm. Roope Ilbert, esq. of Horswell-house, Devon, to Augusta Jane, second dau. of James Somerville Fownes, esq. of Mecklenb.-sq.

Lately. At Thenford, John Morris, esq. of Ross Hall, Shropshire, to Julia, youngest dau. of Samuel Amy Sevune, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Henry Thynne, second son of the Marquis of Bath, to Harriet, dau. of Alex. Baring, esq. M.P.—At Edinburgh, Thos. youngest son of the late Sir John Leslie, Bart. of Findrassie and Wardes, N.B. to Penuel, eldest dau. of Capt. Grant, late 78th Highlanders.

April 2. At Dublin, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart. of Lissadell, co. Sligo, to Caroline Susan, second dau. of Mr. Serg. Goold.—8. At Brighton, Fred. Bream Glasspoole, esq. M.D. to Mary-Georgiana, only dau. of Colonel Macdonald.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Clement, youngest son of W. Wigney, esq. of Brighton, to Harriett-Sophia, dau. of S. N. Cowley, esq. of Russell-square.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Horace Twiss, esq. M.P. Under Secretary of State, to Mrs. Greenwood, widow of the late Mr. Greenwood, an eminent Russia mer-

chant.—At Aghada, Major Taylor, to Lady Sarah O'Bryen, dau. of the Marquis of Thomond.—8. At Paris, Samuel-James, youngest son of the late S. Gambier, esq. to Maria-Rowlands, eldest dau. of Capt. R. Money, R.N. C.B.—13. At the Earl of Tankerville's, Grosvenor-square, Visc. Fitz-Harris, eldest son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to the Lady Emma Bennet.—At Harewood Chapel, John Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, esq. fourth son of Richard Arkwright, of Willersley Castle, co. Derby, esq. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.—14. At Harbourne, the Rev. Adolphus Hopkins, vicar of Clent, co. Stafford, to Sarah, second dau. of Geo. Bacchus, esq. of Smethwick Grove.—15. At St. Pancras Church, Lewis Hensley, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Lieut. Col. De Morgan, E.I.C.—At Streat-ham, Francis Bligh Hookey, esq. of Balham, to Mary Ann, second dau. of Adam Oldham, esq. of Upper Tooting.—At Dedham, W. Stebbing Sadler, esq. only son of the Rev. W. Sadler, of Great Horkesley, to Mary, relict of the Rev. John Jowett Stevens, of Norwich.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Edm. H. Bucknall Estcourt, son of T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, esq. M.P. to Anne Eliz. youngest dau. of the late Sir John Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, co. Dumfries.—At Westbury, co. Wilts, Capt. Porter, 6th Carabineers, youngest son of Dr. Porter, late Bishop of Clogher, to Eliz.-Gibbs, second dau. of the late Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Heywood-House, Wilts.—At Weymouth, Wm. Eliot, esq. to Lydia, dau. of the late John Ffolliott, esq. of Holybrook, co. Sligo.—At Perth, N.B., F. H. Ramsbotham, M.D. of New Broad-street, to Mary, eldest dau. of H. Lindsay, esq. of Perth.—17. At Hanwell, Wm. Nichols, esq. of Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, to Jane Eliz. eldest dau. of Martin Livesey, esq. of Kent-lodge, Hanwell.—At High Ongar, W. Stone Lewis, of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, esq. to Charlotte Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Edridge, Rector of Shipdham, Norfolk.—At All Souls, Marylabonne, Mr. Chas. Kirkman, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish square, to Jane, dau. of the late John Barnesley, esq. of Twickenham.—19. At Bitterley, co. Salop, R. Bell Price, esq. to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Walcot, and niece to Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of West Wycombe.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Petre, of Dunken Hall, esq. son of the late Hon. Geo. Petre, to Adela, dau. of Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, esq.—At Headington, W. Gray, esq. of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Oddie.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL MEXBOROUGH.

Feb. 3. At Methley Park, near Leeds, aged 68, the Right Hon. John Savile; second Earl Mexborough, of Lifford, co. Donegal,* Viscount Pollington of Ferns, and Baron Pollington, co. Longford, M. R. I. A.

His Lordship was born April 8, 1761, the eldest son of John the first Earl, by Sarah sister of John Lord Delaval, and succeeded his father in his titles Feb. 27, 1778. He married, Sept. 25, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Stephenson, of East Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, esq. and by that lady, who died June 7, 1821, had one son and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John now Earl Mexborough, and late M. P. for Pontefract; he married in 1807 Lady Anne Yorke, eldest daughter of Philip third and present Earl of Hardwicke, K. G. and has six sons and a daughter; 2. the Right Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Countess of Warwick, and mother of Lord Monson; married first in 1807 to John George fourth and late Lord Monson, and secondly in 1816 to Richard Henry third and present Earl Brooke and Warwick, K. T.; 3. Lady Eliza, who died at the age of five in 1794.

The remains of the Earl were interred in the family vault of the Saviles at Methley. His Lordship, by will, executed some years since, has bequeathed the whole of his real and personal property, with some slight exceptions, to his only son and successor, the present Earl.

* The Saviles are a Yorkskire family, unconnected with Ireland: so, when Sir John Savile was raised to his Irish—or nominal—peerage, his object was to take an English title, from Mexborough in Yorkshire, and the style is correctly Earl Mexborough, as above written, though in most modern authorities it is printed Earl of Mexborough, which makes it appear more like an English earldom. In the same way the present representative of the Thanes of Fife, though deriving his title from that county, is (in consequence of the Royal prerogative of creating Scottish peers having been resigned at the Union) not Earl of Fife, but only Earl Fife in the peerage of Ireland. Some families have attained a similar object by naming their Irish seats after places in England.

LORD HENRY SEYMOUR.

Feb. 5. At Norris Castle, near Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, aged 83, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Seymour, M. A. Joint Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench of Ireland, Craner and Wharfinger of the Port of Dublin; uncle to the Marquis of Hertford, to the Marquis of Drogheda, to the late Marquis of Londonderry the Premier, and great uncle to Lord Southampton, &c. &c.

Lord Henry Seymour was the third of the thirteen children, and the second son, of Francis first Marquis of Hertford, K. G. and Lady Isabella Fitzroy, third and youngest daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Grafton, K. G. and Lady Henrietta Somerset. He was educated at Eton, where his talents were so highly estimated, that the head-master is said to have pronounced him to be of greater promise than his school-fellow Mr. Fox; and afterwards, at Merton college, Oxford, where he was formerly a fellow, as his nephew, George Hamilton Seymour, esq. (son of the late Lord George Seymour) is at present.

Whatever were his talents, Lord Henry's disposition appears to have been always for retirement. His next brother, Lord Robert, had sat in Parliament for five and twenty, and his two younger brothers, Lord William and Lord George, had also both represented Orford, before he was induced to enter the House. He sat for that borough, together with his brother the late Marquis, during one Parliament, from 1796 to 1802; and then retired to the Isle of Wight, where the greater number of his days have been spent in building Norris Castle, and laying out the grounds of his estate. His Lordship never entered the married state; but he has left behind him a name blooming with all the charities that dignify our nature. His habits were eccentric, but his mind was of the most enlightened and liberal cast; it was characterized by the purest benevolence, the most generous feelings of friendship, and the strongest sympathy for misery and distress. His Lordship's remains were deposited in his parish church at Whippingham.

LORD SEMPILL.

Jan. 25. At Boulogne, aged 71, the Right Hon. Hugh thirteenth Lord Sempill.

His Lordship was born July 1, 1758, the eldest son of John the twelfth Lord,

by Janet, only daughter and heiress of Hugh Dunlop, esq. of Bishoptown, co. Renfrew. He was appointed to an Ensign's commission in the 3d Foot-guards, Dec. 24, 1777, to a Lieutenancy in 1781, and continued in that regiment until 1793.

His Lordship succeeded his father in the peerage, Jan. 15, 1782. He polled twenty-two votes at the election of Scottish Representative Peers in 1806: but, we believe, never had a seat in either House of Parliament. His Lordship married at London, Jan. 24, 1787, Miss Mellish, daughter of Charles Mellish, of Ragnal, co. Nottingham, esq. and by that lady, who died Sept. 16, 1806, had two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Selkirk now Lord Sempill, born in 1788, and who was formerly a Captain in the Renfrewshire militia; 2. the Hon. Francis Sempill, who died in Bengal, Jan. 2, 1823; 3. the Hon. Maria-Janet; and 4. the Hon. Sarah.

SIR TREVOR WHELER, BART.

Feb. 4. At Woodseat, Staffordshire, suddenly, after a protracted illness, Sir Trevor Wheler, eighth Baronet, of Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick.

Sir Trevor was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Charles Wheler, the seventh Baronet, a Prebendary of York and Vicar of Leamington Hastang, by Lucy, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls. Sir Trevor succeeded his father July 12, 1821. He married Harriet, daughter of Richard Beresford, of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, esq. and had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. Sir Trevor Wheler, who has succeeded to the baronetcy, and is a Major in the 5th dragoon-guards; he is married and has issue; 2. Francis; 3. Harriet; 4. Lucy, married May 15, 1828, to James Molony, of Killanon, co. Clare, esq.; 5. Maria; 6. Charlotte; and 7. Agnes.

LT.-GEN. SIR J. H. MAXWELL, BT.

Jan. 29. Aged 57, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Shaw Heron Maxwell, fourth Baronet, of Springkell, co. Dumfries.

He was born June 29, 1772, the only son of Sir William Maxwell, the third Baronet, by Margaret, only daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, second Baronet, of Blackhall, co. Renfrew. He was appointed Major in the 23d light dragoons 1795, Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1797, Colonel 1805, Major-General 1811, and Lieutenant-General 1819. He was for many years on the half-pay of the 23d dragoons. Having married Jan. 4, 1802, Mary, only surviving child and heiress of Patrick Heron, esq. of He-

ron, in the stewardry of Galloway, M. P. (by Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, the eldest sister of the present Earl of Dundonald) Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, on the decease of that gentleman, in 1803, assumed the additional surname and arms of Heron; he succeeded his father in the Baronetcy on the 4th of March in the following year.

Sir John Heron-Maxwell had five sons and four daughters: 1. Sir Patrick, born in 1805, who has succeeded to the title; 2. John, in the Royal Navy; 3. Michael; 4. Robert; 5. Edward; 6. Elizabeth, who was married in 1819 to Sir James Hay Dalrymple, the present and second Baronet, of Glenluce, co. Wigton, and died in 1821; 7. Margaret; 8. Jane-Stuart; and 9. Elizabeth-Catherine.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON, BART.

Jan. 4. At St. Mary's, Montreal, aged 88, the Hon. Sir John Johnson, second Baronet (of Twickenham in Middlesex), Superintendant-general and Inspector-general of Indian Affairs in British North America.

Sir John was the elder son of General Sir William Johnson, who went to America under the patronage of his uncle Sir Peter Warren, K. B. and was created a Baronet in 1755 for his conduct in the expedition against Crown Point, which was under his command. He died at his seat, Johnson's Hall, in New York, in 1774, and was succeeded in his title by the gentleman now deceased.

Sir John had married, in the year previous to his father's death, Polly, daughter of John Watts, Esq. of New York; and by that lady he had ten sons and four daughters; 1. Anne, married in 1797 to Lieut.-Col. Macdonnel, deputy Quartermaster-general in Canada, who died in 1812; 2. William, Lieut.-Colonel in the army; he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen de Lancey, Esq., and died in 1811, leaving three daughters, but no male issue; 3. John, who died young; 4. Warren, a Major in the 60th regiment; 5. Catherine, who died young; 6. Sir Adam-Gordon Johnson, born in 1781, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 7. John; 8. Christopher, who died young; 9. James-Stephen, who was a Capt. 28th foot, and slain at the siege of Badajoz in April 1812; 10. Catherine-Maria, married in 1805 to Major-Gen. Foord Bowes, who was slain at the siege of Salamanca in Sept. 1812; 11. Robert-Thomas, Capt. in the 100th foot, drowned in Canada 1811; 12. Charles-Christopher, Major in the army, married in 1818 Susan, eldest daughter of Rear-Adm. Edward Griffith, of North-

brook House, Hants; 13. Marianne; and, 14. Archibald-Kennedy, born 1792.

ADM. SIR ELIAB HARVEY, G.C.B.

Feb. 20. At Rolls Park, Chigwell, aged 71, Sir Eliab Harvey, G. C. B. the senior Admiral of the Blue, Knight in Parliament for the county of Essex, and F. R. S.

Sir Eliab was the last male descendant of a family which settled at Chigwell in the person of Sir Eliab Harvey, brother to William Harvey, M.D. the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood. His father, William Harvey, esq. was member for Essex from 1722 to 1727, and from 1747 till his death in 1763. William Harvey, esq., elder brother to Sir Eliab, was elected in 1775, but died in 1779, at the age of thirty-five. After his death, the subject of this memoir was under the guardianship of his uncle, Gen. Edward Harvey, Adjutant-general of the forces. Eliab, another uncle, was a King's Counsel, and some time M. P. for Dunwich.

Mr. Eliab Harvey entered the naval service in 1771, as a Midshipman in the William and Mary yacht; and was thence removed to the Orpheus frigate, commanded by Captain (afterwards Adm.) M'Bride. He served in the same capacity in the Lynx, of 10 guns, at the Leeward Islands; and subsequently with Lord Howe in the Eagle 74, whom he joined in 1775 on the coast of North America, at the eventful period of the revolt of the American provinces. Whilst on that station, he was occasionally lent to the Mermaid and Liverpool, and had the misfortune to be cast away in the latter, upon Long Island. He returned to England with Lord Howe, Oct. 25, 1778, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1781, he joined the Dolphin, of 44 guns, on the North Sea station; and from that ship he removed into the Fury at Spithead, a few days prior to his being made a Commander in the Otter brig, then recently launched, and fitting at Deptford. In this vessel, Capt. Harvey was employed in the North Sea until Jan. 1783, on the 20th of which month he was advanced to post-rank by the express command of his late Majesty, but does not appear to have served again afloat until the Spanish armament in 1790, when he obtained the command of the Hussar of 28 guns.

At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Capt. Harvey was appointed to the Santa Margaritta, a fine frigate, in which he served at the reduction of Martinique and Guadeloupe. In the autumn of 1794, he as-

sisted at the destruction of La Felicite, French frigate, and two corvettes, near the Penmarks. Early in 1796, he removed into the Valiant, of 74 guns; and on the 11th of August in the same year, sailed for the West Indies, in company with Vice-Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, and the trade bound to that quarter. After remaining some time at the Leeward Islands, he proceeded to the Jamaica station, and invalided from St. Domingo in 1797.

On the first establishment of the Sea Fencibles, in the spring of 1798, Capt. Harvey was entrusted with the command of the Essex district, on which service he continued about fifteen or sixteen months, and then received an appointment to the Triumph of 74 guns. He served with the Channel fleet during the remainder of the war; and on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he assumed the command of the Temeraire, a second rate, in which ship he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. The Temeraire was that day the next vessel a-stern of the Victory, bearing Lord Nelson's flag, and had no less than 47 men killed and 76 wounded; 43 of her crew likewise perished in the prizes. A few days after the battle Capt. Harvey received the following handsome communication from Nelson's brave and worthy successor:

“Euryalus, Oct. 28, 1805.

“My dear Sir, I congratulate you most sincerely on the victory his Majesty's fleet has obtained over the enemy, and on the noble and distinguished part the Temeraire took in the battle; nothing could be finer; I have not words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it. I hope to hear you are unhurt; and pray send me your report of killed and wounded, with the officers' names who fell in the action, and the state of your own ship, whether you can get her in a state to meet Gravina, should he again attempt any thing. I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your faithful humble servant,

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD.”

At the general promotion that took place on the 9th of the following month, in honour of the victory, Capt. Harvey was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and on the change of administration in the ensuing spring, he hoisted his flag on board the Tonnant of 80 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the orders of Earl St. Vincent. Previously to his sailing he attended the funeral of his late heroic chief, and was one of the supporters of the pall at that memorable solemnity.

On the retirement of Earl St. Vincent from the command of the grand fleet, his Lordship addressed the following letter to the Rear-Admiral:

“Mortimer-street, April 22, 1807.

“Sir,—I cannot retire from the command of the Channel fleet, without expressing the high sense I entertain of the ability, zeal, and perseverance displayed by you in the command of a detached squadron during an unexampled long cruise off the north coast of Spain; and assuring you of the esteem and regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
ST. VINCENT.”

Rear-Adm. Harvey continued to serve in the Channel fleet until the spring of 1809, at which period a serious misunderstanding took place between him and Lord Gambier, who at that time held the chief command. The subject of our memoir was in consequence brought to trial by a Court Martial, a report of which will be seen in our vol. LXXIX, p. 472. The sentence was that “the charge of using threatening language to Lord Gambier, as well as speaking disrespectfully of him to several officers, had been proved, and that Rear-Adm. Harvey should be dismissed his Majesty’s service.” The character, however, of both parties engaged in this lamentable affair, was so unimpeachable, that a veil was thrown over the circumstance; and Rear-Adm. Harvey was duly promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral 1810, nominated a K. C. B. 1815, made a full Admiral 1819, and a G. C. B. 1825.

Sir Eliab Harvey first entered Parliament in May 1780, as a Burgess for Maldon, on the death of the Hon. Richard S. Nassau; he was re-chosen at the general election in that year, and sat till 1784. He was elected a Verduror of Waltham Forest on the death of Sir William Wake, Bart. in 1786; but was not again returned to the House of Commons until chosen for the county at the general election in 1803, when he succeeded Thomas B. Bramston, esq. whose son is now elected in his room. Sir Eliab has not, however, represented Essex from that time without interruption; he was re-elected in 1806, and 1807; but retired in 1812. In 1812 and 1818 John Archer Houlton, esq. was returned; but in 1820 Sir Eliab was again successful, and was re-elected in 1826. In his political opinions, as descended from an old Tory family, he gave a steady but not servile support to the administrations of Mr. Pitt and the late Earl of Liverpool; but was in the minority on the great question of Roman Catholic Emancipation.

Sir Eliab Harvey married, May 15, 1784, Lady Louisa Nugent, younger daughter and coheir of Robert Earl Nugent, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham and Earl Nugent. His eldest son, Capt. Harvey, was slain at the siege of Burgos in 1812; William, the younger, died soon after the completion of his 21st year, in 1823. Six daughters survive, of whom the eldest was married, Oct. 8, 1804, to William Lloyd, of Aston in Shropshire, esq.; Georgiana, the fourth, April 22, 1816, to John Drummond, jun. esq. banker; and Emma, the second, Feb. 16, 1830, only four days before her father’s death (see p. 170), to Col. William Cornwallis Eustace, C. B.

The remains of Sir Eliab were deposited on the 27th Feb. in the family mausoleum at Hempsted Church, where also repose those of his great relative the celebrated Dr. William Harvey. A numerous tenantry, by whom he was most highly respected and beloved for his liberality, preceded the procession. The carriages of Viscount Maynard, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other neighbouring gentlemen, followed the corpse.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR C. V. PENROSE.

Jan. ... At his seat, Ethy St. Winnoe, near Lostwithiel, Cornwall, aged 70, Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., and K. F. M. Vice-Admiral of the White.

The family of Penrose is of great antiquity in Cornwall, deriving its name from a place so called, of which was Richard Penrose, who was Sheriff of the county 18 Henry VIII. The subject of this memoir is the second son of the Rev. John Penrose, a truly Christian and eloquent divine, who was for thirty-five years Vicar of St. Gluvias.

Mr. C. V. Penrose was born June 20, 1759, and placed in 1772 at the Royal Academy, Portsmouth; from whence he was discharged, early in 1775, into the *Levant* frigate, Capt. George Murray (uncle to the present Duke of Atholl), under whom he completed his time as a midshipman, on the Mediterranean, Channel, and North Sea stations; where he assisted at the capture of several American and French privateers, together with many merchantmen.

In Aug. 1779, Mr. Penrose was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and shortly afterwards he was appointed to the *Cleopatra* 32, commanded by the same excellent officer; in which frigate he witnessed the battle between Sir Hyde Parker and Adm. Zoutman, Aug. 5, 1781.

About 1782, Lieut. Penrose first saw the plan of numerary signals on board a Swedish frigate. These had been introduced by French officers into the Swedish marine, and he was much struck with their comprehensive simplicity. Being then senior Lieutenant of the *Cleopatra*, and Capt. Murray having a small squadron under his orders, Mr. Penrose, with that officer's approbation, made out a code sufficient for its guidance, adopting the numerary system, instead of the tabular plan of superior and inferior flags, then in general use.

During the Spanish armament, Lieut. Penrose again served under Capt. Murray, in the *Defence* 74; and at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, he accompanied him to the West Indies, in the *Duke* 98; which ship formed part of the squadron under Rear-Adm. Gardner, at the attack of Martinique, in June, 1793. After his return to England he successively followed his friend and patron into the *Glory* 98, and *Resolution* 74.

On the 12th April, 1794, Capt. Murray was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and at the same time his protégé was promoted to the command of the *Lynx*, a new sloop, recently launched at Woolwich. Captain Penrose's post commission bore date Oct. 7, 1794, at which period he was appointed to the *Cleopatra* frigate. When ready for sea, he was sent to Bermuda, to examine the harbour and channel that had been discovered by Lieut. Thomas Hurd; and for his able report thereon he received the thanks of the Admiralty.

We next find Capt. Penrose commanding Vice-Adm. Murray's flag-ship, the *Resolution*, during the absence of Capt. Francis Pender, then acting as commissioner at Bermuda. Towards the latter end of 1796 he again returned to the *Cleopatra*; and had the melancholy satisfaction of conveying the body of his much respected patron to England, that valuable officer having fallen a victim to a paralytic affection. On his passage he captured the *Hirondelle* French privateer, of 12 guns and 70 men; many of whom were young persons of family and fortune, whose dread of being forced into the army as conscripts, had induced them to hazard their safety on the ocean.

Capt. P.'s next appointment was, early in 1799, to the *Sans Pareil* 80, then bearing the flag of Lord Hugh Seymour, but subsequently employed as a private ship under Rear-Adm. Pole, whom she joined off Rochefort, on the day previous to the bombardment of a Spanish squadron, in Aix road; but which that

Admiral found fruitless without fire-ships. After this he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies, where the *Sans Pareil* again received the flag of Lord Hugh Seymour, and which she continued to bear till the decease of that nobleman, Sept. 11, 1801.

Captain Penrose returned home in the *Carnatic* 74, many of the crew of which ship "had never set foot on land for six or seven years, except in the dock-yard at Jamaica." When paid off at Plymouth, the ship's company, exclusive of commissioned and warrant officers, received upwards of 22,000*l.* wages: but we question whether they left that town with as many shillings in their possession, for (as stated by Adm. Penrose in a pamphlet to be noticed hereafter,) "in a few hours some, and in a day or two many of these valuable men, were penniless."

At the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, Capt. Penrose accepted the command of the Padstow district of Sea Fencibles; the effects of a *coup-de-soleil*, which he received previous to his departure from the West Indies, rendering it necessary that he should continue for some time longer on shore.

In the summer of 1810, an extensive flotilla establishment was ordered to be formed at Gibraltar, principally for the defence of Cadiz, and Capt. Penrose was appointed to the chief command, with the rank of Commodore. He accordingly repaired to the rock, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *San Juan* sheer-hulk, lying in the New Mole. This flotilla proved of great utility, not only at the defence of Cadiz, but during the whole of the time that the French army under Marshal Soult continued in the south of Spain.

Commodore Penrose obtained a Colonelcy of royal marines, Aug. 12, 1812; and on his return from Gibraltar, in 1813, he was appointed a joint commissioner with Rear-Adm. T. B. Martin and Capt. John Wainwright, to make a revision of the establishments for the equipment of ships of war; in which he continued to be employed till his advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Dec. 4, 1813. Previously to his quitting Gibraltar, the British merchants there presented him with a handsome service of plate, as a testimony of their high respect, and as an acknowledgment of his constant attention to their interests, while commanding on that station.

In Jan. 1814, Rear-Adm. Penrose was selected to command the naval force employed at the bottom of the bay of Biscay, where the squadron rendered effectual service, particularly in clearing

the navigation of the Gironde. He returned to Plymouth in the *Porcupine* of 22 guns, and struck his flag, Sept. 12, 1814; but, before the conclusion of that month, he was appointed commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, to which he immediately proceeded, in the *Queen* 74.

During the war with Murat, in 1815, the Sicilian navy was placed under the orders of Rear-Adm. Penrose, who afterwards had the honour of conveying Ferdinand IV. from Palermo to Melazzo, Messina, and Naples. On his arrival off the latter place, the King refused to go ashore in the royal barge, saying he would rather be landed and reinstated by his friend the British Admiral, upon whom he then conferred the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, presenting him at the same time with an enamelled snuff-box, having his Majesty's portrait set in large diamonds upon the lid.

On the 3d Jan. 1816, Rear-Adm. Penrose was nominated a K. C. B.; and in March following, with his flag in the *Bombay* 74, he accompanied Lord Exmouth from Minorca, upon an expedition to Tunis and Algiers. Had it then been found necessary to adopt hostile measures at the latter place, for which the squadron was fully prepared, the same honorable station was assigned to Sir Charles Penrose which Lord Exmouth took, and so nobly maintained, on the glorious 27th Aug. 1816. Sir Charles was at Malta when his Lordship re-entered the Mediterranean, for the purpose of chastising the barbarians should they refuse to make reparation for their renewed aggressions. Hearing of his Lordship's arrival, and the object of the expedition, he immediately sailed from Valette in the *Ister* frigate, Capt. Thomas Forrest; but arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers; which Lord Exmouth particularly lamented, as "his services would have been desirable in every respect." Still, although Sir Charles had the mortification to find that the principal object of the expedition had been accomplished without his participation, his services, as Lord Exmouth's representative, during the last three days' negotiations with the Dey, were found particularly useful; and "the prudence, firmness, and ability with which he conducted himself" on that delicate occasion were highly praised by his Lordship.

In Sept. 1816, Sir Charles Penrose once more assumed the chief command on the Mediterranean station; and shortly afterwards he was presented by

Pope Pius VII. with two superb marble vases, in consideration of the expeditious and humane manner in which the emancipated subjects of his Holiness were forwarded to the Roman States.

Sir Charles afterwards accompanied his friend Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands, to Prevesa, in Albania, where they were for several days entertained by the celebrated Ali Pacha, during which time business of much importance was transacted. In Aug. 1817, being then off Leghorn, with his flag on board the *Albion* 74, Sir Charles was honored with a visit by a party of distinguished individuals, amongst whom were Leopoldina Carolina, the late Empress of Brazil, who had recently been married by proxy; Maria-Louisa, widow of Napoleon Buonaparte; several others of the Austrian Arch-Duchesses; Leopold II. Grand Duke of Tuscany; Leopold Count of Syracuse; Prince Metternich, the great diplomatist; General Count de Neipperg; and the Portuguese Adm. Souza.

On the 27th April, 1818, the Order of St. Michael and St. George was instituted for the Ionian islands, and for the ancient sovereignty of Malta and its dependencies. By the rules of that Order, the naval Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean is to be first and principal Knight Grand Cross thereof, but only for the time he holds his professional appointment. Sir Charles Penrose, however, was specially authorised to bear the title and wear the insignia for life, in consequence of his long services on that station, and his having been there at the institution of the Order. We believe that the late Lord Guilford and himself were the only persons to whom that privilege was allowed.

The merchants at Malta subsequently presented Sir Charles Penrose with a service of plate, as a token of their respect and esteem; the Captains and Commanders under his orders likewise requested his acceptance of a splendid silver salver, with a flattering inscription, expressive of their high respect for his public and private character. He returned home in the spring of 1819, and was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 19, 1821.

In 1824 he published an ably written pamphlet entitled, "Observations on Corporal Punishment, Impressment, and other matters relative to the present state of his Majesty's Navy; which gives some interesting anecdotes relative to naval discipline which had occurred in his own experience (see some extracts in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*,

Supplement, Part II. from which the present memoir has been abridged.)

Sir Charles V. Penrose married in 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Trevener; and by that lady he had three daughters; the eldest of whom was married in 1819 to Captain John Coode, C. B.; and the second, Charlotte-Murray, in 1817 to Capt. William Mainwaring, of the 10th foot, (brother to the present Sir Henry M. Mainwaring, Bart.) who died s. p. in 1821.

GENERAL CALCRAFT.

Feb. 20. At his house at East Cholderton, Hants, John Calcraft, Esq. a General in the Army.

This gentleman was appointed Ensign in the 2d Foot-guards 1781, and Lieutenant 1785; from February to May, 1793, he served on the Continent, and was present in the action of St. Arnaud. He became brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1793, and served again on the Continent from July, 1794, to May, 1795. In 1796 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in May, 1798, he commanded the Light Infantry battalion of Guards, in the expedition to Ostend, when he was taken prisoner, and detained till November. He was appointed 2d Major of the Coldstream guards 1801; 1st Major 1808; a Major-General 1802. From May, 1803, to the same month in 1808, he served on the Staff of the Western district; he attained the rank of Lieut.-General 1808, and General 1819.

MAJOR-GENERAL COFFIN, C. B.

Feb. 10. At Bath, aged 51, Major-Gen. John Pine Coffin, C. B. of Charlton Cottage, Wilts.

This officer commenced his military career in 1795, as Cornet in the 4th, or Queen's Own Dragoons, and obtained a Lieutenancy in 1799. Whilst holding the latter rank he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-general to the army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the expedition to Egypt; he was present at the surrender of Cairo; the attack of Alexandria from the westward, when he had his horse shot under him; he was promoted to a company in the Royal Staff Corps, April 22, 1802; and was thence removed June 9, 1803, to the Quartermaster-general's permanent Staff, with the rank of Major in the army. From that time till 1806, he was employed in Ireland, and was present in Dublin at the insurrection in which Lord Kilwarden was killed. In 1807 he was sent with the army, under the command of Lord Cathcart, to Rugen, and from thence accompanied him to the siege

and capture of Copenhagen. On the 19th May, 1808, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He immediately joined the army in Sicily, under Sir John Stuart, and was employed under his orders in the attack and capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, in 1809. In 1810 he was employed in organizing and equipping a flotilla of gun-boats, attached to the Quartermaster-general's department, and manned by Sicilian Marines and a few English soldiers, of which he was appointed Inspector, and which materially contributed to the defeat of Murat's attempt on Sicily. In 1813 he was entrusted by Lord Wm. Bentinck, with the command of the troops employed in conjunction with his Majesty's ships *Thames* and *Furieuse*, in the attack of the island of Ponza, which was captured by sailing into the harbour, in spite of the cross fire of the enemy's batteries, and landing the troops under cover of the fire from the frigates. He subsequently joined the army in the south of Spain, and was in charge of the Quartermaster-general's department with that army, nearly from the period of the occupation of Tarragona, to the time of its being broken up, when he rejoined the army under Lord Wm. Bentinck, at Genoa. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel June 4, 1814.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1815, he was sent as Military Commissioner, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to the Austro-Sardinian army, which invaded France from the Alps, with which corps he continued serving till it quitted the French territory, in execution of the treaty of Paris. He afterwards served as Major of the Royal Staff Corps; and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1825. Major Pine Coffin edited in 1806, "*Stutterheim's Account of the Battle of Austerlitz. From the French.*" 8vo.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES TAYLOR.

Sept. 10. At Bellary, Madras, Lieut.-Col. James Taylor, Lieut.-Col. of the 48th foot.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 48th regiment, in 1804, was promoted to be Lieutenant in the same year, Major of brigade on the Irish Staff in 1805. In 1807 he purchased a company in the 48th, with which he embarked at Cork in March 1809, and sailed to Lisbon. He was present at the affair of the 12th of May 1809, and at the battle of Talavera; and on the 3d

of August was appointed Major of brigade to that under the command of Major-Gen. R. Stewart, with which he was engaged in the battle of Busaco, the affair of Pombal, the siege of Badajoz, and the battle of Albuera. On this last occasion, Major-Gen. Hoghton, who had succeeded to the command of the brigade on the death of Major-Gen. Stewart, was slain; and in consequence of the great fatality the brigade in general had experienced, it was broken up. Major Taylor was then ordered to a brigade in the fifth division of the army, under Major-Gen. Hay, with which he was present at the action of Fuente Guinaldo, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the storming of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, and various other fatiguing services of that campaign. He was twice noticed in Lord Lynedoch's dispatches, and in consequence obtained the brevet of Major. He returned to England on account of sickness in December 1813; and after having languished under fever and ague, at length rejoined his regiment in Ireland in the latter end of 1814. In March 1817 he embarked with it for New South Wales, where he served with it some time, and afterwards concluded his active career in India.

MAJOR KEATINGE, C.B.

Latelly. In Ireland, Major M. D. Keatinge, C.B., of the Bengal establishment.

This gentleman entered the service as Ensign in 1796; and early in 1797, marched from Madras to Hydrabad, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 10th Native Infantry. In 1800, he returned with the 10th regiment to Bengal; and being removed to the 17th Native Infantry, was appointed Adjutant to that corps, and joined the army under Lord Lake, in the Mahratta campaign of 1803. In October 1804, being Brigade-Major at Delhi, under the late gallant Major-General (then Colonel) Sir David Ochterlony, he served as principal Staff and Engineer, when the capital was besieged by Holkar's army, consisting of 12,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 150 pieces of artillery, and successfully defended it by 180 men, and twelve pieces of ordnance: upon which occasion he received the particular thanks of Col. Burn, the senior officer in the garrison.

In the years 1805, 1806, Major Keatinge continued principal on the staff at Delhi, and was frequently employed in the reduction of small forts, belonging to refractory chiefs in the vicinity. In

1806, he was removed to the Rewarre frontier; and in 1809, he partook in the successful assault of the strong post of Bhowannee, which was carried, after a long and desperate resistance. Major Keatinge acted for some time as Deputy-Adjutant-General; and in 1812, proceeded to Ireland to succeed to the extensive property of his uncle, Patrick Don, Esq., who died in 1811, at the age of ninety-six.

After Major Keatinge's return to Ireland, he was, without the slightest solicitation, brevetted as Major, and appointed a Companion of the Bath. From the same period, he has resided constantly in Ireland, improving his property, encouraging every manly sport, endeavouring, in all possible ways, to increase the happiness and comforts of his tenantry, and proving to the world, that the gallant hero of many a "well-foughten field," on laying aside his sword, may resume his domestic functions as a kind friend, a good landlord, an affectionate son, a loving husband, and a devotedly-attached father.

REV. STEPHEN WESTON, F.R.S. & F.S.A.

Jan. 8. At his house in Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 82, the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. M.A.S.

This elegant scholar was born at Exeter in 1747, the eldest son of Stephen Weston, Registrar of that Diocese, and grandson of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, from 1724 to 1743. The Bishop was a man of eminent learning and character; his history is elegantly told on the monument erected to his memory in Exeter cathedral, and must be read in its own correct and chaste language.

Stephen Weston, whose death we now record, was educated at Eton, and from thence went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a Fellowship. He accompanied Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, Bart., as his tutor in an extensive tour on the Continent, and never lost that taste for foreign society which he thus early imbibed. Mr. Weston also formed an early friendship with the late Earl of Lisburne, who was rejoiced to ensure the society of his friend, by conferring on him, in 1777, the living of Mamhead, in which parish his lordship's magnificent seat was situate. Of the unrivalled beauties of that truly noble place, to all who have visited that part of Devonshire, it will be needless to speak; and those who intimately knew Mr. Weston, can appreciate the mutual enjoyment which such a connection must have conferred.

In 1784 Mr. Weston married Miss

Tierney; and on that occasion entirely rebuilt his Parsonage House on a scale worthy of the noble situation in which it stands, overlooking the grand æstuary of the Exe; but, how uncertain are the schemes of this life!—the loss of his amiable wife, in 1790, closed Mr. Weston's enjoyment of this situation; and he quitted the scene and his preferment there for ever. He resigned this living to his patron, amply benefited by the money he had expended there. He also held, from 1786 until his quitting Devonshire, the small living of Littlehempston, near Totnes, in the gift of the Crown.

His first publication was in 1784, "*Hermesianax: sive Conjecturæ in Athenæum, atque aliquot Poetarum Græcorum loca, quæ cum corriguntur et explicantur, tum carmine donantur*," 8vo. The title of this work was taken from the name of a Greek Poet in the days of Alexander the Great; and it is reviewed in our vol. LIV. p. 276.

In 1785 he published "*A Sermon on Isaiah, xiv. 18, 19, 20*;" in which it has been endeavoured to preserve the genuine sense and original meaning of the Prophet, in an exact and literal translation." printed at Totness, 4to. In 1788, "*An attempt to translate and explain the difficult passages in the Story of Deborah, with the assistance of Kennicott's collations, Rossi's Versions, and Critical Conjectures*," 4to. (noticed in our vol. LVIII. p. 147.) In 1789, "*The Provincial Ball*," a Poem; also "*The Turtle-doves of Florian, in French and English*," printed at Caen, by Le Roy.

In 1792 and 1793, in two volumes, 8vo. "*Letters from Paris*." In 1794, "*Elegia Grayiana, Græcè*," 4to. At the same period were published two other Greek translations of the same Poem, by the present Bishop of Ely and Mr. Sim, Fellow of Eton (see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 154.) In 1795, "*Conjectures, with some Comments and Illustrations of Various Passages in the New Testament, particularly in the Gospel of St. Matthew*;" to which is added, a specimen of Notes on the Old Testament." (see our vol. LXVI. p. 404.) Mr. Weston had contributed to the edition of 1782 of "*Bowyer's Conjectures on the New Testament*." In 1799, "*A Fast Sermon*," 4to. In 1802, "*A specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages, particularly the Persian, in the order of the Alphabet, with notes and authorities*," 8vo. Another edition of the same work, enlarged, was published in the next year (1803).

At the peace of 1802, Mr. Weston took an early opportunity of revisiting the

French metropolis; and so great was his pleasure and admiration, that in 1803 for the title to a description of his observations, he adopted that of "*The Praise of Paris; or, a Sketch of the French Capital, in extracts of letters from France, in the Summer of 1802; with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces, not in the French catalogue, which have furnished pictures for the Louvre Gallery*." By S. W. F. R. S. F. S. A." 1803. (This work is reviewed in our vol. LXXIII, pp. 532—538.) Mr. Weston found much less real alteration in Paris than might have been expected: and with regard to libraries he pronounced it a more convenient residence than any other city or university in Europe. He always retained the greatest partiality for the elegant amusements and lively society of the French capital; and during the last summer, when upwards of eighty, he was seen there, frequenting the Theatre Français and other places of public resort. We may here also notice by anticipation several subsequent productions of Mr. Weston, the result of his foreign travel: "*A slight sketch of Paris in its improved state, since 1802*," 1814, 8vo. "*Enchiridion Romæ; or Manual of detached remarks on the buildings, pictures, statues, inscriptions, &c. of ancient and modern Rome*," 1819, 12mo.; "*A Trimester in France and Switzerland*," 1821, 8vo.; "*A Visit to Vaucluse*," 1823, 8vo.; and "*The Englishman Abroad*," two parts, 1824 and 1825, 8vo.; "*Short Recollections in a Journey to Pæstum*," 1828, 12mo.

In 1803, Mr. Weston published "*The Spirited Remonstrance of Rajah Soubah Sing to the Emperor Aurengzebe, in Persian and English*," 4to. In 1804, "*Dares and Eutellus; or Bourke and the Chicken, carmine Latino*." In 1805, "*Q. Horatius Flaccus; cum collatione Scriptorum Græcorum perpetua et notis nominibusque variorum illustratus, præmittuntur Odæ 'O Fons' atque 'Intermissa Venus' e Latino in Græcum conversæ*," 8vo. In the same year, "*Arabic Aphorisms, with Persian comments*," 8vo. In 1805-6, "*Earths and Metals, Werner and Haüy*." In 1807, "*Fragments of Oriental Literature, with an outline of a Painting on a curious China Vase*," 8vo. In 1808, "*The Sunday Lessons for the Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year, with those for Christmas-Day and Good-Friday; illustrated with a perpetual commentary, notes, and index. Part I. containing the First Lessons*." "*Part II. containing the Second Lessons*," followed in 1809, 12mo. In 1809, "*Ly Tang, an Imperial Poem, in Chinese, by Kien Lung; with a translation and notes*," 8vo.

“Siao qu Lin; or a small collection of Chinese characters analysed and decomposed,” &c. 8vo. In 1810, “Conquest of the Miaotsee, engraved (by Mutlow) from the original Chinese Poem,” 4to.; and “Remains of the Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese Languages, with a passage from Bidpay, in German, Greek and Latin hexameters,” 8vo. In 1812, “Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, with the keys explained” (engraved by Mutlow,) 4to.; and “Persian and English Ambassadors, with fifteen new Persian Tales, and a Portrait of Sir Robert Shirley,” 4to. In 1814, “Persian Distichs, from various authors: in which the beauties of the language are exhibited in a small compass, and may be easily remembered,” 8vo.; to which were added, additions to his “Conformity of European and Oriental languages.” “Fan-Hy-Cheu, a tale, in Chinese and English; with notes, and a short Grammar of the Chinese language,” 4to. “Porsoniana; or scraps from Porson’s rich Feast.” In 1815, “An Ode to Her Imperial Majesty Catherine the Great,” 8vo. In 1815, “Episodes from the Shah Nameh; or Annals of the Persian Kings, by Ferdosee, translated into English verse,” 8vo. In 1816, “A Chinese Poem inscribed on Porcelain, in the 33d year of the Cycle, A.D. 1776; with a double translation and notes,” 12mo. In 1818, “Nyg.” In 1819, “La Scava.” In 1820, “A Chinese Chronicle, by Abdalla of Beyza; translated from the Persian, with notes and explanations,” 8vo. In 1821, “Voyages of Hiram and Solomon.” In 1822, “Petrarchiana,” 8vo. In 1826, “Historic Notices of Towns in Greece, and other countries that have struck Coins,” 8vo. In 1829, “A Supplement to the German Grammar, for the use of Students in that Language, 1829,” 8vo. The last and perhaps most useful book which he published was in 1830, “Annotations on the Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year,” in a thick 12mo.

Mr. Weston was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1792, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1794. To the *Archæologia* he contributed: in 1798, “Observations on Mr. Towneley’s Antique Bronze Helmet, discovered at Ribchester in Lancashire” (vol. XIII, 223—226.) In 1800, “Explanations of the inscriptions on the base of a Lar of Mars, discovered in the Fosdyke” (xiv, 274.) In 1801, “Observations on the second Arundelian Marble” (ibid. 33—36;) and “Explanations of an unfinished Phœnician Coin,” (ibid. 132—135.) In 1802, “Observations on the Ogmian Hercules of Lucian, and on the derivation of the word Ogham,” (ibid. 244—248.) In 1804,

“Explanation of a cast of an Inscription taken from a column, brought from a private house near Aboukir” (xv, 389, 390.) In 1806, “Four Letters on unpublished Greek Coins,” (xvi, 9—13, 89—90.) In 1807, “Account of an Antique Persian Gem,” (ibid. 135—136.) In 1808, “Account of a Silver Tetradrachm, with Siculo-Punic characters” (151—152;) “Of an inedited Coin of Alexander the Great” (179—180.) “Of a curious Coin not described by the writers on Gadir;” “Of a curious and unique Coin of Edessæ;” “Of a very rare Samaritan Coin; and of a Coin struck at Cyparissa” (all printed ibid. pp. 272—278;) In 1810, “A note on Sir Joseph Banks’s Swan-roll” (ibid. 163;) “A translation of the Inscription on the Rosetta Stone,” (220—224;) “Explanation of an Antique Bacchanalian Cup,” (xvii, 113—114.) In 1812, “An account of a Bronze Figure found at Richborough, Kent, representing a Roman soldier playing on the bagpipes,” (176—179;) “Account of a Coin of Germanicopolis” (218—219;) “Of a Roman Altar found in the neighbourhood of Aldston Moor in Cumberland,” (229—330.) In 1814, “An account of an inedited Seal of the Hospital of Burton Lazars in Leicestershire,” (xviii, 525;) “Of a large Gold Medal of Elizabeth of Hungary” (432—434.) In 1815, “Remarks on Gog and Magog, as they are mentioned in Genesis, chap. x, v. 2; in Ezekiel, chap. xxxviii; and in the Revelation of St. John the Divine” (263—266;) “Description of a Coin of the Emperor Vitalicus,” (267, 268.) In 1816, “A view of the opinions of various writers on the identical place where the Ark of Noah rested,” (302—305;) “On the origin and antiquity, use and advantage of Cufic Coins,” (309—312.) In 1816, “A Letter from Queen Elizabeth to King James the Sixth in 1592,” (xix, 11, 12.) In 1818, “Observations on the bas-relief supposed to represent the Evil Eye,” (99—101;) “A Letter from Sir Edward Atkyns, to his brother Sir Robert from London, during the fire 1666” (105—108.)

To his friends Mr. Weston also communicated a number of ingenious fugitive essays, both in prose and verse; amongst which, “Cracherode in the Shades,” and “The tears of the booksellers on the death of Dr. Gossett,” will be readily remembered. The humorous epitaph by Mr. Weston, on Dryander the librarian of the Royal Society, is preserved in Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix, p. 44; also some Latin elegiac verses “In Mortem Toupit,” p. 496. In 1789, he contributed notes to Shakespeare, in the edition by Johnson and Steevens, signed S. W. with the *Taming of the Shrew*, from El Condè de Lu

canor, in Spanish. He also printed, separately, in 1808, "Short Notes on Shakspeare," 8vo. He was formerly an occasional contributor to this Miscellany; and also to the Classical Journal. Mr. Weston was remarkable for the peculiarly happy manner he possessed of communicating his immense and diversified stores of erudition; and by the charm of his conversation he was the delight of a numerous circle of friends, of all ages and of every rank in society. His frequent trips to the Continent, and constant intercourse with the higher classes of society, as well the learned as the gay, enabled him to form a valuable collection of "Reminiscences," contained in more than fifty volumes, of various sizes, from which an excellent "Westoniana" might be selected.

There are two private portraits of Mr. Weston; one engraved by Harding, from a picture painted at Rome, in 1775, and the other recently taken, and etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner. The remaining portion of Mr. Weston's library, and his remaining collection of coins, are announced for sale by Messrs. Sotheby.

REV. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Dec. 24. Aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, Rector of Little Bowden, co. Northampton.

Mr. Reynolds was fourth in descent from Dr. Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, from 1660 to 1676.* He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1777. In 1776 he was presented to the rectory of Little Bowden, and to the vicarage of Dunton Bassett, in Leicestershire; the latter he resigned in 1802. In 1787 he was presented to the vicarage of Lubbenham, which he resigned in 18

In 1794 Mr. Reynolds communicated to Mr. Nichols for the History of Leicestershire, "Observations on the Foss and Via Devana" (printed in vol. I. of that work, p. cliv.); he also furnished some remarks on Lubbenham and Farn-don Camps (vol. II. p. 700), and other valuable assistance, particularly in the history of his neighbour town Market Harborough, from some MS. collections made by Mr. Rowland Rouse, an attorney there. At the same period he made several communications to this Magazine on the subject of Roman antiquities.

In 1798 Mr. Reynolds was Chaplain to John Clarke, Esq. when sheriff of Lei-

cestershire, and published "Equality enjoyed in this Country: a Sermon preached at the Assizes;" (reviewed in LXVIII. 1055).

But Mr. Reynolds's principal work was a quarto volume, entitled "Iter Britanniarum; or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, with a new Comment," printed at the Cambridge University press in 1799. No work specifically written upon this classic among antiquaries had been published for nearly a century before, since the time when Horsley compiled his *Britannia Romana*; but during that interval a host of writers had incidentally contributed partial illustrations, and numerous discoveries of Roman remains had continually thrown fresh light upon the subject. These it was the object of Mr. Reynolds to arrange; and, although unfortunately prevented by the circumstances of his profession and situation from making those personal investigations which might be considered almost requisite to the adequate performance of the task he had undertaken, yet he certainly accomplished it with all the skill that could arise from mere book and map enquiries; and by his industry, care, and considerable judgment, performed a very acceptable service to the study of Roman British antiquities.

It added greatly to the value of Mr. Reynolds's work, that before it was submitted to the press, it was revised by Dr. Bennet, Bp. of Cloyne, to whom also it was dedicated. Bp. Bennet, in company with the late Rev. Thomas Leman, had surveyed nearly the whole of the island in search of Roman antiquities, and any very capital errors were thus avoided. An article in the *British Critic*, indeed, treated the work with considerable severity; it was supposed to be written by Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, whose opinions, particularly with regard to Richard of Cirencester, Mr. Reynolds had found reason to dispute. The opinions, however, of that prejudiced and very fanciful writer, are not to be weighed against those of the late Mr. Leman, who in the preface to his similar work on the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, published in 1809, names "the ingenious Mr. Reynolds; who, without seeing them, has thrown light on many of the obscurer parts by his labours."—It is indeed to be wished that, now thirty years have elapsed since the publication of Mr. Reynolds's work, and twenty since that by Mr. Leman; and many fresh discoveries of importance have been made by the indefatigable researches of Sir R. C. Hoare, and other able investigators; the same *limæ labor*

* See a specimen of the Bishop's singularly close hand-writing, communicated by Mr. Reynolds, engraved in vol. LXXVIII. p. 294.

should again be performed with equal unprejudiced impartiality and assiduous fidelity.*

Mr. Reynolds married in early life. His eldest son, Joseph, died on his third voyage to China, in 1805, in his 19th year. (See our vol. LXXVI. p. 775.)

MRS. KENNICOTT.

Feb. 25. At Windsor, far advanced in age, Ann, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, and Keeper of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford.

Dr. Kennicott died so long since as 1783, when it was stated in our Obituary (see vol. LIII. p. 718), that "Dr. K. has left a wife and family by no means well provided for. Mrs. K. is widow to the late Mr. Edward Chamberlayne, of the Treasury." Dr. Kennicott was the editor of an Hebrew bible; and his widow has left a bequest to the University of Oxford, for two Hebrew scholarships, of which the following is an abstracted copy:

"I give and devise all my freehold and copyhold estates at Sustead, in Norfolk, to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, of St. John's College, Oxford, and Catherine Henley, of New Windsor, spinster, upon trust, with all convenient speed after my decease, to sell, and convert the same into money.

"And I bequeath the monies arising from the sale unto the Chancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, upon trust, to invest the same in the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, and dispose of the interest of the said trust monies in the establishment and support of two Hebrew scholarships in the said University. And my will is, that the said scholarships shall be open to Bachelors of Arts of any college or hall in the said University, not exceeding one year from the taking of that degree; that the said scholars shall be elected from time to time after a public examination by the Regius Professor of Hebrew for the time being, and any two other members of the University, not under the degree of Master of Arts, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor with the approbation of convocation. And that the scholars so to be elected shall not retain their said Hebrew scholarships beyond the period of four years from their election. And it is my desire that any minor points of

arrangement respecting the said scholarships shall be left to be regulated by the wisdom of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses with the approbation of convocation, it being my wish and intention to promote the study of Hebrew Literature in the said University."

Among the bequests in the will of the late Hon. Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, was an annuity of 100*l.* to his excellent friend Mrs. Ann Kennicott, of Windsor.

J. W. SHEPPARD, ESQ.

April 2. At St. Edmund's Bury, aged 30, John-Wilson Sheppard, of the High House, in Ash-by-Campsey, Esq., and High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

He was the only son of John Sheppard, esq.* and Lætitia his wife, the daughter of Henry Wilson, of Dudlington, in Norfolk, esq. and received his academical education at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1822. In the year following, he married Harriot, the daughter of Colonel Crump, of Allextion, in the county of Leicester, by whom he has left issue four children, viz. two sons and two daughters.

As this highly-respected gentleman, after having discharged the important duties of High Sheriff at the Assizes, which terminated on the day previous to his decease, was preparing to return to his residence at Campsey-Ash, he retired to a water-closet at his lodging in Bury, where remaining for an unusual length of time, his attendants became alarmed. His valet went to the door, which was fastened, and having broken it open, discovered his master in a state of insensibility. He was immediately removed to his bedroom, and every exertion used to restore animation, but without effect. A Jury was summoned by the Alderman of the Borough, in the absence of the Coroner, who returned the verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

THOU wilt be miss'd and mourn'd,
though young in years; [son,
As landlord, master, husband, father,
Equall'd by few, surpass'd perchance
by none. [endears
And oh! how much that gladdens and
Our toilsome passage through this vale
of tears,

* "A Perustration of the Seventh Journey of the Iter Britanniarum," was announced nearly six years ago by the Rev. B. R. Perkins, but has not yet appeared.

* An old and much valued correspondent has favoured us with an historical and genealogical account of this family, to which we shall shortly give insertion.—EDIT.

Is link'd with names like these ; in
 every one
 Brightly, though briefly, thy example
 shone, [veres.
 And memory still its striking worth re-
 Would there were more like thee ! Men
 taught to prize [shion roves,
 Not joys, in quest of which mere fa-
 But household virtues and domestic
 loves, [ties,
 And all those fond, familiar, home-born
 Dear to the good, and honour'd by the
 wise, [groves.
 Who dwell amid their old ancestral

In 1766, Gabriel Trusson, of Kelsale, esq. died during his Sherifalty, for Suffolk.

LAKE TASWELL, ESQ.

Feb. 18. At Portsmouth, in his 82d year, Lake Taswell, esq. for many years a highly respected medical practitioner of that town. He was the youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Taswell, A.M. student of Christ Church, Oxon, and Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire ; and brother to the Rev. Henry Taswell, Sub-Treasurer and Senior Vicar-choral of Hereford cathedral, and Vicar of Marden near that city, of whom a brief notice was given, on his death in 1796, in our vol. LXVI, p. 256. The gentleman now deceased passed a considerable time at St. John's college, Oxford, where he laid the foundation of extensive classical attainments. The brilliancy of his talent for wit and repartee was equal to his learning, which few have equalled, and none surpassed. Not even his professional duties interfered with his devoting daily a portion of his time to the perusal and study of the Greek and Latin authors. In his political opinions he was firm to the Tory interest : his religious ones were equally so to the Established Church. As a Christian, so far as the infirmities of human nature will admit, he was perfect. The innocence of his mind, and purity of his life, gave a cheerfulness to his manner, fascinating to all who knew him. So highly were his professional abilities appreciated, that, had he not preferred a life of lettered leisure to the acquirement of worldly riches, he might have doubled the property he died possessed of. His remains lie interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church.

BENJAMIN FULLER, ESQ.

Jan. 29. At Hornsey, of a complaint at the heart, aged 73, Benjamin Fuller, esq. This gentleman was a native of Berkshire ; and was for many years a leading member of the Clothworkers'

Company. In that opulent body, containing many Dissenters amongst its members, he was looked up to as the leader of the Church and State party. He has left a widow, who, with himself, was mainly instrumental in establishing the Female Charity School at Hornsey, where 50 girls are excellently educated according to the established religion, and recommended to places. He was a sincere Christian, but not one of those who exhibit their religion in a gloomy face and austerity of manners. Endowed with a retentive memory, which he had stored with much reading, and gifted with strong common sense, he afforded gratification both to young and old, by his lively and instructive conversation. He never spared his time or trouble in assisting his friends, and was always active in promoting every rational and charitable design.

The village of Hornsey is greatly indebted to him for the preservation of its rural beauty, he having been very zealous in defeating some encroachments which had long disfigured the place.

ROBERT BOURNE, M. D.

Dec. 23. At Oxford, after a long illness, aged 69, Robert Bourne, M. D. Clinical Professor of Medicine, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Bourne was formerly a Fellow of Worcester college, and proceeded, M. A. 1784, B.M. 1786, and D.M. 1787. He became early distinguished as a Reader in Chemistry, and attained to considerable practice in Oxford. In 1797 he delivered the Harveian Oration at the College of Physicians ; and in 1803 he was appointed Aldrichian Professor of the practice of Medicine, which office he resigned on being elected Clinical Professor on the death of Dr. Wall, in 1824. Dr. Bourne was the author of, "An Introductory Lecture to a course of Chemistry 1797," 8vo ; "Oratio in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. ex Harveii instituto habita, 1797," 4to ; "Cases of Pulmonary Consumption treated with Uva Ursi ; to which are added, some practical observations, 1805," 8vo.

ROBERT ANDERSON, M. D.

March. 20. In Windmill-street, Edinburgh, aged 78, Robert Anderson, M. D. a gentleman as much regretted in his death as he was esteemed in his life, and well known to the public as the editor and biographer of the British Poets.

He was born at Carnwath, an extensive parish in Lanarkshire, and was educated at a celebrated school in the Royal Burgh of Lanark. His academical studies were prosecuted in the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh, and, after an extended course of literature and science, he there took his Doctor's degree. For several years he practised as a physician at Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, where he married Miss Grey, a lady related to the noble family of that name; and having thus been emancipated from the necessity of professional exertion, he finally returned to Edinburgh, where he continued to reside for upwards of forty years, in a condition of life removed from affluence, but perfectly consistent with genuine independence and comfort.

The works of Dr. Anderson are various and valuable, and have been favourably received by the public; they are principally critical and biographical: his edition and lives of the British Poets in 14 large volumes, was published in 1795, and was soon followed by an edition of Dr. Moore's works: both were more creditable to the editor than to the publishers, who injured the sale of them by an ill-judged parsimony in bringing them out. He next published the *Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Smollett*; this passed through six editions; the eighth made up a separate edition under the title of "*The Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D. with critical Observations on his Works*," Edin. 1800; this work is held in great and just estimation, but that which is most admired, is his "*Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., with critical observations on his Works*," third edition, Edin. 1815, 8vo. He also made numerous contributions to various publications, but more through his fondness for literature than any love of money. His correspondence with literary men was extensive, by whom he was held in the greatest esteem, not more for his talents than the frankness of his temper and the warmth of his heart. He was very attentive to the interest of men of letters, and peculiarly so to that of young persons in whom he perceived any indications of genius. He was in his politics a sound whig, and from his earliest youth showed the highest respect for the civil and religious liberties of mankind; this his passion appeared even strong in death, for on the very evening before he died, he called for a map of Greece, that he might observe the elements of this new state, in whose future fortune he had felt himself so deeply interested.

Though Dr. Anderson lived to so good an old age, his mental and corporeal faculties betrayed few symptoms of it; he had been uniformly temperate and regular, and he possessed an habitual cheerfulness. He was in many cases kind even to enthusiasm. Though, hav-

ing reached his 80th year, he had outlived many of his oldest friends, he still enjoyed the society of a respectable circle, who knew how to appreciate his character, and will retain a pleasing sense of his worth, and a lasting affectionate respect for his memory.

JOHN CAREY, LL.D.

Dec. 8. In Prospect-place, Lambeth, aged 73, John Carey, LL.D. a gentleman well known in the literary world.

Dr. Carey was a native of Ireland, whence, at the age of twelve, he was sent to finish his education in a French University. He does not seem to have appeared as an author before the publication of his "*Latin Prosody made Easy*," in 1800. That work was honoured by the approbation of those best qualified to appreciate its merit and utility, and has passed through a second edition in 1812, and a third before 1826, and an Abridgement was printed in 1809. It was succeeded by the following classical and elementary works: "*Skeleton of the Latin Accidence*, 1803;" "*Alphabetic Key to Propria, quæ Maribus*, 1805;" "*Practical English Prosody and Versification*, 1809;" "*Learning better than House and Land, as exemplified in the History of a Squire and a Cowherd*, 1809;" "*Scanning Exercises for young Prosodians*, 1812;" "*Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana*;" "*The Eton Prosody illustrated*;" "*Introduction to English Composition and Elocution*;" "*The Latin Terminations made easy*;" and "*The Greek Terminations (including the dialects and poetic licences) alphabetically arranged, and gramatically explained*."

As an editor, Dr. Carey's labours were very voluminous. In 1803, and again in 1819, he edited Dryden's *Virgil*, in three volumes octavo; he subsequently accomplished the lengthened task of editing more than fifty volumes of the *Regent's Classics*, as well as two editions in quarto of *Ainsworth's Dictionary*, five of the *Abridgment of the same*, the *Gradus ad Parnassum* in 1824, the *Latin Common Prayer* in Bagster's *Polyglott* edition, the *Abridgment of Schleusner's Greek Lexicon*, *Rupertii Commentarius in Livium*, &c. &c. He translated the following works: *The Batavians*, from the French of Mons. Bitaubé; *The Young Emigrants*, from Madame de Genlis; *Letters on Switzerland*, from the German of Lehman; a volume of the life of Pope Pius VI.; a volume of *Universal History*; and revised the old translation of *Vattel's Law of Nations*. He was the editor of the early numbers of the *School Magazine*, published by Phillips; was a contributor

to several other periodicals, and will be remembered as a frequent correspondent of *Sylvanus Urban*. His communications to this miscellany were generally short, and mostly on classical trifles.

Dr. Carey is styled in some of his title-pages, "private teacher of the Classics, French, and Short-hand." His residence was for many years in West-square, Surrey. The last eight years of his life were cruelly embittered by the most distressing and painful bodily complaints: and the disease which terminated his mortal career, was of a calculous nature, than which there is, perhaps, none more excruciating in the long catalogue of human suffering. Dreadful, indeed, were the tortures which he endured; though, to mitigate their severity, all that skill and experience could suggest was essayed by that eminent, able, and benevolent physician, Dr. Walshman, of Kennington; who, during a period of six years, attended him on all occasions, with the most anxious and *disinterested* kindness.

Dr. Carey was twice married; and, by his second wife (who, as the author of a novel, entitled, "*Lasting Impressions*," and of numerous pieces of fugitive poetry, many of which have been published in this Miscellany, is not unknown to the public), he has left a very promising boy, now in his eleventh year.

His remains, followed to their last resting-place by only four individuals, allied to him by the closest ties, were interred in the burial-ground of Saint George, Hanover-square, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the deceased.

REV. THOMAS BELSHAM.

Nov. . . . At Hampstead, where he had for some years resided, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street.

This celebrated preacher was the elder brother of the late William Belsham, esq. the violent Whig historian, of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. xcviii. i. 274. He was educated under Dr. Caleb Ashworth, at the Dissenting Academy at Daventry, which had been removed to that town from Northampton in 1752 on Dr. Ashworth's succeeding Dr. Doddridge in the Mastership, and which afterwards returned to the county town on the resignation in 1789 of Mr. Belsham, who himself became its master. A large portion of Mr. Belsham's life was spent at this establishment, since he was assistant tutor there in metaphysics, mathematics, and natural history, till in

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1778, when he settled at Worcester; which he quitted in 1781, and returned to Daventry, in the double capacity of pastor and principal or theological tutor. His predecessor was the Rev. Thomas Robins, who had succeeded Dr. Caleb Ashworth in 1775, but who was obliged to resign his charge, in consequence of having irrecoverably lost his voice, from preaching three times on one Sunday whilst labouring under a severe cold; he passed the remainder of his life with great humility and contentment in the secular employments of a bookseller and druggist, and on his death in 1810 was commemorated in an epitaph written by Mr. Belsham, which may be seen in *Baker's History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 331.

After Mr. Belsham had superintended the Daventry Academy for about eight years, his religious views having gradually receded from Calvinism to Unitarianism, he honourably apprized the trustees of the change, and in 1789 resigned both his functions. He published, in vindication of his conduct, "*The Importance of Truth, and the Duty of making an open profession of it*;" represented in a discourse delivered on Wednesday April 28, 1790, at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry, London, to the supporters of the new College, at Hackney (see our Review, vol. LX. p. 932); and "*Dishonest Shame the primary source of Corruption of the Christian Doctrine*;" a Sermon preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting in Hackney, April 6, 1794" (vol. LXIV. 1197). Mr. Belsham was now Professor of Divinity at the Hackney college, and the successor of Dr. Priestley at the Gravel-pit Meeting. Whilst filling those situations he published the following: *Knowledge the foundation of Virtue*, a Sermon 1795. *A Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, intituled, 'Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of professed Christianity.'* In a Letter to a Lady, 1798, (see our vol. LXVIII. p. 869), 3d edit. 1813. *Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, and of Moral Philosophy*; to which is prefixed, a *Compendium of Logic*, 1801. *Reflections and Exhortations, adapted to the state of the Times*; a *Thanksgiving Sermon*, 1802. *The Character of the Christian Teacher delineated*, a Sermon, 1804. *Discourse on the death of Dr. Priestley, with a brief memoir of his life and writings, and a letter from his son containing the particulars of his last illness*, 1804. *The Progress of Error concerning the person of Christ*, a Sermon, 1805. *A Discourse delivered to the Unitarian Congregation*

at Hackney, on the resignation of the pastoral office in that society, 1805.

Mr. Belsham had accepted the post of Minister at the chapel in Essex-street on the resignation of the Rev. John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. His subsequent publications were ; Adherence to Christian Truth recommended, a Sermon, 1805. Vindication of certain passages in a discourse on the death of Dr. Priestley, in reply to the animadversions of the Rev. John Pye Smith, 1806. Discourse occasioned by the death of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, 1806. The importance of right sentiments respecting the Person of Christ, a Sermon. 1807. The Providence of God overruling the issues of War and Conquest, a Sermon, 1807. A general View of the evidence and importance of Christian Revelation, 1807. Letters on Armenianism, and other topics in Metaphysics and Religion, 1808. A Sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, [a former Minister of Essex-street Chapel,] with a biographical memoir, 1808. The year of the Jubilee, a discourse, 1809. Uncorrupted Christianity unpatronized by the Great, a Discourse on the decease of the Duke of Grafton, 1811. Letter to Lord Sidmouth, on the subject of his Bill relative to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, 1811. A Calm Inquiry into the Scripture doctrine concerning the Person of Christ ; including a brief Review of the Controversy between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, and a summary of the various opinions entertained by Christians on the subject, 1811. Rights of Conscience asserted and defined, in reference to the modern explanation of the Toleration Act ; a Fast Sermon. To which are added, Notes and an Appendix, illustrative of the Toleration Act. A Discourse occasioned by the death of Mrs. Lindsay, 1812. Memoirs of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, M. A. ; including a brief Analysis of his Works, together with anecdotes and letters of eminent persons, his friends and correspondents ; also, a general view of the progress of the Unitarian Doctrine in England and America, 1812. A Plea for the Catholic Claims, a Sermon, 1813. The Claims of Dr. Priestley, in the controversy with Bp. Horsley, restated and vindicated, 1814. Letters to the Bp. of London, in vindication of the Unitarians, 1815. Review of American Unitarianism, or a brief History of the Progress and State of the Unitarian Churches in America, third edition, 1815. Reflections upon the death of Sir Samuel Ramilly, in a discourse delivered at Essex-street Chapel, Nov. 8. 1818, (see our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 530). Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated, with an exposition and notes, in four volumes 8vo. 1823. In 1814 and 1815, Mr. Belsham carried on a controversy with

Bishop Burgess in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Belsham had for some years entirely resigned his ministerial functions.

REV. ISAAC TAYLOR.

Dec. 11. Suddenly, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar in Essex, for many years Minister of the dissenting congregation in that town, and author of several highly useful juvenile works.

Mr. Taylor was brought up to the art of engraving. His engagements as an artist being such as allowed him to reside at a distance from London, he left the metropolis in 1786, and gladly availed himself of the liberty of choosing an abode where the same means would procure for an increasing family a larger amount of comfort. He fixed his abode at Lavenham in Suffolk, where he remained until 1796, when, in compliance with the wishes of a dissenting congregation at Colchester he removed to that town, in order to assume the pastoral care of the society assembling in the meeting-house in Bucklersbury-lane. This charge he retained until the close of 1810, and then resigned ; but about the same time in the following year accepted the invitation of the dissenting congregation at Ongar, to become their pastor.

In the line of his original profession, Mr. Taylor produced a set of prints to illustrate the Bible, from designs by his son ; in his ministerial capacity he published "The Glory of Zion, a Sermon, preached at the Baptist Western Association, in Gloucester, 1808," 8vo. and, of his very excellent juvenile works, the following were the principal : "Self Cultivation recommended ; or, hints to a youth leaving school." "The Child's Birthday, aiming to state the nature and importance of that season." "Twelve Addresses to a School, with an original Hymn to each." "Scenes in Europe, for the amusement and instruction of little tarry-at-home travellers." Of this charming work an impression of 3000 copies was disposed of in about nine months after its first publication in 1818, and several editions have since been sold ; it was followed by "Scenes in Asia," "Scenes in Africa," "Scenes in America," "Scenes in England," and "Scenes of British Wealth, in produce, manufactures, and commerce," all likewise "for the instruction and amusement of little tarry-at-home travellers." "Beginnings of Biography, being the lives of one hundred persons eminent in British story," two volumes, 1824. "Beginnings of European Biography," in three volumes, respectively comprising, the Early Ages, the Middle Ages, and the Latter Ages.

Mr. Taylor married a sister of the Rev. James Hinton of Oxford ; and had a family of one son and two daughters. The mother and daughters have all conferred great

benefits on the rising generation by their literary productions, and it appears to have been the "Original Poems for Infant Minds, by Jane and Anne Taylor," that first led the way of the family's successful career in this peculiar line of authorship. Jane died in 1822, and two volumes of her "Memoirs and Poetical Remains, with extracts from her Correspondence," were soon after published by her brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor. Anne is the wife of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert.

MR. JOSEPH HAYNES.

Dec. 14. At Chester, in his 69th year, Mr. Joseph Haynes, Drawing Master.

He was a native of Shrewsbury, and having, as his friends conceived, a genius for the arts, he was placed under Mr. J. H. Mortimer, the celebrated painter. On the death of his master, in 1779, he continued some time with the widow, and etched many plates from Mortimer's pictures and sketches; the most admired was St. Paul preaching to the Britons, but many other subjects had much merit. He was noticed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who permitted him to copy several of his pictures. He afterwards went, an adventurer in the arts, to Jamaica, but always regretted the time he spent there, as it neither contributed to his fame nor emolument. On his return to Shrewsbury, he was employed by several gentlemen to make drawings of local subjects, and in 1794 he etched and coloured a plate of the Roman tessellated floor or pavement, discovered at the Lee, near Shrewsbury, a very accurate representation, which he published. He soon after removed to Chester, and commenced teaching drawing, which he continued to do till nearly the time of his death. He was modest and unassuming in his manners, and much respected.

DEATHS.

BERKS.—*March 30.* At Hurst, aged 73, Susannah, wife of Richard Westbrook, esq.

April 9. At Sonning, aged 24, Maria, eldest dau. of late John Cooper, esq.

April 11. At Reading, aged 72, John Tappenden, esq.

DERBY.—*April 2.* At Park-hill, Ashton Nicholas Mosley, esq., for 37 years a magistrate for the counties of Derby and Stafford. He was the third and youngest son of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart., by Eliz. dau. of James Bailie, esq. He married Aug. 10, 1790, Mary, widow of Sir Edward Every, Bart.; and by that lady, who was the dau. of Edw. Morley, of Horsley, co. Derby, esq., and had also had two other husbands, William Elliot, esq., and Joseph Bird, esq., and who died Feb. 9, 1826, had issue a son, Ashton-Nicholas, who is married and has issue, and a dau.

Emma, married to the Rev. Francis Ward Spilsbury.

DEVON.—*April 9.* At Arlington rectory, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Rev. James Hamilton Chichester, and only surviving dau. of late Richard Bateman, esq., of Derbyshire. She had been married only the short space of a year, and died in childbed. She was in a superior degree amiable and accomplished; her drawings, particularly in the miniature style, were equal to most artists; her remains were interred in the family vault, in All-Saints Church, Derby.

DORSET.—*March 31.* At Weymouth, aged 66, Charles Andrews, esq., late master of the ceremonies.

April 3. The wife of Rev. Robert Frome, Rector of Folke.

DURHAM.—*March 13.* At Durham, Mrs. Ann Chaytor, dau. of late Henry Chaytor, LL. D. formerly Rector of Croft, York, and Preb. of Durham.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Colchester, aged 63, Marianne, widow of C. P. Leslic, esq., of Glasslough, Ireland, above 40 years M. P. for co. Monaghan.

April 8. At Coln Park, in his 63rd year, Philip Hills, esq.

April 14. Anna-Maria, wife of John Knowles, esq., Stratford Grove.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 11.* At Clifton, aged 45, Miss Anne-Barbara Wrighte, only dau. of late George Wrighte, esq., of Gayhurst, Bucks, by Anne, dau. and heir of Joseph Jekyll, of Dallington, co. Northampton, esq., and grand-dau. of George Wrighte, esq., M. P. for Leicestershire from 1727 to 1766 (and who was grandson to Lord Keeper Sir Nathan Wrighte).

March 16. At Clifton, aged 37, Mary-Anne, wife of Rev. E. M. Hall, M. A. some time one of the officiating clergy at the parish church in Sheffield, and late of Gainsborough

March 19. At Clifton, aged 30, Catherine, wife of G. M. Maunsell, esq., of Ballywilliam, co. Limerick.

At Bristol, Mr. L. Henwood, architect and city surveyor.

March 24. At Shirehampton, of apoplexy, Edw. Sheriff, esq.

March 26. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Greentree, for many years a meritorious servant of the East India Co. at St. Helena.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Fitzmaurice Caldwell, esq., 2nd son of late Sir James Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh, Bart.

April 3. At Cheltenham, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by his exertions in the Nepaul war, Captain Charles Cornwallis Chesney, late of Bengal Art., 2nd son of A. Chesney, esq., of Packolet, co. Down.

April 6. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. James Smith, of the Bombay establishment.

April 17. At Cheltenham, the relict of

Ralph Mountague, jun. esq., and sister of Dr. Bernard, of Clifton.

HANTS.—*March 20.* At Dibden Lodge, near Southampton, aged 68, William Richard, esq.

April 5. At Norton, I. of Wight, aged 76, William Michell, esq., formerly resident at Nagore, East Indies.

April 16. At his residence, Southampton, aged 72, Edw. Middlecott, esq., formerly of Warminster.

HERTS.—*March 3.* Aged 17, Anne-Mary, eldest dau. of C. Dering, esq., of Ayott St. Lawrence, and niece to Sir Edw. Dering, Bart.

April 7. At Cheshunt, aged 48, Captain Thomas O'Brien, late R. N.

KENT.—*March 31.* At Greenwich Hospital, after twenty years' residence, aged 80, Lieut. Robert Aitchison.

April 7. At Woolwich, aged 41, Capt. Edw. Barlow, Royal Art.

April 10. At Bexley Heath, aged 54, Joseph Farthing, esq., of Milebrook-Cottage, co. Radnor, and formerly of Norton, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

April 11. At Stone Castle, in his 70th year, Robert Talbot, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Ravenstone Hall, Leonard Fosbrooke, esq.

April 4. Aged 72, John Saville Hyde, esq. of Quorndon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*March 13.* At Brigg, Wm. Owston, esq.

April 16. At Louth, aged 75, C. M. Clarke, M.D.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 18.* Aged 86, Silvester Lowden, esq. of Lower Edmonton.

At Barnet, aged 70, John Cattley, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*March 28.* At Chepstow, in the house of James Jenkins, esq. Harriet Sophia, second dau. of Rev. David Williams, of Heytesbury.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 12.* At Cromer, aged 24, Geo. Thos. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer Hall, and of Gayhurst, Bucks. He was the son of John Wyndham, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Richard Dalton, esq. and Mary, dau. of Geo. Wrighte, esq. of Gayhurst. He married July 12, 1826, Maria-Augusta, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, and niece to the late Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham. Two months before his death the greater part of his new residence at Cromer was destroyed by fire; and immediately before his decease he had by the death of his second cousin, Miss Wrighte, of Gayhurst (see p. 379) succeeded to the large property of that family.

Lately. At Attleborough, Eleanor Mary, wife of the Rev. James Young Cooke, of Semer, and eldest dau. of Rev. Fairfax Francklin, rector of Attleborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Rothbury, aged 109 years, Tibby Allan, widow of the notorious Northumberland piper, Jemmy Allan, who terminated a life of singular adventure,

vicissitude, and crime, in Durham gaol, about twenty years ago.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*April 13.* At the vicarage, Brackley, Caroline, wife of the Rev. C. A. Sage.

OXON.—*March 29.* At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. James Budd, Woodstock, aged 57, Alexander Russell, esq. of Bridge-water-sq., London.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Jan. 6.* At Shrewsbury, aged 70, Mr John Hiram Haycock, architect. Several of the public buildings in Shrewsbury are from his designs, particularly the County Gaol, the Town-hall, and Allatt's Charity-school. As a man of business, he was highly respected; as a friend, a husband, and parent, he was deservedly esteemed.

March 15. Lucy, relict of Hugh Smythe, esq., third son of late Sir Edw. Smythe, Bart. She was second dau. and co-heir of late Edw. Sulyarde, esq. of Haugbly Park, co. Salop, and sister to the Rt. Hon. Lady Stafford. She was married to Mr. Smythe in 1803, and left his widow in 1822, with an only child, Lucy, who was married in 1826 to the Hon. Henry Benedict Arundell.

SOMERSET.—*March 21.* At Bath, George Clarke Symonds, esq. of Hinton Abbey, Som., formerly Capt. 18th Light Dragoons, and brother of late Col. Symonds, M.P. for Hereford.

March 20. At Dunster Castle, aged 74, Mary, relict of J. Fownes Luttrell, esq. M.P.

March 27. At Bath, Penelope, relict of Gilbert Trewe Beckett Turner, esq. of Penleigh House, Westbury, and also widow of Thomas Phipps, esq., by whom she was mother of Lieut.-Col. Phipps of the Royal Dragoons, and T.H.H. Phipps, esq. of Leighton-house.

April 2. At Bath, John Seymour Davis, esq., Inspecting Barrack-master-gen. of the south-west district, and Capt. 31st reg.

April 9. At Bath, aged 79, Edw. Watts, esq. of Hanslope Park, Bucks.

April 12. At Hope Corner, near Taunton, aged 55, William Oliver, esq.

At Bath, Frederiek Keppel, esq. of Lexham Hall, Norfolk.

Lately. At Taunton, Charles Poole, esq. banker, aged 45.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Lichfield, aged 74, the relict of the Rev. Geo. Parker, Rector of Oddingley, Wore., whose murder in 1806 has recently been legally investigated, and has excited much attention.

SUFFOLK.—*March 19.* Henrietta, wife of the Rev. J. Bickersteth, Vicar of Acton.

SURREY.—*Lately.* At Dorking, in her 70th year, Eunice, wife of T. Philips, esq.

April 5. Aged 56, Wm. Davis, esq. of Bletchingley.

SUSSEX.—*March 24.* At Brighton, Lady Mary Anne, wife of Adm. Sotheby, and sister to the Earl of Mayo, the Bishop of Waterford, Lady de Clifford, the Dean of Ossory, &c. She was the fourth dau. of the Most

Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl, and Abp. of Tuam, by Eliz. only dau. of Sir Richard Meade, Bart. and sister to John first Earl of Clanwilliam; and was married to the Admiral in March, 1806.

March 29. At Wiston Park, aged 29, Frances, second surviving dau. of the late Chas. Goring, esq.

April 6. At Brighton, John Walter, esq. second son of late W. W., esq. Devonsh.-pl.

April 9. At Hastings, Henry Bonham, esq. of Rochetts, Essex, and Portland-place, a Director of the West Middlesex Waterworks, and late M.P. for Rye.

WARWICK.—At Edgbaston Grove, aged 64, Robert Smith, esq. for many years the head of one of the largest commercial establishments in Birmingham.

WILTS.—*March 24.* At Somerford Keynes, Anne, wife of Rev. N. G. Woodroffe, the Vicar, authoress of “Shades of Character,” and other works.

April 13. At Trowbridge, John Waldron, esq. late of the King's Dragoon Guards.

YORK.—*March 12.* At West Frimstone, Mr. Mark Fostyn, aged 101. He was coachman to the Hon. Dr. Trevor, at the time he was translated to the see of Durham, in 1752.

March 21. At Hovingham Hall, aged 70, Edw. Worsley, esq.

March 29. At Hull, aged 80 years, Appleton Bennison, esq. architect and builder.

April 8. At Leeds, Mary, eldest dau. of late Charles Gibbes, esq. of Devizes.

April 11. At Kirk Ella, aged 5, Mary, only dau. of Capt. Whitaker, R.N.

WALES.—*April 7.* At Swansea, Susanna, younger dau. of late Reynold Thomas Deere, esq., and sister of Mrs. W. Salmon, of Penllyne Court, Glamorg.

April 8. At Llanrwst, Mr. John Thomas, senior Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford.

April 10. At Gredington, aged 21, Peregrina, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

SCOTLAND.—At the North Muir of Forfar, Peter Smith, aged 102. He was one of those who were pressed, in the year 1745, to assist in conveying Prince Charles Edward's baggage from that quarter to the north, and was a walking chronicle of the occurrences of those times.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 17.* At his seat, Beach Mount, co. Limerick, Thomas Lloyd, esq., Knight in Parliament for that county, and a King's Counsel in Ireland. It was his first Parliament, having been chosen at the general election in 1826.

Lately. Ellen, wife of Henry Wallis, esq. of Distrane castle, co. Cork, and eldest dau. of the late Grace Smith, esq. of Ballynatray, co. Waterford.

March 19. At Dublin, from a wound received in a duel with Capt. Smith, of the 32d regt., arising from an accidental rencontre in the street, Standish Stamer O'Grady,

esq., a Commissioner of Bankrupts, son of Edw. O'Grady, esq. Chairman of the county of Waterford, and nephew to the Chief Baron. His remains were interred on the 25th in the family vault at Knockany, county of Limerick.

April 3. At Dublin, aged 76, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Ormonde and Ossory. She was the only dau. and heir of John Earl of Wandesford; was married in 1769, to John, Earl of Ormonde, (whose peerage was restored in 1791,) and was left his widow in 1795, having given birth to the late and present Marquess; two other sons, and two daus. Her Ladyship expended a long life and a splendid income in her native country. The handsome village of Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, remains a record of what a resident proprietor, possessing a noble fortune, can accomplish.

ABROAD.—*June 30.* At Agra, E. I. aged 51, George Blunt, esq. son of the late Walter Blunt, esq. of Wallop, Hants.

July 3. At Ellickpoor, E. I., Helen, 2d dau. of the late Hon. Win. Erskine, Lord Kinnedder.

July 24. Lt.-Col. Frederick Reh, C. B. and K. H. This officer had the temporary rank of Capt. 7th batt. line of the King's German Legion, 19th Oct. 1803; was promoted to be Major 4th batt. 1810. He served in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo; and was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. by brevet, dated the day of the battle.

Sept. 4. At Baltimore, U. S. where he had long resided, Sir Richard Lyttleton Reynell, fifth Bart., of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the son of Thomas, an officer in the army, slain at Saratoga, in 1776, and succeeded his uncle Sir Richard in the Baronetcy in 1798. It has now devolved on his only surviving brother, Major.-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B.

Sept. 8. At Hingolie, in his 18th year, Lieut. Jas. Williamson, of the Nizam's 3d inf., youngest son of Lieut.-Col. W. Commandant of the R. Mil. Asylum, Chelsea.

Sept. 16. At St. Vincent's, aged 90, the Hon. Robert Gordon, President of the Council of that Island.

Oct. 2. At Bombay, James Joseph Sparrow, esq. Third Member of the Council of that Presidency.

Oct. 5. At Calcutta, aged 18, Ferdinand, 4th and youngest son of Charles George Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's, Sussex, esq. (great grandson of the 1st Duke of St. Alban's), and Emily-Charlotte, 2d dau. of W. Ogilvie, esq. and her Grace Emilia Mary, Duchess dow. of Leinster.

Nov. 21. In Spanish Town, St. Catherine's, Jamaica, at the extreme age of 151 years, Mrs. Judith Crawford, highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She had the power of her bodily strength, as well as her faculties, until

within a few days of her death. She remembered the dreadful earthquake of 1692.

Dec. 26. At Paris, Jane, wife of Roger-son Cotter, esq. and mother of the Countess De Lahette.

Jan. 2. At Malta, Samuel, youngest son of Rev. Rob. Jarratt, Vicar of Wellington.

Jan. 9. At Gibraltar, aged 37, Capt. John Macdonald, of Arisaig, co. Inverness, Paymaster of Royal Welsh Fusileers.

Jan. 18. At Homburg, aged 63, the Princess Louisa Caroline Sophia, of Solms Braunfels; sister to the late Prince Frederick-William, the second husband of the present Duchess of Cumberland.

Jan. 28. At New Strelitz, aged 76, his Serene Highness Prince George Charles Landgrave of Hesse, cousin and brother-in-law to the Grand Duke.

Feb. 7. Aged 88, M. Gosselin, one of the most illustrious members of the Academy of Belle Lettres, and one of the most learned geographers of Europe. He was borne at Lille, in 1741.

Feb. 14. Aged 73, the Dowager Grand Duchess Louisa of Weimar.

Feb. 15. At Paris, M. de Lavalette, formerly Director-General of the Post-Office, who was condemned to death in 1815, but was saved by the heroic conduct of his lady, seconded by Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce.

Feb. 21. Aged 81, Marc-Antoine-Jules

de Clermont-Tonnerre, a Cardinal and Peer of France. He was born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1749.

Feb. 24. At Paris, John Hawks, esq. of Gateshead Iron Works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. Kitt's, Mr. Rich. Cabb, editor and joint-proprietor of the St. Kitt's Advertiser, from endeavouring to extinguish a fire in his bedroom.

In Curdistan, by assassination, Dr. Schulz, Professor of the University of Giessen, who had been sent out, at the expense of the King of France, to visit Asiatic Turkey and Persia. Two servants, a soldier, and a Persian serjeant, who accompanied the unfortunate traveller, were likewise assassinated.

Count Bozon de Perigord, brother of Prince Talleyrand, and Governor of the Chateau de Saint Germain.

At Rio Janeiro, Eliza-Mary, dau. of the late Lient.-Col. the Hon. Esme Stuart Erskine, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Chancellor Erskine.

At Boulogne, aged 61, the wife of Sir Jeremiah Homfray, of Llandaff-House, Glamorgansh. sister to the dowager Lady Lynch Blossie, and dau. of John Richards, esq. of Cardiff.

April 17. At Avranches, in Normandy, Lieut. Edward Preston, R. N. second son of Rear-Admiral Preston, of Askam Bryan, in the co. of York.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 20, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 801	} 1579	Males - 809	} 1649		106	50	170	
Females - 778		Females - 740			65	60	162	
Whereof have died under two years old		58			70 and 80	144		
		537			79	80 and 90	66	
				117	90 and 100	9		
				136				

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 0	37 0	32 0	34 0	40 0	37 0

PRICE OF HOPS, April 26.

Kent Bags	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto	4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Sussex	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)	8 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Essex	5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	6 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market . April 26 :	
Veal	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,778 Calves 131
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	18,090 Pigs 230

COAL MARKET, April 26, 27*s.* 0*d.* to 34*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 74*s.* Mottled, 80*s.* Curd, 82*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, April 19, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .	85 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . .	£45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham .	119 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	—	—
Barnsley	300 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington	170 0	5 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	290 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	108 0	6 0	East London . . .	118	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction . .	52½	2 10
Coventry	800	44 & bs.	Kent	41½	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	40 0	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London . . .	—	4 p.ct
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex . .	75 0	3 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	—	3 15	Albion	65 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde . .	590 0	27 0	Alliance	10¼ 0	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	11¼ 0	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	288 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	50 0	2 10	County Fire	39½	2 10
Grand Union	25½ 0	1 0	Eagle	5¾	0 5
Grand Western . . .	9	—	Globe	167 0	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	26¾	1 0
Huddersfield	15 0	—	Hope Life	6½	6 6
Kennet and Avon . .	27¼	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	119 0	5 5
Lancaster	25	1 0	Ditto Life	11 0	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool .	460	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 13 6	1 6
Leicester	—	17 0	Provident Life . . .	19½	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n . .	88 0	4 0	Rock Life	4 4 0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	2800 0	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	188 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . .	645 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	240 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	38½ 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	500 0	—
Neath	400 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	81½ pm.	3 0
Oxford	635 0	32 0	British Iron	5 0	—
Peak Forest	—	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	29 dis.	—
Regent's	22¼	12 6	Hibernian	5 0	—
Rochdale	87 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye . . .	24 0	1 6	Real Del Monte . . .	60 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	21¾	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	770 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	—	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	42½ 0	1 10	Ditto, New	1 pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	190 0	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	110½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	3½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	15 6	British	—	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	25½	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton .	220 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	110 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks . . .	5¾	0 4	Brighton	10 dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	75 0	3 0	Bristol	34 0	8½ p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2½ dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	89½	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock) . . .	77¾	3½ do.	Liverpool	375 0	10 0
West India (Stock) .	191½ 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock) .	75 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock) .	82 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	124 0	5 3 2 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	22 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2¾	—	Australian (Agric ^{ult})	11 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	21½ 0	—
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	27½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	—	0 17 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97½	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	—	0 15 2	Ditto, 2d class . . .	90½ 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From March 26, to April 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°		
26	54	63	60	30, 54	fine
27	56	66	46	, 38	fine
28	47	67	50	, 10	fine
29	50	63	43	30, 00	fine
30	44	54	41	29, 74	cloudy
A.1	37	43	36	, 69	rain
2	33	39	36	, 46	rain
3	35	40	35	30, 09	rain
4	37	41	33	, 08	cloudy
5	41	48	36	, 08	fair
6	42	57	46	, 10	fair
7	49	55	48	29, 75	fair
8	59	64	57	, 58	fine
9	61	63	51	, 40	rain
10	50	56	50	, 50	showers

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°		
11	49	53	49	, 60	showers
12	54	56	51	, 61	showers
13	52	59	50	, 89	cloudy
14	54	62	54	, 96	fair
15	57	60	54	, 76	showers
16	60	61	56	, 67	showers
17	59	60	54	, 65	showers
18	61	67	53	, 80	fair
19	58	63	48	, 60	cloudy
20	50	59	46	, 65	windy
21	54	58	51	, 80	cloudy
22	54	54	53	, 50	rain
23	54	54	51	, 30	rain
24	54	63	50	, 32	rain
25	56	61	53	30, 00	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29, to April 26, 1830, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29			92½	1¼		102⅛	1¼			81 82 pm.		80 78 pm.
30			92½	1¼		102⅛	1¼			81 82 pm.		77 78 pm.
31			92½	1¼		102⅛	1¼			81 82 pm.		77 79 pm.
1			92½	1¼		102⅛	1¼			82 pm.		78 79 pm.
2			92½	1¼		102	1⅛					79 78 pm.
3			92¼	1½		102 1⅞				82 pm.		79 78 pm.
5			92½	1¼		102 1⅞				83 pm.	92¼	78 79 pm.
6	216¼	91⅞	2 92½	1¼		99¾	101⅞	2 104⅞	19	82 pm.		78 79 pm.
7	215¾	91⅞	2 92½	1¼		99¾	101⅞	2 104⅞	19			78 80 pm.
8	216½	92⅛	2 92½	1¼		100	101⅞	2 104¼	19½	82 pm.		79 80 pm.
9	Hol.											
10	216¼	92½	2 93⅛	1¼		100⅛	102⅛	3 104¾	19¼	82 pm.		80 81 pm.
12	Hol.											
13	Hol.											
14	217	92⅞	2 93¾	1½	100⅞	100	102¾	1½ 104½	19¼	82 pm.		81 80 pm.
15	216¼	92¾	2 93¾	1½		99⅞	102⅞	1¼ 104¾	19¼	244½ 83 82 pm.		80 81 pm.
16	216¾	91⅞	2 92¼	1½		99¾	101⅞	2 104¼	19¼	82 pm.	92⅞	80 81 pm.
17	216	92¼	2 93	1½		99¾	102	104⅞	19¾	242½ 83 pm.		80 79 pm.
19		92	1 92⅞	1½	99⅞	99⅞	102⅛	1½ 104⅞	19¾	243 82 pm.		79 80 pm.
20	215¾	91⅞	2 92⅞	1½	100¼	99⅞	101⅞	2 104½	19¾	242 82 pm.		79 80 pm.
21	215½	91¾	2 92½	1½		99⅞	101⅞	2 104⅞	19¼	242 83 82 pm.	92¼	79 80 pm.
22	215	92¼	1 93	2 100⅞	99⅞	102	102	104½	19¾		92¾	79 80 pm.
23	Hol.											
24	216	92¼	1 93	1¼ 100⅞	99⅞	102	102	104⅞	19¾	242		79 80 pm.
26	215½	92⅞	2 92⅞	100¼ 99⅞	102½	102½	104⅞	19¾	241	82 83 pm.		79 80 pm.

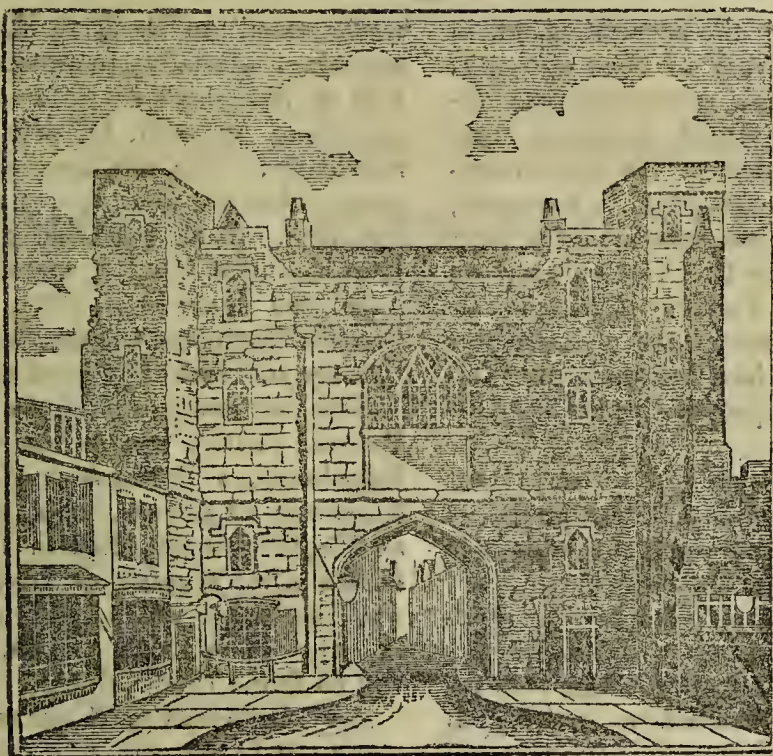
South Sea Stock, March 29, 106.—April 26, 105.

Old South Sea Ann. April 6, 91½.—21, 91½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--M. Journal.
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe--Standard
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
Record.--Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton
Boston--Brighton 3
Bridgwater-Bristol 4
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelmsf.
Chesterfield
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5
Gloucester---Hants 3



Heref. Herts. Hull 3
Hunts...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3..Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 7
Macclesfield Maidst 2
Manchester 8.Monm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp.
Nottingham 3..Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2.Preston 2
Reading...Rochdale
Rochester..Salisbury
Sheffield 4. Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk...Sussex
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
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MAY, 1830.

[PUBLISHED JUNE 1, 1830.]

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Embellished with Views of LAMBETH PALACE, as it appeared in 1829;
And GOWER'S MONUMENT at ST. SAVIOUR'S, Southwark.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. B. observes, "the account given in p. 62, of the discovery of See-quah-yah, the Cherokee Indian, respecting the reducing his native verbal language into writing, by an alphabet of his own invention, especially when carried on to numerals, is very curious. It reminds me of a little essay I contributed to the *Archæologia*, on the India method of Picture-writing, nearly fifty years ago, in consequence of a memoir on the subject then lately communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Governor Powuall."

ARBITRATOR remarks, "I am at present engaged in a reference, and the merits of the case entirely depend upon the construction to be put upon an abbreviated 'w' written at the end of a line, in an instrument 300 years old, whether it is to be construed *with* or *without*. The usage is in favour of the latter construction, and I shall feel obliged to any of your readers who can inform me whether 'w' is an abbreviation ever used for *without*, in old documents, especially in the 16th century."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, "the claim of the late amiable Mr. FitzGerald (see p. 421) to be 'representative' of the Desmond family, would not, I apprehend, be acquiesced in by the Irish Heralds; but, even if that claim could have been substantiated, his boast of the Duke of Leinster's being of his family would be yet unfounded. Your readers will see in Sir William Betham's 'Antiquarian Researches,' that the Earls of Desmond were of a junior branch of the Earls of Kildare, progenitors of the Ducal house of Leinster."

S. R. inquires, "What was the practical result of Sir Samuel Garth's successful satirical poem, entitled, 'The Dispensary?' Was a Dispensary founded, as proposed by the College of Physicians? or any other arrangement made, productive of public benefit?"

G. S. has been misled by a statement in Debrett's Peerage, which states Louisa, daughter of Augustus 4th Earl of Berkeley, to have been the wife of the late Sir Eliab Harvey. He will find, on further inquiry, that the Earl's three daughters, "Ladies Louisa, Elizabeth, and Frances, were all three born on the same day, July 28th, 1749, and lived to be christened, but died soon after" (Collins's Peerage, by Brydges, vol. iii. p. 625). Lady Louisa Harvey was, however, a half-sister of the infant with whom she has been confounded, being a daughter of the same mother (Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, esq.) who, after the Earl of Berkeley's death, became the third wife of Robert Earl Nugent, and by him mother of the late Marchioness of Buckingham (and Baroness Nugent), and of Lady Louisa Nugent, married (as we cor-

rectly stated) to Sir Eliab Harvey, and still surviving.—Relative to another of the same Earl of Berkeley's daughters, the late Margravine of Anspach, Debrett has two incorrect dates. She was married to the Margrave, Oct. 30, not 18, 1791; and he died not Dec. 1805, but Jan. 5, 1806. Her Highness died Jan. 31, 1828. In the same page (and again in p. 872), we should for Charlborough read Charborough. Debrett's Peerage still requires a great deal of purging.

The inquiry proposed by a CONSTANT READER relative to the family of Theodoro Paleologus, a descendant of the Christian Emperors of Greece, who, having married an Englishwoman, died in 1636, and was buried in the Church of Landulph in Cornwall, was made without receiving an answer in our volume LXIII. p. 719. His epitaph will be found there printed.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT remarks, "In my letter, p. 294, respecting the Tierney family, there is a small error: instead of 'Mr. Tierney generally resided,' it should have been *Mrs.* (viz. Thomas) Tierney, &c. And it might have been added, 'that their children were brought up and educated in England,' whence it may be inferred, that it was not convenient for the father to come to this country. Was Miss Tierney, who married the Rev. Stephen Weston (p. 370), a relation of the family above mentioned?"

Nicholas Stone, the very eminent Statuary, who lived in the reign of James the First, and executed many elegant monuments in different parts of this country, particularly one for the Bedford family, is said to have had many particulars of his works, with the charges, inserted in a book formerly in possession of Vertue the engraver. Any information respecting this curious document, if extant, or which may lead to the discovery of its present possessor, or the repository in which it is preserved, will oblige Q.

Can any of our Correspondents, acquainted with the minute history of the Civil Wars of Charles the First, inform L. what were the circumstances alluded to in the Life of Sir John Denham the Poet, respecting which Dr. Johnson remarks, "that the knowledge of Cowley's hand" in a correspondence carried on between the King and his friends, having endangered his detection, he happily escaped? [See Johnson's Lives of Poets, vol. i. p. 105.]

Information is requested respecting Henry Stubbe, said to have been Incumbent of Spilsby in Lincolnshire, temp. Jac. I. his family and descendants.

The Letter of J. H. relative to the old Mansion at Stean, is referred to the Historian of Northamptonshire.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1830.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CLASSICAL MEMORANDA.—No. II.

VIRGIL ILLUSTRATED.—THE GREEK OF ST. LUKE.

3. **T**HE Bucolics of Virgil, while they realise the compliment of *molle atque facetum* bestowed on the delicate and elegant style of their composition, are yet not without some obscurities, which even to this day seem to have eluded all attempts at illustration. Let us take the first Bucolic, vv. 54-59, for one example of difficulty yet unsolved :

Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino ab limite
sæpes

Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro :
Hinc altâ sub rupe, &c. &c.

Here Heynè begins with confessing that there is much embarrassment in these verses. *Depasta* for *depasta est* is awkward : and then *semper* is strangely out of place. Would not *quæ semper* make the sentence more clear ? Then too, one may fairly ask, can *quæ apibus depasta est*, stand for *quam apes depascuntur*, in respect of the tense ?—a point of objection not impregnable perhaps, but quite enough, as far as that point is concerned, to make the whole passage, in its common interpretation, rather worse than better.

Suppose we were to try what a mere change in the punctuation might do, to set every thing right, and even with increased beauty, in three sweet verses hitherto generally ill understood.

The poet Shenstone, in his *Posthumous Essays*, somewhere has an observation, that of all phrases in the English language none comes to the ear with more touching effect, than the pathetic “no more.” On the same ground, may we not say, that “once more,” and “as ever,” are entitled to rank amongst the most pleasing of associated sounds ?

Is there any thing then to hinder

quæ semper from carrying that delightful association along with it ? The murmuring of the bees on that willow hedge in its bloom, as it ever has done, (*quæ semper*, sc. *suasit*) will often again, as before, by its soft whispering charm you into the enjoyment of a slumber.

“Hinc tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite
sæpes

Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.”

Observe too, particularly, by way of contrast, the poor man Melibœus (vv. 75-79.) has for himself a very different reflection, full of sorrow and sadness—a “no more,” in truth, of the very bitterest nature.

“Ite meæ, felix quondam pecus, ite capellæ :
Non ego vos *posthac*, viridi projectus in antro,
Dumosâ pendere procul de rupe videbo,” &c.

Few Latin scholars, if any, in Great Britain, could have a better title to be consulted on a critical question of such a kind, than Professor Hunter of St. Andrew's. The venerable old man, then an octogenarian (in 1826), on his attention being called to the place, in this new mode of punctuating and explaining it, delivered his opinion with the utmost frankness of assent.

“I am delighted with your explanation of ‘Hinc tibi, quæ semper,’ &c. (Bucolic. i. 54.) It improves the syntax, restores the pathos, and gives elegance to a passage, on any other view far from elegant. Without it, the contrast is lost between the *continued* happy condition of the one shepherd, and the altered and forlorn situation of the other.”

Let the next editor of Virgil therefore punctuate and explain accordingly.

4. For the Attic purity of the New Testament Greek, in respect either of

diction or generally of syntax, few perhaps, if any, advocates now remain. As far as English scholars are concerned, our own countryman, the excellent Thomas Gataker, may be considered as having contributed his share to set that question at rest: in his reply to the *Diatrise* of Pfochenius (*de Linguae Græcæ Novi Testamenti puritate*), under the title of *Thomæ Gatakeri Londinialis, de Novi Instrumenti stylo Dissertatio*. 1648.

It by no means follows, however, that the Greek of the New Testament, though marked with petty solecisms, is at all deficient in the substantial distinctions of grammar: very far otherwise. Several apparent cases of impropriety exist only in the inaccuracies of version; such as even our own beautiful and venerated translation occasionally presents. A few instances of this kind shall be noticed, where errors of some importance might be attached to words erroneously translated.

With this view, let us take up and compare the gospels of St. Matthew, iv. 18-22. and of St. Luke, v. 2-11.

It is perfectly clear, that there were two fishing boats, and two sets of partners: the *first* boat belonged to Simon Peter and Andrew; the *second* to James and John the sons of Zebedee.

Now, for the *first* boat, it is obvious that when our Lord addressed himself (Luke, v. 3.) to Simon, praying him to thrust out a little from the land, Simon and Andrew were at once ready for the purpose which our Lord had in view: for without further preparation, when he had done teaching the people out of the boat, the two fishermen immediately launched out into the deep, and took the "great multitude of fishes" there recorded.

The context then plainly requires what the verb itself (v. 2.) most distinctly expresses: not, they "*were washing* their nets," but they *had washed* (or cleansed) them. And in the Greek of St. Luke, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, tenses like ἀπέπλυναν and ἀπέπλυνον by no possible chance can, without gross confusion of ideas, ever be substituted the one for the other.

Let us now pass on to v. 6: "and their net brake." Their net no more *actually* brake, than their boat *actually* sank. And it is quite extraordinary that our Translators went wrong in

διεῤῥήγνυτο, when at v. 7. they have expressed so very correctly the signification of βυθίζεσθαι, "*began to sink.*" The plain fact is, that the net *seemed in danger of breaking*, as well it might, but never brake at all. If the net had broken, and the boats had sunk, the two verbs to denote that precisely would have been διεῤῥάγη for the one, and ἐβυθίσθη for the other.

Under all the circumstances of the case then, it must be very clear, that if the two sons of Zebedee (Matt. iv. 21.) were "mending their nets," they were mending nets at any rate which belonged to their own, the *second* boat mentioned; inasmuch as the nets which belonged to the *first* boat had never been broken. And Mr. Blunt, if he meets with this suggestion, will accept it in the spirit of candour in which it is offered. Perhaps he will see sufficient ground for withdrawing at once an ingenious but unnecessary argument, lately proposed in his *Veracity of the Gospels and Acts*.

In the Greek of St. Luke this correctness of expression uniformly appears, sometimes in a very striking manner. Thus in the verb ἐπορεύομην, for instance: Jesus, we are told (vii. 11.) *was going* (not "*went*") ἐπορεύετο, "*into a city called Nain.*" Why ἐπορεύετο? Because it was *out of the city, and before he had entered it*, that he restored the widow's son to life again. The same distinction holds in the correspondent phrase (xvii. 11.): ἐν τῷ πορεύεσθαι αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, *as he was journeying, in the course of his journey*, to Jerusalem.

In connection with this remark, we may observe, that Mr. Benson (*Chronology of our Saviour's Life*, p. 218. note,) singularly enough, with ἐν τῷ πορεύεσθαι αὐτοῦς, x. 38. before him, should confound tenses quite different, and consider the authorised version as inaccurate at iii. 21: ἐν τῷ βαπτισθῆναι ἅπαντα τὸν λαόν, "*when all the people were baptised.*" It ought to have been rendered, he says, "*whilst all the people were baptising, or being baptised.*" Most assuredly not. *After all the people had been baptised*, will adequately and unequivocally convey the notion of the Greek. This is not said with the least idea of disparaging the merits of the work above alluded to, evidently fraught as it is with acute-

ness and originality of disquisition. Quite the contrary indeed: those merits have been very imperfectly acknowledged hitherto.

One more illustration shall suffice. It has been asserted that the Greek of St. Luke in the use of certain tenses is equally correct with the purest Attic. This may be particularly said of the tenses vulgarly called the Present and Imperfect; which are much employed to denote actions in the *incipient* state, in the state of *velle* or of *conatus*. St. Luke affords a strong example of this remark; which is here selected, because our version (Acts, xxvi. 11.), if not carefully considered, might lead to a conclusion as erroneous as important. "And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and *compelled* them to blaspheme." By no means: it is not here *νάγκασα*, which as elsewhere (Matt. xiv. 22. Mark, vi. 45.) would denote, *I succeeded in compelling them*. The verb is *νάγκαζον*, *I did my bitterest to compel them*, and (we have every reason to believe so) *without effect*.

The same line of observation may be carried profitably to a great extent; but unless under the auspices of sound knowledge and cultivated judgment, grammatical criticism on the Greek of the New Testament will do (as it has done often) more harm than good.

10 May. 1830.

R. S. Y.

MR. URBAN, Colchester, 1830.

LORD Byron, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," aims a very satirical stroke, in the shape of sarcastic irony, at Henry Hallam, Esq. the respectable author of the Constitutional History of England. It is couched in one memorable line:

"And classic Hallam, much renowned for Greek."

To explain this, a note is appended, in which Lord B. says,

"Mr. Hallam reviewed Payne Knight's 'Taste,' and was exceedingly severe on some Greek verses therein: it was not discovered that the *lines* were Pindar's, till the press rendered it impossible to cancel the critique, which still stands an everlasting monument of Hallam's ingenuity."*

Now, from reading this annotation, conveying an assertion so positive and explicit, many, or, as the French say, *all the world*, perhaps, have been led to conclude that the whole of the Greek passage in question was really to be found in Pindar. But if that be discovered not to be the case, as I apprehend it will, not only is Lord Byron justly chargeable with blundering himself, or else uttering what he knew to be untrue, but in so far the edge of his satire will be blunted. Payne Knight, in his 'Principles of Taste,' notices a bungling and inadequate version into Greek of Gray's 'Bard,' approved by the writers of the 'British Critic,' from which he adduces an extract as a specimen, with some comments of his own upon it, and then attempts a translation himself of the same sublime passage in Gray that the extracted version represented, viz.:

"On a rock whose haughty brow

Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Robed in the sable garb of woe,

With haggard eyes the poet stood;

(Loose his beard, and hoary hair
Stream'd, like a meteor, to the troubled air)
And, with a master's hand, and prophet's fire,
Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre."

Mr. Knight's Greek, as quoted in the Edinburgh Review, and as he, of course, originally wrote it, is the following:

παρ κελαδοντα ρεεθρον

ὁ μελαγκλαῖνος ανηρ

εσα προβλητι

επι σκοπελω προφανεις,

γλαυκοις δεδορκως ομμασιν

ὁ τωνδε δεινων επων αιιδος

κρατος δε και πολιω

γενειω εσκεδασμεναι,

αξερὸς ατε κοματα

εθειραι ερωντο

αερ' εν πολερω

δεγμα δ' ὁ τεγγων δακρυα στοναχαις

ουλον μελος φοβερα

νειδε φωνα.

"It is cunning in Mr. Knight," says his reviewer, "to write monostrophics; which deprives us of the gratification we should have had in searching out false quantities. The first line, however, is worse than any false quantity: *παρ κελα-*

* The above may not inaptly find a parallel in the case of a scholar infinitely greater than Mr. Hallam; even the giant of classical literature, Bentley himself. By an anecdote yet traditionally current in that University of which he was one of the proudest ornaments, it is said that a plan was contrived among some of the younger scholars of the University,

δοῦντα ρεεθρον is something like *ad resonantem flumen*. It is true that Homer has τεκνον Φιλε, a figure which Lesbos calls Euboic; but the case is obviously very different where the noun expresses an inanimate thing. After all, this may be a *critic-trap*, and there may be a lurking authority for the license. ὁ μελαγχλαινος ανης means the *parson*, not the *prophet*. The epithet in the fifth line adds nothing; the article in the sixth is inelegant. There seems, indeed, to be a notion among the Greek poets of Cambridge, that the prepositive article is always necessary. This is not the case, however, we apprehend, (in poetry,) unless, perhaps, where the noun expresses an abstract idea. In Homeric Greek, it should be omitted altogether. The 6th line is likewise very weak. εσκεδασμεναι, in the 8th, seems a less poetical form than σκιδναμεναι. ασηη κομητης, in the 9th, does not mean a meteor. ερωοντο (we hope he meant to write ερρωντο) is an obsolete Homeric word. The elision of αερ' in the 11th, is too great a license for so short a composition. θολερω is wrong; that word means always rainy or muddy, and cannot be applied to the atmosphere: we say that the sky is muddy in a drawing, but hardly in nature. The 12th line is nonsense. Finally, there is little attempt made at rendering the original; and the epithets δερμα, ελον, φοβερα, and the like, are common-place and feeble. Mr. Knight prints his Greek without accents; and as in him we cannot suppose ignorance, it must be inferred, that he doubts their antiquity or usefulness."

This, then, is the whole of the famous critique on those Greek verses which Lord Byron says are Pindar's. Having had the curiosity to ascertain the fact, I first referred to Mason's edition of

Gray, where, it was pretty certain, if the poet had drawn them from any part of Pindar, as he must have done according to Lord B., the imitated passage would appear. But nothing of the kind is there to be found. I was then induced to examine the whole of the Greek bard himself, and *one line only* of Mr. Knight's translation can, if I am not mistaken, be discovered in him; viz. δερμα δ' ὁ τεγγων δακρυα σοναχαις, taken from the 10th Nemean ode, v. 141, edit. Heyne; which Mr. Hallam, (or, at least, the Edinburgh critic,) had, unfortunately, declared to be "nonsense." This, no doubt, constituted the origin of Lord Byron's charge, probably not arising out of his own discovery, or prudence might have dictated a more qualified condemnation. It would be needless, at this distance of time from the date of the critique and of the satire, to make any remarks upon the remainder of the Reviewer's strictures, further than to observe, that since I took the trouble to look through Pindar I have obtained a sight of an edition of Payne Knight's book, subsequent to the first, in which the author so far bows to the judgment of his critic, as to alter ρεεθρον to ρεεθρα,—and that he ventures to state, with a degree of scornful superiority, that until the Edinburgh Reviewers' passed sentence upon the line from Pindar,

"It was universally thought to express, with peculiar force and delicacy, the mixture of indignation and tenderness so appropriate to the grief of the hero of the modern as well as of the ancient ode. The second line, ὁ μελαγχλαινος ανης, they are pleased

and, if we remember, with the concurrence, if not the assistance, of some elder members, with more ingenuity than strict propriety, to entrap the great Aristarchus. A composition, purporting to be a theme, was skilfully drawn up, and so artfully contrived, as to be little else than a cento of classical phrases, and sometimes whole clauses; and, at the same time, to wear the appearance of violating some of the received canons of classical composition, without involving the direct breach of them. The theme was delivered in the usual way; and, at the period of which we are speaking, the good old custom of reading and correcting themes had not fallen, as it now is, so generally into disuse. The writer of the theme was summoned before our classical Rhadamanthus, and was received with not a few critical frowns: "Sir, in this theme you have violated some of the most important rules of classical composition." Our student ventured, with all due humility, to beg to have some of the errors pointed out; and he had at the same time taken care to fill his pockets with various small editions of the classics from which the passages were derived, with the places marked; insomuch that, whenever the Doctor objected to any phrase or clause, he was confuted by a sight of the very words themselves from a classic of unquestionable credit. And, after having uttered many such exclamations as, "Then, Sir, Pindar was very bold," or "Sophocles might have written better Greek," or "Thucydides forgot himself in the composition of this long and perplexed sentence," our Aristarchus at length found it convenient to dismiss both theme and student together, having learnt a lesson which he probably never forgot.

to say can only mean a *parson*; so that the *μελαγχολαινοί Πρεβηποι* at Bion's funeral, must be the vicar and curate, or perhaps the dean and chapter officiating on the occasion, as a reverend gentleman 'appears' officiating in the funeral scene of Hogarth's '*Harlot's Progress*.' That such critics should know anything of the distinct use of the articles in Homeric, Pindaric, and Attic composition, it would be absurd to expect."

Whether the latter part of this sweeping sentence be generally applicable to the writers in the Edinburgh Review, may, perhaps, be left to the decision of those who recollect their criticisms upon Dr. Burney's *Tentamen*, Dr. Butler's *Eschylus*, or Porson's *Hecuba*. T. GRIMES.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

A LETTER inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for February last, page 100, contained a representation of circumstances, stated to have occurred in the west of England, at a meeting convened in a country parish, in order to establish a Bible Association. I have very lately had an interview with the respectable Curate of that parish; who resisted the object of the meeting, and who feels aggrieved by the representation above referred to; and being assured by him that the following is a more correct statement of the facts, being also desirous that full justice should be done to all parties, I feel bound to admit and to publish it, as given on the word of that gentleman, and as not having been present myself on the occasion referred to.

No previous positive information of the meeting was given to the Clergyman, until the morning of the day on which it was held: when informed of it, although he gave the informant no reason to expect that he should attend, yet he did not say whether he should attend the meeting or not; but on afterwards observing from a written notice that *all persons willing to co-operate in the distribution of the sacred Scriptures*, were invited to attend, he thought it his duty to be present. He came to the meeting *alone*, without previous concert with any one, and stated openly, that as a member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which sells Bibles on lower terms than those of the Bible Society,

and not having the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese for holding the intended meeting, he felt himself called upon to oppose the establishment of such an association; adding, moreover, that if the poor would collect their pence together in the manner proposed, they should be supplied with the Holy Scriptures by him at lower prices than those charged by the British and Foreign Bible Society; and that the most indigent should be furnished with them gratuitously. He immediately afterwards purchased a number of Bibles and Prayer Books, and took measures for the full performance of his promise.

In this conduct it is evident that there was no want of candour, but that the conduct pursued by the Clergyman of the parish, however much it may be lamented by the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was straightforward, open, and manly, and as such it was acknowledged by the agent of that Society, who was present.

Having thus, at the request of the party principally concerned in one case, given publicity to the statement made by himself, candour requires the same course to be pursued in another case.

A Clergyman of highly respectable family, who conceives himself implicated in the charge of having attended a wrestling match, positively asserts that his being present on that occasion was *entirely accidental*, and only in consequence of some business which he had with a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who could not at that time be met with elsewhere; that he held no communication with any of his parishioners respecting it, nor saw any of them there; and that, so far from desiring to countenance scenes of licentiousness, he discourages them on all occasions which he thinks suitable, and often preaches against them.

Although the writer of this feels bound to say that he decidedly thinks there was not, on the occasion alluded to, a sufficient attention to the command to "abstain from all appearance of evil," yet on such authority he willingly expresses his conviction of the truth of the extenuation, and readily adds that, as far as his personal knowledge extends, the Clergyman in question bears an upright character.

If, in any respect, the writer of this have unnecessarily wounded the feel-

ings of any one, he readily acknowledges his regret; the rivalry between the various benevolent institutions and their promoters should be, in his opinion, a generous and friendly one; and if any real good be done, he will truly rejoice in it, through whatever honest medium it may be accomplished.

Yours, &c.

A.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

THE interpretation which Mr. Mad-den has given of the inscription on the Evesham seal is equally ingenious and satisfactory; but I doubt whether he has been equally fortunate in his restoration of the inscription on the seal engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1825.

I have four charters, to each of which is appended a seal bearing a device similar to that on the one which is engraved, a squirrel in the act of cracking a nut; and the inscription round the figure is not *I CRAVE NOTIS*, but, too plainly to be mistaken, *I CRAKE NOTIS*.

The impressions are of different types, though the figure and the inscription are in all the same. They are also appended to charters all executed at the same place, Wolvelay, now Wolley, a village a few miles south of Wakefield. The earliest was dated at Pentecost, 1304: the others in 1352, 1358, and 1378. Each deed was from a different party.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Bath, May 1.

THE accuracy of pedigrees is an affair of so much importance to families, that I am induced to notice a promise made by Mr. Blore, the historian of Rutlandshire, in p. 230 of that work, to give an account of the evidences and reasons of his rejecting the authority of Dugdale, in the Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 222, O. E. as to that part of the pedigree of Mortimer which relates to the descent of Hugh son of Roger de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, who died in 1215 (17 John), which Hugh is by Mr. Blore considered as the son of Roger by his second wife, and Ralph (who, according to the Monasticon, succeeded to the Barony on the decease of this Hugh, his half brother) to have been the son by the former wife: so that if Mr. Blore be correct, and Dugdale in an error, Hugh de Mortimer dying in 1227 was not Baron of Wigmore.

Perceiving, however, that the learned and attentive editors of the new edition of the Monasticon have not adopted the emendation of the Historian of Rutlandshire, but continue the former account in their 6th vol. p. 351, as in the old edition, and that the promised evidences, which were to be given under Okeham, do not, so far as I have seen, appear, it will be a great favour, if any genealogical correspondent will afford the benefit of such information as may elucidate this subject through the channel of your Magazine, to

OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

A GREAT deal is said, and justly, at this time, respecting the disproportion of emoluments in the Church establishment. May I be permitted to suggest one plain and simple mode of improvement, to which no reasonable objection can be urged.

By 5th Queen Anne, c. 24, the bishops of every diocese are required to inform themselves, by the oaths of witnesses, of the *clear improved yearly value* of every benefice with cure of souls within their respective jurisdictions; which does not exceed 50*l.* per ann.; and to certify the same into the Exchequer, in order that such benefices may be discharged from the payment of the first fruits and tenths, and that *all above that value* should, by *their first fruits and tenths*, contribute to the augmentation of the former. The Governors of the Royal Bounty have proceeded in the regular course of augmentation since the year 1714, *on the valuation* of all ecclesiastical preferment *then made*, but it is computed that 300 years will elapse before all the livings already certified as under 50*l.* per annum, will, under the present system, be augmented to that sum. If *the present improved value* of all ecclesiastical property, *to which no cure of souls is annexed*, should be ascertained (which would be easily effected), and their first fruits and tenths applied to the augmentation of small benefices, in the course of twenty years, or less, each benefice would be rendered sufficient for the residence of a beneficed clergyman. Nothing can be more equitable than that every ecclesiastical preferment which has not the cure of souls, should contribute the actual value of its first fruits and tenths to the augmentation of benefices which have the cure of souls.

T. R. B.



LAMBETH PALACE,
as it appeared in the Autumn of 1829.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

I SEND you a view of Lambeth Palace, sketched from the north side, immediately after the removal of the materials belonging to those parts of the edifice which, in the month of July 1829, it was found necessary, on account of their decayed and worn-out condition, to take down, and nearly on the site of which the new buildings are now rapidly proceeding, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Blore to completion.

To your numerous antiquarian readers there will be unmixed satisfaction in being assured that throughout the extensive reparations of this ancient

structure (comprehending some of the most venerable architectural remains connected with our church history) there has been, as might well be expected, a studious care on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury to preserve all the leading marks by which the eye of the biographer, the historian, and the philosopher, have recognised it from age to age. My sketch may perhaps be rendered more intelligible, if I premise my description of it by a few chronological memoranda.

This Palace was three times destroyed and as often rebuilt, with various intervening additions and improvements, by successive Archbishops.

1. Left in ruins after the death of Archbishop Langton, who died in 1228.

Rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface, elected 1244.

Additions of a magnificent hall and of the Lollards' tower made by Abp. Chichely, elected 1414. Guard-chamber existing as early as 1424.

2. Suffered in the wars of the Roses from 1422 to 1464.

Rebuilt by Archbishop Morton, elected 1486.

Addition of the library founded by Archbishop Bancroft, who at his death, 1610, bequeathed all his books to his successors in the See for ever. Archbishop Abbot, who succeeded, added also his books.

3. Suffered spoliation in the Civil Wars from 1646 to 1660. The library, in 1646, was saved by its removal at the suggestion of the learned Selden to Cambridge. But Chichely's hall was pulled down, and the materials sold by Scot the regicide, for his private use.

Rebuilt by Abp. Juxon, after the restoration in 1660. Subsequently to which, the library, at the demand of Abp. Juxon and his successor Sheldon, was returned from Cambridge: replaced by Abp. Sheldon, and augmented by him and successive Archbishops.

The foregoing particulars may suffice to show that the several objects introduced into the sketch most remarkable for their antiquity, and for the historical associations they excite, have been studiously preserved throughout the recent improvements at the Palace, as far as the ravages of time permitted. The foreground of the view is now occupied by the north side of the new Palace. The wall with the two chimnies to the left (*see the Plate*) marks the site of the buildings then partly, and since entirely taken down. The necessity for this measure, through the decayed condition of the walls, was inevitable. The roof, however, from its peculiar character and antiquity, and from the extraordinary soundness of the timbers, has been carefully retained; and the walls are now rebuilding, to form the principal dining-room, in a

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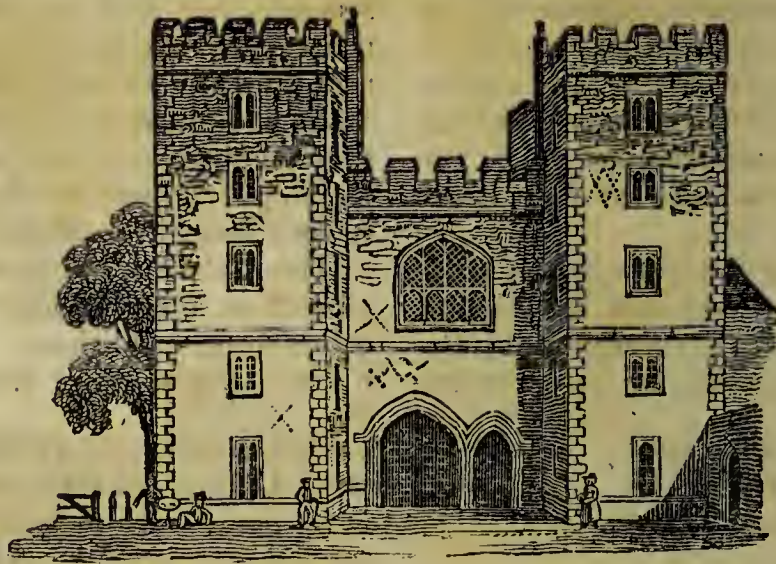
style correspondent with the remainder of the new Palace.

A further most judicious adaptation consists in converting another handsome portion of this ancient building into a proper receptacle for the various literary treasures with which it has been long known to abound. You will observe, that in the view are represented the lanthorn and vane belonging to the great hall called Juxon's Hall. They appear above the roof of the Guard-chamber which intercepts the remainder of this elegant building. This Hall, eminent for its grandeur and beautiful proportions, has been converted with singular skill and felicity into the archiepiscopal library; and the former library, which was in the interior in the old Palace, and very much decayed by time, has been removed.

Contiguous to the hall (or new library) over a newly-built internal gate-

way (which could not be shown in my sketch), is constructed a fire-proof room, for the preservation of the manuscripts and invaluable records of which Lambeth Palace has so long been the depository.

The principal approach to the Palace will be from the south, not far from the parish church of Lambeth, through the Gate-house, or "great gate" (shown in the annexed woodcut),



into an area, whence turning to the right you proceed under the *new internal* gateway above described, into a spacious court-yard, having Juxon's hall (now the library) and the dining room (late the guard chamber) on the west side; the new buildings on the north side; an ornamented wall with gateways to the out-offices on the east side; and the Church, in part, on the south side. The Church tower is seen in the view; a building in the distance to the left.

On the north side the drawing exhibits towards the spectator's right hand other ancient towers; that to the westward (partly concealed by an elm) being the famed Lollard's tower. "I lament," says Pennant, "to find so worthy a man (Abp. Chicheley) to have been the founder of a building so reproachful to his memory as the Lollard's tower, at the expense of near 280 pounds. Neither Protestants nor Catholics should omit visiting this tower, the cruel prison of the unhappy followers of Wickliffe. The vast staples and rings to which they were chained before they were brought to the stake ought to make Protestants bless the hour which freed them from so bloody a period. Catholics may glory that time has softened their zeal into charity for all sects, and made them blush at these memorials of the misguided zeal of our ancestors." (Pennant's London, 4to, 1793, p. 20.) Between the Lollard's tower and that eastward of it, is the north side of the ancient

chapel, of which the east end is remarkable for five narrow windows seen in the centre of the view.

You will observe, therefore, that the new Palace is erecting chiefly on the site of the old, extending eastward from the lofty tower that adjoins the chapel. The plan appears to me to be in the best taste, partaking chiefly of a Gothic character, and well worthy of its designer, Mr. Blore, one of our ablest restorers of Gothic art. All the new work will be of stone. The principal doorway will be up a flight of steps between two high towers in the centre of the north side of the new court yard above described.

The buildings which occupied this latter site consisted of the dining room and gallery, extending along the whole of the old north front, together with a study and chambers in the rear of them, but having no rooms over them.

Other buildings removed from the spot adjoining to that where the wall and two chimnies (since taken away) are shown in the sketch. At the south-east corner of the guard-room were the drawing-room and anti-room, the kitchen, and other offices; the scite of all which now forms a part of the court-yard. A new kitchen and offices will be commodiously erected westward of the state dining-room.

Where so much required renovation, it is surprising that so little has been changed. Those venerable remains, the grand gateway and towers near the Church; the hall, called

Juxon's Hall; the water-tower (next the Thames); the Lollards' tower; the chapel; and the high brick tower eastward of it—all of them objects of deep antiquarian interest—are, or are about to be, repaired without any alteration of the style externally. These being all the buildings of the old Palace which could be seen from places commanding a view of it or from the river, will be thus preserved entire; nor indeed will the alterations and improvements be particularly observable except from within. From no point will a view of the ancient parts of the Palace be intercepted by the new; and it appears to have been the object to leave untouched as a sacred relic of history every well-known feature of this remarkable edifice.

The new Palace, now nearly finished, combines complete accommodation for purposes of state as well as of domestic comfort, in the latter of which requisites the old building was miserably deficient.

Should you consider the foregoing account worthy of your columns, I shall be ready to furnish you on a future occasion with a drawing of the new Palace. J. L.

WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 200.)

AT Cairndow every thing delighted us: the whole of our host's domain, but particularly his garden, which appeared extremely neat and productive, a clear and rapid stream watering its borders. This inclosed spot, in such a country, was to me peculiarly pleasing. Within, all was calm, warmth, and sunshine. Without, on the summits and sides of the mountains, were storms, winds, and cataracts. The contrast was very striking; and while on the hills you might have fancied Ossian and all his heroes, their hair sighing to the blast; the inclosure was sheltered, cultivated, and *English*: "So sweet a spot of earth, you might, I ween,

Have guess'd some congregation of the elves;
To sport by summer's moon, had shap'd it
for themselves."

At this place we first observed the Highland costume. We here noticed the first kilt, and several females in plaided cloaks.

In this neighbourhood, also, we first noticed several dogs, of a peculiar and

very beautiful species; their coats dark, curly, and glossy, and their countenances eminently betokening good humour and fidelity. They were, I believe, the common shepherd's dog of the country, and peculiar to the Highlands. One of these, tending a flock of sheep in the road, particularly took our fancy, and we wished much to have had him for a fellow-traveller. *Luath*, however, was doubtless still more prized by his master than by ourselves, and we should have had but a poor opinion of this man, if he could have been prevailed upon to part with his dog.

Both the scenery and the weather were now very beautiful, though heavy and threatening clouds lowered in the distance. The hills were fine and lofty; those in our immediate neighbourhood "white over with sheep." On their tall summits shadows from the clouds, as if in mimic chase, were quickly passing and repassing; and the effect produced was wonderfully pleasing, "when all the chequered landscape seemed alive." There was a brisk breeze on Loch Fyne, and the vessels of the fishermen were scattered here and there over its surface, in rapid motion; their white sails bellying, kissed the swelling surge.

The road by the side of the Lake was extremely pleasant; its sides shaded by hazels; the nuts abundant, but not ripe. On this spot we also observed the magnificent Scotch thistle; and the wild flowers on the banks were numerous and beautiful.

While employed in adding to our stock of minerals, for which there was here ample opportunity, we encountered one of the most terrible of storms. Nothing was wanting but the thunder's roar, and lightning's flash, to have made it truly awful. The horizon was darkened, and the rain descended, on the instant, in torrents. Umbrellas were altogether unavailing, and we severally sought more substantial shelter. I threw myself at full length under a ragged portion of overhanging rock, which sheltered me almost completely from the storm, and had kept the green sod, which was my couch, perfectly dry. "The thick hazels were around. The rustling oak was near: green was the place of my rest, and the sound of the distant torrent was heard." Before me raged the storm, in all its splendour. The curtain of the sky was absolutely

black; and the Lake, which lay extended to my view, was still more magnificent. The distant, and even neighbouring hills, disappeared: the waves rolled dark and frightfully; while the white surge rose to a most furious and surprising height, bellowing, and, as it were, roaring after its prey.

So sheltered was my retreat, that though it was close on the road, and I had a distinct view of any one who might chance to pass, they never observed me. Two shepherds walked close by, regardless of the "pothier o'er their heads," but trusting solely to their plaids for shelter, which, on such days, answer admirably. Strangers are awkward, and unable to manage the plaid; to the natives it is but little incumbrance, and when it becomes fair, is thrown across the shoulder, "making," says Gilpin, "no very unbecoming drapery."

The approach to Inverary is most magnificent. Owing to an abrupt turn in the road, the view opens suddenly. Immediately opposite—the Lake in the interval forming a sort of bay—is the small but neat town, directly on the water's edge. More to the right, is the Castle of the Duke of Argyll, a magnificent Gothic pile, very finely situated, and surrounded by most extensive woods. Still further, is a lofty and picturesque hill, also clothed with wood. On its summit is a watch-tower, commanding a very extensive prospect over the Loch, and the adjoining country. In the fore-ground, and close to the road, are the lodges, of corresponding Gothic. In the Loch fish are very abundant.

Inverary consists principally of one street, which is neat, clean, and spacious, and adorned by a handsome church. The Castle is placed in a noble park, ornamented by numerous and very fine trees; birch, oak, and lime. It commands a fine view of the town, the Loch, and its vessels; and the small but rapid river Aray runs through the domain. It is a Gothic edifice, of a noble though modern appearance, but disfigured by a sort of square pavilion, by which it is surmounted. The hall is elegant and lofty, lighted by the pavilion just named; the principal rooms going off from a gallery running round it, and ornamented with several busts, amongst which were those of their late Majesties. Below, it has a very military, though

not venerable, appearance. It is used as a sort of armoury, and hung with the muskets, colours, and other accoutrements of the Local Militia. These, kept in admirable order, and tastefully arranged, have a very pleasing effect; yet I had expected to have seen something more of the rude and uncouth tapestry of the hall of a Highland chieftain:

"A target there, a bugle here,
A battle-axe, a hunting-spear."

But here there was no such thing; and the effect appeared to me to be good, without being sufficiently characteristic. The dining and drawing-rooms both command beautiful views, are extremely elegant, and of excellent proportions. They are ornamented by some good portraits, and a few paintings done by members of the family. There is an excellent billiard-room; and our conductress informed us, that they could make up seventy-five beds. We were prevented by rain from ascending the Mount.

We now proceeded through the park, and by the banks of the river, which shoots along merrily, and presents many falls. At length, we arrived at one very superior to the rest, and which was very noble. On its banks is erected a building, from which it may be contemplated at leisure. Soon afterwards we came to the public road, which was rough, steep, and very high-land, as well as the scenery around it.

We had not travelled on it far before we arrived at another Fall, on the right, which struck me as being peculiarly beautiful. It was surmounted by a rustic bridge; on looking down from which it was particularly pleasing, the principal volume of water having, from the reflection of the sun, the exact appearance of liquid amber, rolling brilliantly into the pool below. Here we were both amused by the unavailing efforts of a fine-sized trout to surmount the Fall. Great was his ambition; but it was attended by the usual consequences—vexation and defeat; and he was obliged to be content with the more humble part of the stream.

Near a village—of more decent-looking huts than common—we gathered some wild raspberries, of tolerable flavour, and observed several beautiful plants. We passed the kirk, a substantial barn-looking building, with little sash-windows; and, after

feasting our eyes with the most beautiful of heaven's bows, arrived at Dalmally at four.

Dalmally is an extremely neat and pretty village, with an excellent kirk and manse, both of modern date. The former, we were told, had not been built more than two years. The minister is Doctor M'Intyre, of a great age, but who still continues to discharge the functions of his office.

From the door of a hut, in which we had taken shelter, was pointed out to us, on an opposite hill, a residence of a part of the family of the M'Nabs, whose ancestors have been so often mentioned as armourers to the kings of Scotland. In less chivalrous times, they have turned the spear into the plough-share, and followed the profession of blacksmiths; though, we were told, one of the sons was now a commissary, under Lord Wellington, and doing very well; and that he had just sent for another of the fraternity. These people had been famous for the manufacture of the true Highland dirk, a couple of which we wished very much to have procured, and would have visited the armoury for that purpose, only that our friends informed us our journey would be useless. We were not so fortunate as Pennant, to find even one of them in the shambles;

“A serviceable dudgeon,

Either for fighting or for drudging.”

The property at Dalmally is chiefly Lord Breadalbane's; and here he has a casle, which, I believe, he sometimes makes use of as a hunting-seat. We had not proceeded far on our way, before we encountered his lordship's gamekeeper, of a truly Ossianic appearance. He informed us that the fish and game were very plentiful, and very strictly preserved.

We were now on the banks of Loch Awe, across which was arched a still more beautiful bow than that before mentioned, the secondary bow extremely vivid. In these Alpine regions the appearance is truly magnificent, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the traveller.

The streams from the hills were again numerous, and greatly swollen by the rains. Gradually they increased in number and in depth, and were so extremely rapid in their course, that we were afraid to venture into them, lest we should be precipitated into the Loch below. We had therefore to

trace their course upwards, amongst dripping harles and matted grass, till the Fall became of a breadth which we thought we could leap over. Frequently no such a resource presented itself, and we were obliged to divide the leap by alighting on any loose piece of rock which might be in the middle of the stream. These *harlequinades* were not without hazard; for in case either of one foot or the stone slipping, we should inevitably have been carried a very considerable way by the torrent, and the least of our misfortunes would have been a complete ducking.

In the midst of all our distresses, it was still curious to observe the torrents foaming from the summits of the mountains which surrounded us, at a tremendous height, and which we were soon to cross in the road. They appeared to hang suspended over our heads, while we seemed to interpose between them and the Loch only to be swept away by their violence.

We now arrived at a really splendid Fall, on our right, which, in a less Alpine country, would have been visited as a great curiosity. Over this, of necessity, is thrown a neat and substantial bridge, on which we rested, a short time, to survey the scenery around us, which was highland in the extreme. At no great distance from this, the rocks by the side of the Loch assume a very singular and gloomy appearance; the Loch suddenly narrows, and the stream flows with the greatest rapidity into Loch Etive. On the opposite bank, in a somewhat perilous situation, stood an angler, well defended against the rain, and who, waving his wand, appeared not unlike the Genius of the Country. Certainly he must have been a true sportsman, who had wandered solitarily in such weather, and in such a spot, in quest of amusement.

After having undergone considerable fatigue, we slept at Bunaw, where, the following morning, our attention was attracted by a sort of triangular stone, or obelisk, which was within sight of our inn. On approaching it, we read the following rudely-traced inscription:

“TO THE MEMORY OF
LORD NELSON
THIS STONE
WAS ERECTED BY THE
LORN FURNACE WORKMEN,
1805.”

After contemplating this monument, so honourable to the Lorn Furnace Workmen, we recommenced our travels. To-day, we first found our eyes affected by the peat-smoke, but not in a degree sufficient to blind us to the beauties of the surrounding scenery. The woods were here remarkably fine and extensive; the mountain-ash in all its glory; and the clouds were dispersed from the heavens. We now saw the summit of Ben Anachan; and the distant hills were clad in their most beautiful *blue*.

The shores of Loch Ective, by which we wandered, appeared enchanting. Near to Dunstaffnage Castle, a pile of venerable and picturesque ruins, the Loch has a Fall of about four feet, remarkable as being in *salt* water. We now passed some spots of ground tolerably well cultivated; and the oats here, almost the only crop, appeared very promising. The approach to Oban is very striking; rough and rocky. This place we reached about half-past three, and with but a very few drops of rain, so inconsiderable as not to give us the least inconvenience. The walk altogether had been delightful; and every Highlander we met observed that, "it was indeed a *grand* day." Ushered into a large and well-furnished room, we thought ourselves once more amongst civilized creatures, and fully expected to banquet on *bread*: in this we were disappointed; but in every other respect fared admirably.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

of the FAMILY of SHEPPARD, of Mendlesham, Ash by Campsey, Wetheringset, and Thwaite, in the County of Suffolk.

IN the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," Vol. V. No. 52, published in 1790, are "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Elmeswell and Campsey Ash, in the County of Suffolk," which contain a slight incidental notice of the Family of *Sheppard*. The following particulars, in further illustration of that notice, may not, perhaps, be deemed uninteresting to the possessors of that scarce and valuable work.

The Family of SHEPPARD is of considerable antiquity, and was originally seated at Mendlesham, in the county of Suffolk. The earliest notice of them,

which I meet with there, is an inscription on a loose stone in the vestry, which serves as a support to the church chest. It is as follows:

"Nomina An^o. Dom'. Gero.
 "Mens egit nos una duos amor unus amoris
 Uniq. corda Deo, corpora junxit humo:
 Uno Sheppardi fuimus cognomine noti,
 Alter Johannes altera Eliza fuit:
 Ter ternos natos bis binas sevimus ambo,
 Natas fac Deus hinc pullulet aucta dom'.
 I: S: parentavit
 Cætera Taceo."

These lines I have seen translated into the following doggrels; viz.

"One mind did both of us direct,
 One love united found;
 Our hearts to the one God of Love,
 Our bodies to the ground.

We both by one and selfsame name
 Of SHEPPARD long were known:
 The wife, she was *Elizabeth*,
 The husband, he was *John*.

We both did thrice three sons produce,
 And daughters fair twice two:
 God grant that, thus increas'd, our house
 May ever do so too."

This person I conclude to have been *John Sheppard*, who resided in Mendlesham, in the reigns of King James and Charles I. He was chief constable of the hundred of Hartismere, and married *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *John Lane*, of Campsey Ash, gent. by *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *Simon Blomeville*, of Coddensham, gent. and by her had issue two sons and a daughter; viz. *John*, of whom hereafter; and *Edmund*, who married the only daughter and heir of — *Humberston*, of Baudsey, gent. who is described as a woman of a tender conscience, and of exemplary piety. The daughter married *Barnabas Gibson*, of Stonham Parva, gent. The eldest son, *John Sheppard*, gent. purchased, about the year 1652, the *High House*, in Ash by Campsey, of *John Glover*, esq. the descendant of a family which had been long seated there; and, removing thither, made it his residence. He married *Bridget*, the daughter of *John Sedley*, of Morley, in the county of Norfolk, esq. by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; viz. *John Sheppard* (of whom hereafter), *Elizabeth*, who married *John Dawson*, of Framlingham, apothecary, and who, dying the 10th of December, 1662, was buried in the chancel of that church, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to her memory:

"Here lyeth Interred the body of ELIZABETH DAWSON, late wiff of JOHN DAWSON, of this parish, Apothecary, the daughter of JOHN SHEPPARD and BRIDGET his wife, of Campsey Ashe. Whoe departed this life December 10, 1662."

And Bridget, who married Roger Brown, of Boxford, gent.

Mr. Sheppard deceased on the 14th of February, 1669, and was interred, under a table-monument, in the church-yard of Ash, with the following inscription to his memory:

Arms:—Sable, a fess Or between three talbots passant, Argent; each carrying in his mouth a bird-bolt of the Second. Crest:—A lion's head Sable, issuing from an embattled tower, Or.

"Here lieth the body of John Sheppard, of Ash, in the county of Suff. Gent. who departed this life one the 14 Day of Feb. 1669."

John Sheppard, gent. his only son, was never married; and dying June the 11th, 1671, was buried with his father, under the same table-monument, in the church-yard, with this inscription to his memory:

"Here also lieth the body of John Sheppard, son of the abovesaid John, who departed this life on the 11th of June, 1671."

He devised his estate in Ash to be sold by his kinsman, *Edmund Sheppard*, jun. who thereupon disposed of it to his father, Edmund Sheppard, of Rendlesham, gent. who married Dorothy, the daughter of William Collard, of Essex, gent. the relict of Timothy Coell, of London, gent. and who, deceasing April the 1st, 1676, was interred in the north aisle of the church of Mendlesham, where, on a flat stone, is the following inscription:

Sheppard arms:

"Here lieth the body of Edmund Sheppard, gent. who departed this life April 1, 1676."

His relict survived him, and departed this life the 11th day of ———, 1692. She lies buried in the same place, with this inscription to her memory:

"Buryed here the Body of Dorothy, the Daughter of William Collard, of Essex, gent.; first marryed to Timothy Coell, of London, gent.; afterward to Edmund Sheppard, of Rendlesham, gent. whose relict dyed upon the 11th day of ———, 1692, aged 77 years."

The estate now descended to the above-mentioned *Edmund Sheppard*, esq. who, removing from Mendlesham, made Ash his future residence. He

was born in 1642, and married Anne, the only daughter of Sir John Coell, of Depden, knight, one of the masters in Chancery during the reign of King Charles II. and by whom he had issue several children, all of whom, however, died unmarried, excepting *John*, who survived him. His wife died many years before him, and was buried in the north aisle of the church of Mendlesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to her memory:

Sheppard; impaling Argent, a pale:

"Here lieth y^e body of Anne, late wife of Edm. Sheppard, Jun. Gent. and the only daughter of S^r John Coell, who departed this life Aug. 18th, 1679."

This Edmund Sheppard is described as an honest gentleman, a liberal house-keeper, and an hearty wellwisher to the prosperity of his native county. He was high sheriff of the county in 1689; and presented, in 1697, his relation, Charles Gibson, A.M. to the Vicarage of Mendlesham; and dying at the High House, on the 20th of July, 1708, was interred likewise in the north aisle of the church of Mendlesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to his memory:

Sheppard arms:

"Here Lyeth y^e body of Edmund Sheppard, Esq. who Dyed July 20, Anno 1708, Anno Ætatis 66."

He was succeeded by his son, *John Sheppard*, who, after the decease of his father, made great additions to the seat at Ash, and considerably improved it. He was born in 1675, and married the Right Hon. Anne Countess of Leicester, the relict of the Right Hon. Philip Sydney, fifth Earl of Leicester, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Robert Reeve, alias Wright, of Thwaite, Bart. by whom he had no issue.

The Countess deceased on the 13th of April, 1726, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Thwaite, where, on a common slab-stone, is the following inscription to her memory:

"Ann, Countess of Leicester, Daughter of Sir Robert Reeve, Baronet. Married first Philip Sydney, Earle of Leicester; afterwards John Sheppard, Esq. Obt. Apl. 13th, 1726."

By her first husband, the Earl of Leicester, the Countess had issue two children, who both died in their infancy. Mr. Sheppard served the office of high sheriff for the county in 1709,

and again in 1714; and presented to the Rectory of Thwaite, in 1722. He married, secondly, Hannah Wilmot, by whom likewise he had no issue. He deceased the 18th of October, 1747, and was interred in the north aisle of the Church of Mendlesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription for him:

- Sheppard arms:

"Here Lyeth the body of John Sheppard, Esq. who died the 18th of October, 1747, aged 72 years.

On the 21st of August, in the following year, his relict married Sir Samuel Pryme, knight, of whom Cole, in his "*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*," thus remarks:

"He was educated at St. John's College, born at Bury St. Edmund's, son of a tallow-chandler. He flung up his profession in disgust that Lord Camden was put over his head, and married the widow Sheppard, of Suffolk, with a jointure of 1,800*l.* a year, the daughter of Mr. Wilmot, of Bunstead, an heiress of 20,000*l.* He bought the estate at Whitton, in Twickenham, Middlesex, formerly Sir Godfrey Kneller's, and died at Whitton, 24th Feb. 1776, leaving a son, formerly of St. John's College, to whom he bequeathed 70,000*l.*"

Sir Samuel never proceeded to a degree. In June, 1736, he was made a serjeant-at-law; and in 1757 king's serjeant. In 1775 he presented, with his lady, to the Rectory of Thwaite. Mr. Nichols, in the 8th vol. of his "*Literary Anecdotes*," p. 554, relates an anecdote of him from Mr. Hardinge, with the following character:

"This extraordinary man, an able advocate, and without a conception of humour, convulsed the Court with laughter, upon more occasion than one, by telling his facts drily, but weightily, as he found them upon his brief. Upon some occasion to a Jury he depreciated his adversary's witnesses, having first elevated his own. 'Against these gentlemen of repute, what is the enemy's battle array?—

Two Butchers and a Tailor,
Three Hackney-coachmen and a Corn-cutter,
But, in the rear of the column,
An Alderman of London, *solus*.'"

Miss Hawkins, in the first volume of her accurate and entertaining "*Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs*," gives the following characteristic account of Sir Samuel and his lady:

"Twickenham had lost its title of *classic* when my father bought his house there, in 1760; but it was still the abode of many

distinguished persons. Amongst our neighbours, Sir Samuel Pryme, then a most venerable personage, stands conspicuous. In the mode of dress, which he continued rather than assumed, it was as little easy to distinguish features as in any of the wall-occupiers of the Admiral's Gallery at Hampton Court, or the cumbent heroes of Westminster Abbey; but I can say, in general, that he must have been one of the very grandest of these persons in figure and features, as well as of the finest manly complexion. His public character and professional distinction I leave to an abler hand. I can relate only what came under my own cognizance, or was told to myself.

"Sir Samuel and Lady Pryme lived in the hamlet of Whitton, in a mansion which may claim the epithet of superb, and which was built by, and had been the residence of Sir Godfrey Kneller. The staircase is decorated by his own pencil. The house and grounds received much improvement under the hand of the sole heir to his great property, the late Samuel Pryme, esq. whose death, at a comparatively early age, deprived us of a kind friend, whose prudent advice had often been useful to us, and to whose public spirit and private beneficence the parish of Twickenham stood indebted to a degree that will not soon be forgotten. Leaving several children, the estate has been sold out of the family.

"Though Sir Samuel was much too awful for my intimate observation, I regret that with him I lost an embodied idea of, I suppose, nearly the costume of Queen Anne's time: he wore a most voluminous wig, which yet, by the lightness of its curls, or I might almost say ringlets, seemed no heavier than the same quantity of smoke: it was, I suppose, though a little powdered, of the palest flaxen colour, corresponding with his really blooming complexion: his whole scale was large, but without any tendency to corpulency; his age-grown features were commanding, and his voice probably was pitched to Westminster Hall; it was extremely distinct, grave, and sonorous; his enunciation slow; and he began every sentence, in addressing my father, with a '*Sir*,' as profound as if he had addressed the House of Commons, by claiming the attention of their Speaker.

"Sir Samuel's dress, I may truly say, I want words to describe; for I really know not the terms that will describe it. His suit, including stockings, I recollect to have been all of one hue in summer, and that the lightest that could be called colour. In winter we saw him less frequently; but he was then clad in a brown that might be called snuff-colour. He had been, I suppose, a beau of his own time; for the nicety of the disposition of his cravat and ruffles, the exactitude with which his stockings preserved their place in the obsolete form of roll-ups,





Drawn & Etched by F. Nash

Gower's Monument, in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark

and the *tout ensemble* seemed rather the labour of a sculptor than the adroitness of a valet. Every thing he wore or used, his stiff-topped gloves, of the gauntlet form, his carpets, nay, even his lady's lapdog, were all perfumed to a degree that would be insupportable to the better taste of the present age; and which, had he gone to Rome, would have excluded him from its polite society.

“Lady Pryme I must sketch: there are portraits remaining of her which show her to have been what was called a ‘prodigiously fine woman;’ for the terms, ‘nice girl,’ and ‘delicious creature,’ were not then in use; and had they been used, a young woman might (at the same time looking on a gentleman ‘*de haut en bas*’) have asked whether he took her for a fowl or a fish? Lady Pryme’s *remains* were on a grand scale, but tempered to the observer by every evidence of goodnature. Her first husband had been a Suffolk gentleman of large property; and I have heard her speak, with a recollection as melancholy as her buoyant spirits could admit, of the time when she inhabited the since dilapidated mansion of *Thwaite Hall*. She talked with a true relish of the one-o’clock dinners, and nine-o’clock suppers, which, in description, made me ask what difference existed, further than in name, between these and our substantial noonings and late dinners? I am sorry I can recollect very little of the many terms in which she was wont to describe the soil of that part of Suffolk which she inhabited, and which, I believe, though no inhabitants will confess themselves to *live* in High Suffolk, though they may be *near* it, is literally in that disavowed portion of a county, the beauties of which are not sufficiently known. Speaking of her equestrian prowess, she described the clay to be of such a nature, that her horse’s succeeding in getting his foot out of it resembled the drawing of a cork out of a bottle; and that when she could compel him into a trot, it made the very swamp roar.”

In 1792 Lady Pryme again presented to the Rectory of Thwaite.

(*To be continued.*)

GOWER'S MONUMENT.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the public attention is directed at present to the venerable Church of St. Mary Overy, commonly called St. Saviour's, Southwark, in consequence of its having been brought more in view by the removal of the houses in the Borough, to form the new street to London Bridge. The cautionary remarks of our correspondent “*Suthriensis*,” p. 103, have not been, we

trust, without their use. The parishioners seem now once more alive to the preservation of their venerable Church; and have begun in good earnest to repair the Southern transept. All we have to hope is, that the architect employed will be content to tread in the steps of Mr. Gwilt, the former surveyor of the fabric, and who has restored the East end of the Church in so highly a satisfactory manner. Many will doubtless now visit this noble pile, who were before scarcely conscious of its existence. One monument it possesses of peculiar interest, to the memory of the immortal Gower, one of the fathers of English Poesy, and the friend of Chaucer. Happily this monument is in tolerable preservation, though sadly begrimed by dirt and paint; but no doubt proper attention will be paid in due time to this interesting memorial.

This monument is well engraved by Mr. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*; who for the first time printed Gower's will, an antiquarian document of much interest. It fixed the time of Gower's death, before uncertain. He was born before 1340, and died in 1408.

An excellent article, containing all the notices that could be collected relative to Gower the Poet, by Mr. Nicolas, will be found in vol. ii. of the *New Series* of the “*Retrospective Review*.” By these notices, the fact is established, that the illustrious family of the Marquess of Stafford is no way related to “the moral Gower,” as had been stated by Mr. Todd, in his “*Illustrations of the Life and Writings of Gower*.” Gower was probably of a Suffolk, not a Yorkshire family. He possessed the manor of Multon, Suffolk, as appears by his will. Among other curious documents, Mr. Nicolas gives a deed supposed to have been executed by the poet, relating to lands in Suffolk, with the seal attached to it; and a presumptive pedigree of his family, from which it appears probable, that his descendants were resident at Clapham in Surrey.

The monument is also very delicately engraved in Mr. Blore's “*Monumental Remains*,” accompanied by an interesting essay attributed to Dr. Bliss. The view herewith given is from a drawing by Mr. Nash (*see Plate II.*)

The monument is against the wall of the north aisle. It is entirely of

stone, and consists of a canopy of three arches, with crocketed pediments, parted by finials, and at the back of each pediment three niches, of which there are also seven in front of the altar tomb.

Berthelet, in the introduction to the edition of the "*Confessio Amantis*," 1532, gives the following description of the three barbarous representations of Charity, Mercy, and Pity, which are now nearly obliterated, but which were painted against the wall within the three upper arches.

"Beside on the wall where he lieth, there be peinted three virgins, with crownes on their heades, one of the whiche is written Charitie, and she holdeth this deuise in her honde :

En toy qui est fitz de dieu le pere
Sauve soit que gist sous cest pierre.

The second is written Mercie, which holdeth in her hand this diuise :

O bon Jesu fait ta mercye
A l'alme dont le corps gist icy.

The thyrde of them is written Pitee, which holdeth in hir hande this diuise followinge :

Pour la Pite Jesu regarde,
Et met cest alme en sauve garde."

On the top of the altar tomb is the effigy of the poet, his head reclining on three volumes, inscribed "*Speculum Meditantis*," "*Vox Clamantis*," and "*Confessio Amantis*." The hair falls in a large curl on his shoulders, and is crowned with a chaplet of four roses, with the words *ihu merci* repeated twice, each word being divided with a rose.* A long robe, closely buttoned down the front, extends from the neck to the feet, which are entirely covered. A collar of SS, from which is suspended a small swan, chained, the badge of Henry IV.† hangs from his neck; his feet rest upon a lion, and above, within a panel of the side of the canopy, a shield is suspended, charged with his arms, *Argent*, on a chevron *Azure* three leopards' heads *Or*. Crest, on a cap of maintenance, a talbot passant. Under the figure of Mercy are these lines :

"Armigeri scutum nihil a modo fert tibi
tutum; [tum;
Reddidit immolatum morti generale tribu-
Spiritus erutum se gaudeat esse solutum;
Est ubi virtutum regnum sine labe statutum."

On the ledge of the tomb was an inscription, now entirely gone :

"Hic jacet J. Gower, arm.
Angl. poeta celeberrimus ac
Huic sacro edificio benefac. insignis
Vixit temporibus Ed. III. et Ric. II."

Adjoining to the monument there hung originally a table, granting 1500 days of pardon, "*ab ecclesiâ ritè concessos*," for all those who devoutly prayed for his soul.

According to a MS. of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, the arms of Gower formerly stood in the highest south window of the body of the Church, near the roof.

In the "*Biographia Britannica*," it is said, that Agnes the poet's wife is buried under the same tomb; but it does not appear upon what authority.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.

I AM happy to inform "*Suthriensis*" (Feb. Mag. p. 103), and such other of your readers who take any interest in the preservation of St. Saviour's Church, that the repairs of the transepts have commenced under the superintendence, as I am informed, of Mr. Wallace the architect. The scaffold was only raised at the conclusion of the last month, since which time the works have proceeded with great alacrity. The roofs of both transepts have been removed. In the south wing a buttress is to be formed on the east side, in lieu of one which had been destroyed to admit of the erection of St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, and the walls, a medley of old and new ash-laring, patched with brick work, are to be faced with stone.

The question of repairing or rebuilding may now be considered as set at rest. The stand was made at the present repairs, which the vestry having

* Leland, de Scriptoribus, says, it is of ivy, intermixed with roses. This assertion, from the present appearance of the chaplet, seems altogether fanciful.

† The following curious notice was first published by Mr. Nicolas, from a record in the Duchy of Lancaster Office : "In the 17 Ric. II. 1393-4, Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. is recorded to have presented 'un esquier John Gower' with a collar, and which there can be little doubt was bestowed on him in consequence of his having then become one of that Prince's retainers." The Poet is represented with this collar on his tomb; but Mr. Nicolas remarks, "as the Swan is believed not to have been assumed by Henry IV. until after the demise of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, in 1397, the Swan must have been given to Gower at a subsequent period."

resolved upon carrying into effect, the restoration of the building may be confidently looked forward to, as it would be a waste of money to repair the transepts, if a new church was likely to be erected. I cannot help regretting the destruction of St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, which was effected in the same spirit of lopping off extraneous buildings, by which Salisbury Cathedral was so severely injured in the never to be forgotten alteration of the structure by Wyatt. Another Chapel (the Bishop's) will share a similar fate; but, if ever such a mutilation can be excusable, it will be so in this latter instance. The Chapel is a complete excrescence; it entirely destroys the uniformity of the eastern end of our Lady's Chapel (a matchless piece of architecture in its original state), and its walls were so severely injured by a fire about a century ago, as to be nearly rebuilt with brick, which has been done in an execrable Gothic style. Its removal therefore will be the less lamented than the other Chapel, which appears to have been destroyed without any reason.

The appearance of the east end of the Church, now laid open by the removal of the houses, is very striking; and when the Lady Chapel is restored, as I trust it soon will, the edifice which possesses this grandeur will display much of the air of a Cathedral. As a building, it is a first-rate ornament to the Metropolis, and, if appropriately restored, will present one of the finest specimens of early pointed architecture in existence.

The ancient and handsome monument of the poet Gower, owing to the dampness of the north side of the Church, has suffered in appearance since the last repair in 1764, which, as Dr. Bliss observes in his interesting essay attached to the engraving in Mr. Blore's "Monumental Remains," "the gentlemen in authority at that period have not failed to commemorate." That it will receive due attention in the present repairs, there can be little doubt; but should the parochial authorities deem themselves not to be justified in advancing the funds for the necessary embellishment, an appeal to the public will not, I trust, be heard in vain.

In conclusion, I cannot help regretting that Mr. Gwilt was not engaged to finish the repairs he had begun: without any disparagement to the talents of the gentleman before named,

it must be evident that an architect who had such opportunities of inspecting the present structure as Mr. Gwilt, must be eminently qualified for the task of restoring it to its pristine splendour. He has already rebuilt the east end in a creditable manner, and which, though not absolutely faultless, is certainly one of the finest, if not actually the finest specimen of restoration of the present day. With so much of excellence then before him, let us hope that Mr. Wallace will in his new works neither detract from the perfection of the original building, nor fall short of the very superior merits of his predecessor; and, if a word of caution may be added, that he will recollect that restoration, and not alteration, is expected from him by every admirer of ancient architecture. E. I. C.

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Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, April 8.*

SINCE the date of my previous Letter, I have met with the following passage, on the burning of the Jesuitical books in France, in one of the American publications on JUNIUS, viz. "J. Fellows's Posthumous Works of Junius, to which is prefixed an Inquiry respecting the Author, also a Sketch of the Life of J. H. Tooke, New-York, 1829, p. 416," (and the pride or vanity of authorship prompts me to add, that the ingenious, intelligent, and industrious writer has made very great use of my "Letters on the Authorship of Junius:") it will supply your correspondent with all the information which he desired to have on this subject.

Destruction of the Jesuits in France.

"Junius, in 'Miscellaneous Letters,' No. 21, April 1768, says, 'I remember seeing Busembaum, Saurez, Molina, and a score of other Jesuitical books, burnt at Paris for their *sound casuistry*, by the hands of the common hangman.' This remark has occasioned a little inquiry in regard to the time or times, at which the destruction of the books of the Jesuits took place, and whether or not some of those, for whom the authorship of Junius is claimed, could have been witnesses of the event. Although I place little confidence in declarations of Junius respecting himself, yet as there was little danger of detection to be apprehended from the exposition of a circumstance of this kind, it is highly probable that Junius here states a fact. And having met with nothing that militated against the claims of the person to whom I attribute the Letters, out of mere curiosity I took the trouble to

examine the case, and the result is as follows :

“ On the 6th of Aug. 1761, the Parliament of Paris took into consideration the constitutions of the Jesuits, and also extracts from their writings, which they had caused to be made for that purpose; but deferred a final judgment upon them for one year. They, however, at the same time ‘ ordained provisionally the shutting up of their (the Jesuits) College on the first of October following: the King, notwithstanding the representations of the Parliament, prorogued this time till the first of April.

“ The Parliament then declared to the principal of the College, that nothing more remained to them but to put a stop to their lectures by the first of April, 1762. From that time the Colleges were shut up, and the society began seriously to despair of its fortune. At length the 6th of Aug. 1762, the day so wished for by the public, arrived: the institute was unanimously condemned by the Parliament, without any opposition on the part of the Sovereign; their vows were declared not binding, the Jesuits secularised and dissolved, and their effects alienated and sold.’ See D’Alembert’s ‘ Account of the Destruction of the Jesuits in France,’ Engl. Transl. Lond. 1766.

“ On the 17th of Aug. 1762, one hundred and sixty-four works, theses, and pamphlets, containing resolves of the Society of Jesus, were, by order of the Parliament, torn and burnt in the court of the palace by the hands of the executioner.’ See *Calendrier Jesuitique pour l’Année 1828*.

“ In the month of Nov. 1764, an edict of the king decided the general and definitive expulsion of the Jesuits.’ See *Histoire Civile, Physique, et Morale de Paris*, 1825, vol. vii. p. 499.

“ From the time of the condemnation of the institution of the Jesuits, to their final expulsion from France, it is probable many bonfires of their books took place, at some one of which Mr. Horne was likely to be present; for he was in France ‘ considerably more than a year’ during that period.

“ Mr. D’Alembert observes, that ‘ the volume of assertions, extracted from the books of the Jesuits, condemned by the magistrates, had been preceded some years before by the condemnation of the work of the Jesuit Busembaum, in which the doctrine of king-killing is openly maintained: the copy on which this condemnation was pronounced, bore date 1757.’”

It remains for those who advocate the claims of Burke, to show that he visited Paris in the interval between 1756 and 1768, i. e. in the period between the burning of Busembaum’s works, and the date of Junius’s Letter, which refers to the burning of the Jesuitical books. The argument found-

ed on the fact referred to by Junius, is one of a most unsuspecting and most unexceptionable kind; and therefore as Burke did not visit Paris till *after* the period in question, this argument, turned against his claims, is DECISIVE.

In Dr. J. A. Graham’s work, entitled “ *Memoirs of J. H. Tooke*, together with his valuable Speeches and Writings; also, containing Proofs identifying him as the Author of the celebrated Letters of Junius, New-York, 1828, p. 237,” I find the subjoined fragment of an apparently *unreported* speech of Mr. Burke, and as it relates to Junius, and characterises his writings, it will be acceptable to many of your readers :

“ I shall now close this Essay, by quoting the following extract from Mr. Burke’s speech, which has been furnished me by my honourable and respected friend, R. Riker, Recorder of the City of New York; that gentleman having obtained it from a MS. preserved by the late Dr. Johnson, President of Columbia College, &c.; who, it is believed, heard Mr. Burke deliver it in the House of Commons :

“ “ It has been confidently reported that I am the author who has written against government, under the signature of Junius; I have been charged with it in this public assembly, and in private company; I have borne the imputation in my hours of business, and it has attended me in the moments of retirement and leisure. Was I conscious that I merited the imputation, my vanity would not permit me to disown it. Could I do it with truth, my passion for glory would induce me to boast of being the author of a production, so justly celebrated for its accuracy of language, its sublimity of sentiment, its poignancy of satire, and its exquisite elegance of expression. Junius has travelled a road that has hitherto been but little trodden; his undertaking was bold, was arduous: but aided by the superiority of his *genius*, he has soared superior to the difficulties of the attempt. He has watched the motions of your nobles and your leaders, unsuspecting of danger. Like *Æneas* under the close covert of the rock, singling out the choicest of the herd feeding before him; so Junius, under the impenetrable veil of secrecy, has watched the motions of your nobles and your leaders, rioting in luxury, unsuspecting of detection, and unguarded to danger, he levelled his arrows, feathered with truth, and pointed with the keenest edge of satire, and they have fallen prostrate at his feet. Nay, he has aimed a shaft at the bird of Jove himself, hovering in his aerial wanderings,—it smote him,—his pinions trembled, and he seemed to fall.”

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

WITH regard to Junius witnessing the burning of the Jesuitical books at Paris, let me remark that, although in the year 1761 there was war between France and England, yet I am not aware that before the late Revolutionary war there was any great difficulty in the subjects of the one country visiting the other in time of war; if so, Mr. Francis might well be at Paris at the burning of the Jesuits' books, which took place Aug. 7, 1761, and be at his post at Lisbon in the embassy of Lord Kinnoul, in October of the same year. In looking over the correspondence of a deceased relative who was upon intimate terms with Mr. Francis, I find a letter dated Paris, Aug. 18, 1766, from a banker, which has the following paragraph:

"—vous remercier de m'avoir procuré la connoissance de Mons. Francis; c'est un des Anglois que j'ai trouvé le plus aimable, et donc le caractère me conviendrait le plus, j'ai taché de lui faire quelque Accueil pendant le peu de séjour qu'il a fait ici, et de lui montre le cas que je faisais de votre recommandation."

I find also, in another letter from the same party, dated Jan. 15, 1767, the following postscript:

"Je suis bien sensible, mon cher Monsieur, aux nouveaux temoignages de votre amitié, et du souvenir de Mons. Francis, qui je vous pris d'assurer de tout mon attachement; il devoit bien venir nous voir cet été avec vous."

I have also in my possession several memorandums, which point out the particular political writings in which the said relative was engaged, and whom I verily believe to be the identical person who, according to the edition of Junius, by the younger Woodfall, was the gentleman entrusted with the conveyancing part of their correspondence.

C. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Bremhill, May 2.

YOU have given place, in your excellent Magazine, to some remarks of mine on Celtic antiquities.

I cannot refrain from requesting you to insert the following extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Phillipps, who is just returned from a Druidical tour on the Continent:

"In confirmation of your conjecture, it is rather singular that (probably at the time you were writing it) I should have discovered two *Druidical* stones close to St. Eloi,

NEAR ARRAS. Near Bapauline, not many miles from Arras, are two *large tumuli*."

The passage of "*Hermes Britannicus*," to which this remark of Sir Thomas Phillipps refers is, page 111, note,

"Near Arras in France, are found the mount of St. Eloi and the very name of a place, Tote. I have no doubt Druidical remains will be found there, if this be not the very country of Carnutes."

Now let me observe, that Tote is *Taute—Tot—Thoth*, latinized into *Teutates* by Lucan, &c. the chief deity of the Celts. St. Eloi is neither more nor less than the Celtic word *Sul*, turned into the Greek *ἥλιος*, the Sun; and *Elios*, turned into the Catholic St. Eloi, as at *Tottenham*, Middlesex, anciently *Tote-ham*, the *ham* of *Taute* or *Teut*, where is also the sacred well of St. Eloi, or *ἥλιος*, the Sun!

This corroboration of my original theory seems so remarkable, that I am tempted to request a place for it in a periodical work much dedicated to antiquarian information, and I am equally gratified to find my views confirmed by Mr. Skinner, who is lately returned from a visit to the stupendous monument of Carnac in Normandy.

Allow me to add to these observations, one remark on your critical notice of a fine poem, Hoyle's "*Pilgrim of the Hebrides*."

Your critic most justly remarks, in your last Magazine (p. 328), that "*the Pilgrim of the Hebrides*" contains "*very masterly lines, and much poetical power!*" which, indeed, is most true; but he adds, "*it is spoiled by versifying ecclesiastical history!*"

The writer of this article proceeds to speak of "*fanatics*" and "*cant!*"

I am not aware of any "*versification* of ecclesiastical history" in Mr. Hoyle's most beautiful poem. That it is pervaded by devotional feelings, is undoubted, but no man ever existed more free from the affectation of "*cant*," or the heartless jargon of "*fanatics*," though deeply, purely, soberly, and scripturally religious.

W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IF the following observations made on an excursion in the autumn of 1828 will be acceptable, they are much at your service.

E. I. C.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

It is not my purpose to enter into a description of the Cathedral, or to detail its architectural features. This interesting building, so remarkable for purity, simplicity, and grandeur, holds the same rank in English architecture which the Parthenon bears in the Grecian; the characteristic of each is perfection. With regard to the never-to-be-forgotten alterations of the Cathedral by Wyatt, under the auspices of Bishop Barrington, but one opinion is entertained at present; even the cicerone of the place points out the strange discrepancies in the alterations.

The most violent alteration which the building has suffered, was occasioned by the addition of the Lady Chapel to the choir, forming a chancel in the parochial church style. Now, however ignorant the architect Wyatt might have been of the ancient arrangement of ecclesiastical buildings (and ignorant enough in this respect he was), yet a dignitary of the Church of England must have known that the choir of a cathedral answered to the chancel of a parochial church; the addition, therefore, of a chancel to a choir, it is evident, was an innovation at once inconsistent and useless. At the present time, this discrepancy is properly recognised, another altar having been placed on or near the site of the ancient one, at which the communion service is performed; the altar at the end of the Lady Chapel being in consequence disused. Here, then, one of the most vaunted and at the same time most injudicious alterations has been found to be no improvement, and propriety has dictated the restoration of the choir to something like its former state. To complete this desirable change, a low screen of stone* should be erected from pillar to pillar, and then the choir of Salisbury will once more assume a cathedral-like appearance. The removal of the ugly stained glass which so completely disfigures the Lady Chapel, and the substitution of a design of mosaic work, in cheerful and lively colours, would complete the improvement in this quarter. A throne, which might be designed after the spire of the Cathe-

dral, and an entire new set of stalls in oak, it is to be hoped will one day supply the place of the miserable wood-work which defaces the choir. The design of the present throne must have been suggested by a tile-kiln; the stalls are perfectly carpenters' Gothic.

The conversion of the nave into a museum of monuments, would, if it had happened about the same period in a neighbouring country, have caused the press to teem with denunciations against infidels and barbarians. Here an exemplary prelate of the Church of England is seduced by a bad taste into a measure fraught with the same evils, and, as if the architect was determined that his aid should not be wanting to complete the ruin, he either patched the canopy of one monument to the pedestal of another, or formed an altar tomb out of various fragments of canopies, jumbling ornaments together without reference to their age or similarity; and this ridiculous patchwork still exists. Let us hope that the time is not far distant, when, for the credit of English taste and English science, the discordant parts will give way to something like an uniform design, and a restoration, as far as is practicable, of the different parts to more appropriate situations, will be effected.

In the boundary wall of the Bishop's garden are numerous sculptured stones, some of which have been already engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. p. 306. As these carvings are anterior to the date of the present city, it must be presumed that they formed part of the materials of the ancient Cathedral of Old Sarum, and were probably transported hither when Bishop Poore translated from that church the tombs and remains of the Norman Bishops Osmond, Roger, and Josceline, in 1226. The good taste of the ancient builders is manifested by their placing the sculptured face of the stone outwards.

In Salisbury are three handsome parish churches of ancient date, dedicated to St. Martin, St. Edmund, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, which have been but little noticed. The description will probably be acceptable.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

Is situated in the eastern part of the town. The plan consists of a nave and side aisles, a chancel, and a square

* A design for a screen by Mr. Buckler has been engraved, and is appended to Cassan's "*Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury.*" EDIT.

tower at the western end of the south aisle. The architecture is pointed. The body of the Church appears to have been erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. The steeple and chancel are older than the rest of the building. The former consists of a square tower with lancet windows, finished with a parapet and coping, and surmounted by a well-proportioned octangular stone spire. It is evidently coeval with the Cathedral, and was probably erected by the same architect. The ascent to the top stone is effected by the same means as the Cathedral spire; internally to about three-fourths of the height, where a small door opens, and the remainder is ascended by means of iron handles fixed into the stone-work.

The chancel has lancet lights in its side walls, and a handsome traceried window of a later period in the west end. In the western porch is a low arched monument of considerable antiquity, but much obscured by whitewash. It is, I believe, sometimes supposed that persons buried in the church porch have died under sentence of excommunication; there appears to be no authority for this conjecture. Both the porches of Chichester Cathedral contain monuments; which, occurring so

frequently, seem to negative the supposition.

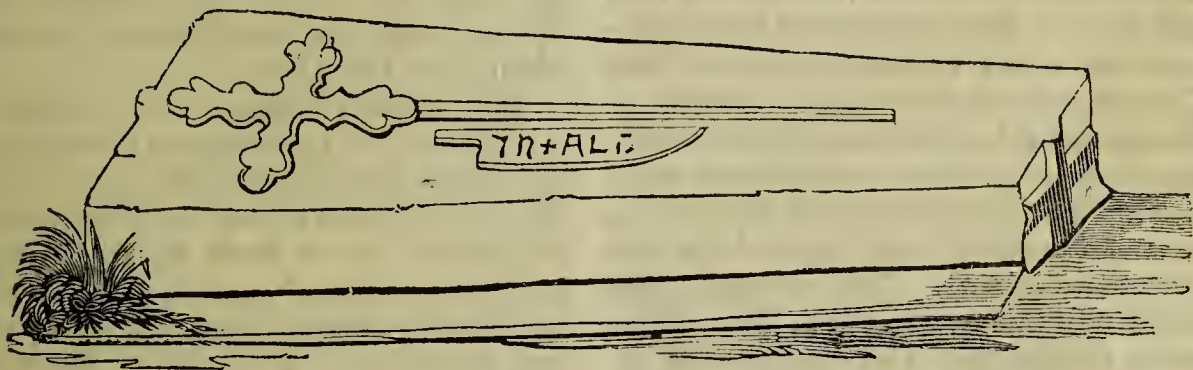
The columns dividing the nave and aisles are clustered and surmounted by pointed arches; and between the nave and chancel is a low segmental arch. Over this is the decalogue, and the arms of Queen Elizabeth and Charles I. At the altar, in conformity with the modern practice, the decalogue is again repeated.*

In the chancel are some old seats. The ceiling is oak, being a pointed vault, ribbed and pannelled with bosses at the intersections, and sustained on corbels, ornamented with figures of angels. The three aisles are alike in height and decoration. The font is elevated on a platform in the south aisle; it is of an octagonal form, of large dimensions, and the basin is sustained on eight columns. The pews are old, probably about the period of the Reformation.

In a dark corner of the Church stands a curious brass reading-desk, sustained on an eagle, now tastelessly thrown by as useless.

The Church has a western gallery, in which is the organ.

In the church-yard, southward of the Church, are two stone coffins, one of which is represented in the following wood-cut.



The instrument at the side of the cross is similar to one represented in the *Gent. Mag.* xxix. p. 4, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Green of Lichfield, which produced some learned remarks from Dr. Pegge (*ibid.* p. 65); the latter antiquary imagined this instrument to be the *ascia* of the Romans, though he was unable to account for its existence on the tomb of a Christian priest, fabricated in an age which did not deal in heathen allegories or hieroglyphics, like the absurd monuments of the present day. In the present instance, the knife has

an inscription; the letters given in the cut are all that can be made out.

On the north side of the Church is the base and shaft of a stone cross.

On a grave-stone in this church-yard was chalked the lines indicating the old game of "the Nine men's Morris," and the same was cut in the stone coping of the wall of the Close, which show that this ancient pastime is still in common use in this part of the country. The form of the table

* See an article on this subject in vol. xcvi. i. p. 212.

or board is given in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, edit. 1830, page 317, and in Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. II. page 983, and in page 1661 are some observations on this ancient rustic game.

ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH.

This is a regular and elegant building, erected in the latter part of the 14th century. It has a centre and side aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end; the latter is square in plan, lofty, and finished with a modern battlement, and has pinnacles at the angles. An inscription over the door records the destruction by accident, and the rebuilding of the tower, which can only be reconciled with the present appearance of the structure, by supposing that it originally had a spire like St. Martin's, and that portion of the steeple only fell down, bringing with it the battlement, which with the pinnacles were the only parts that were rebuilt. The windows of the Church have beautiful tracery of a regular pattern, with quatrefoil and upright divisions. In the south aisle are five windows, all alike in design, with buttresses attached to the piers. The north aisle is similar, but has a large attached chapel, which is modernised into a vestry room; and a private gallery above. The chancel has been rebuilt in a very bad style. The columns which separate the aisles of the interior of the Church are clustered, the arches of the equilateral proportion. This Church has internally been modernized to a greater degree than either of the others, having probably been injured by the fall of the steeple. The ceiling is plastered without ornament. The chancel is Gothicised, and has seats in it. The east window contains "the Ascension" in painted glass, by Eggington, the gift of Mr. Whitechurch, Brewer. The figure of our Saviour much resembles that in the east window of St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square. This Church contained the window which excited the ire of the puritanical Recorder Sherfield; either his fanatical zeal must have completely effected his purpose; or, what is equally probable, modern artisans have completely removed every fragment of the offensive window. The font is modern and uninteresting, as is also the pulpit. The Church has a good organ. There are no ancient monuments. The

church-yard is spacious and pleasant; and is planted with rows of lime-trees.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

is situated in the centre of the city. It is a large and magnificent building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with their respective aisles, and a square tower attached to the south aisle, surmounted by a dwarf spire of lead. The west window is large and grand, and rich in mullions; but the Church cannot be seen to advantage, being as much inclosed as the London Churches. By the side of the west door is an odd monument in wood, which would almost mislead the spectator into a belief of a superior antiquity than it possesses.

The architecture of the interior is very beautiful; the pillars are clustered, and support pointed arches, from the archivolts of which spring perpendicular mullions, which are carried up the spandrils, and continued into the windows of the clerestory. This mode of decoration gives the building an air of loftiness, and has a pleasing effect; in the same style is the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. The capitals of the columns of the nave are richly sculptured with leaves and foliage, with animals interspersed.

The chancel is also separated from its aisles by arches on clustered columns, but the architecture is more plain than the nave.

The original timber roof remains in a high state of preservation; the beams are richly carved, and are ornamented with upright divisions, the whole truss disposed so as to form a low pointed arch, with pierced spandrils. This elegant roof has happily escaped both paint and whitewash. The roofs of the aisles are low, and also constructed of timber; they are pannelled in a common design, and have been handsomely painted.

The roof of the chancel is plainer, but the beams rest on angels.

The east window is destroyed or concealed, and in its place is a large painting of the "Transfiguration," by a native artist,—an attempted improvement of Raphael's inimitable picture; the stiff red-skinned figures of the group would only be acknowledged by a sign painter.

The eastern ends of the aisles are partitioned by screens into chapels: the northern one is exceedingly rich,

and owes its decorations to the piety of a merchant, whose tomb without an inscription stands in the centre. It is an altar tomb, with his mark several times repeated. The ceiling is of the same design as the rest of the ailes, but is painted in chequers black, white, and red, and is more perfect. Much painted glass in fragments remain in the window, with the mark of the founder.



A large altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel is said to belong to the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded in pursuance of the sentence of Richard III. so laconically given by Shakspeare,

Off with his head—so much for Buckingham!

The south chancel has a modern altar screen, and was formerly used for the sacrament. In this chancel or chapel are the monuments of the Eyre family; and in the east window are fragments of painted glass, with the before-mentioned merchant's mark.

Some old stalls with misereres remain in the chancel. The font is mean. The pulpit is old, but the ancient and curious reading-desk of wood sustained on a pillar is tastelessly thrown aside.

This Church is singular, in possessing galleries of considerable antiquity situated in the north and south aisles; that in the latter situation is decorated with curious praying figures of oak applied as Cariatides, and is probably as old as Queen Elizabeth's time, a conjecture which is corroborated by her arms remaining in the Church. This Church possesses an organ. E.I.C.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES OF TAVISTOCK.

(Continued from page 221.)

A VEIL or curtain was drawn over the rood and the figures attached to it, when the services of the church

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in which they were exhibited were completed. This explains the charge in the preceding account, "of a little cord for the veil."*

The next parochial document appertaining to the Church of St. Eustace, which I shall notice, is headed as follows:

"The account of Thomas Boles and John Collyn, wardens of the church of Tavistock from the thirde day of Maye in the yere of our Lorde Godd one thowsande ffyve hundred fflower schore and eight, until the third day of May in the yere of our Lorde Godd one thousande ffyve hundred fflower schore and nynne, that is to weete for one whole yere."

From which I extract the following items:

"Receipts for the buryalle and belle.†

"Imprimis, the same accomptants doe charge themselves with the receipt of ivd. ffor the greate bell, upon the death of Margarette the daughter of Roger Dollyn.

"Item. Receaved upon the deathe of Agnes Drake, for all the bells and her grave, viis. ivd.

"Receaved for all the bells upon the death of Ewesties (Eustace) Collyn, viiid.

"Received of the p'shers (parishioners) of Tavistock towards a rate made for the settinge fourthe of souldyers for the guardinge of the Queen's ma'tie's p'son, and towards the mayntenaunce of the church this yere, as appeareth by a book of p'ticulars thereof, xxxli. xs. ivd."

A large portion of this charge was doubtless for the musters of 1588, the year of the Armada.

"Item. Gave Mr. Bickell, Mr. Battishill, Mr. Knightes, and other preachers who preached at s'vall times in this p'ishe church this yere [1588] ivs. viiid.—Item. Paide for wyne and breade this yere for the comunyon table lixs. iiid.—Item, paide John Drake the schole master, for teachinge in the gramer schole this yere, xiiid.—Item, paid to Nicholas Watts for wages for teachinge of the little children this yere, iiijli.—Item, paide at the muster in August last past, xls.—Item, paide by Mr. Ffytz his comaundement the xvi. of June, 1588, unto a collector having the Queene's greate seale to collect with, vid.—Item, paide for a rope for one of the bells, xviiid.—Item, paide in August for the expenses of the soldiers at Plympton, viis.—

* "Sold, a rod of iron, which the curtain run upon before the rood. A.D. 1549, 3d Edward VI."—Fuller's Hist. of Waltham Abbey.

† This shews that the expressions used by Shakspeare in his Hamlet, "the bringing home of bell and burial," were in the current form of his day.—Vide Hamlet, Act v. scene 1st.

Item, paid to John Burges, for his paynes in goinge with the Thrum [the town drum] *vid.*—Item, paide the 6th of August and the 8th of August last past, to Mr. Ffytz of the moneyes collected at the last rate *xviii.*—Item, paide the 18th of August last, to Richard Drake, towards the charge of the tynners, *viii.*—Item, paide James the cutler for makinge cleane strappyng and other trymyng for the corselett and other armour of the parishe, and for a new daggar, *vis.*—Item, paide for a new girdell, *xvid.*—Item, paide for a booke of articles at the firste visitac'on, and for other ffees then, *xxiid.*—Item, for writing the presentments* at the visita'on, and lyninge in thereof, *xiiid.*—Item, paide for the expences of the wardens, sydemen, clarkes, and others of the p'ishe at dynner that day, *vis. vid.*—Item, paide Thomas Watts for amendinge of the Bible and the Bookes of Co'mon Prayer, beinge toren in dyvers places, *iis. iid.*—Item, paide for the expences of the constable, Mr. Mohan, and of John Collyn, one of the wardens, and of Stephen Hamblyn, and of the constable's man at Plympton, beinge there at the assesinge of the subsidie, the xth of September, 1588, *iiis. id.*—Item, paide to one that collected with the broad seale, the twentieth of October last, *vid.*

“Item, paide to three Iryshemen, which hadd a lycense from the Earell [Earl] of Bath, *vid.*

“To a poore man of Saynt Sidwell's, which had a testimonyall, *vid.*

“To a poore man that collected for the hospitall of Saynt Leonard's, *vid.*

“Paide the paver for amendinge the pavement by the conduytts and the street by the higher church bowe, *xxvii.*

“William Gaye for killing of eight ffoxes† this yere, *viiiis.*

“Item, paid for a chayne and settinge in thereof, for the fastenyng of the dictionarie in the schole howse,‡ *ixd.*

“Item, paide Walter Burges for one planke and nayles, amendinge of the Widdow Nicholls and Walter Poynter's wyfe's seate, and other seates, *viid.* Item, paide him for coveringe of sixe graves in the church this yere, *xviid.* Item, paid him for washinge of the church clothes, *viiid.*

“Item, for wrytinge this accompt and the accompt of the alms-house landes, *vis. viiid.*

“Bestowed on Mr. Moore the preacher, for his expence, *xxiid.*”

From a Churchwarden's book, beginning 1661, I extract the following entries :

“Briefs in our parish as follow :

“29th April, 1660. Collected for a company going to New England, taken by the Ostenders, *6s. 6d.*

“September 16th, 1666. Collected towards the reliefe of the present poore distressed people of the towne and university of Cambridge.

“October 11th, 1666. Collected towards the reliefe of the poore inhabitants of London, who have lately suffered by the lamentable fire, *11l. 5s. 9½d.*

“Feb. 21st, 1668. Collected the day above written of the towne and parishe of Tavistocke towards the reliefe and redemption of severall persons now slaves to the Turkes in Algiers and Sallay and other places, *1l. 2s. 1½d.*

“1670. 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th November. Collected towards the redemption of the present captives in Turkey, in the town and parish of Tavistock.” The list consists of upwards of seven hundred contributors. § Amount of contribution, *16l. 0s. 9½d.*

“12th July, 1674. Collected then the summe of *1l. 3s. 4¼d.* for the fire of St. Martin's in the feilds, in the county of Middlesex.

“9th May, 1675. Collected then for John Forslett, of Milbrooke, in the county of Cornwall, a poor captive in Ffez under the Turks, *1l. 10s. 1½d.*

24th April, 1675. For the fire at Redburne, in the county of Hertford, *6s. 6d.*

“March 19th, 1675. To a petition for John Lawes, a captive in Tituan, *9s. 3d.*

“13th September, 1677. For the fire at St. Saviour's, and St. Thomas, in the county of Surrey, *27s. 9d.*

“27th October. For James Cole of Tones, a captive in Argier, *17s. 7½d.*

“1680, August. Another general collection for redemption of the present captives in Turkey, amounting to *6l. 18s. 5d.*

“1681, November. Another, towards ‘the

* Of recusants refusing to attend the common prayer.

† The reward for the destruction of a fox was increased about a century after this time, more than threefold, as appears from the following entry : “May 19, 1673. This day it was agreed by the masters and inhabitants of the towne and parishe of Tavystocke, that whosoever shall kill any ffox within the said parish, shall receive for his or their paynes in so doing the sum of three shillings and four pence.”—*Churchwarden's Book*, 1660 to 1740.

‡ This is an amusing charge, and shows the scarcity of lexicographic tomes in that day. The reader will remember to have seen in many parish churches the black letter Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs, similarly attached *pro bono publico* “to a chayne.” Erasmus's paraphrase on the Gospels remains at the present time thus secured in Tavistock Church, the original cost of which, according to an item in another account, was 15s.

§ At the head of this list is the Honourable Lady Marie Howard, 10s., George Howard, esq. 6s., eight of their servants, 9s.

present subsistence and relief of the distressed Protestants of Ffrance, 6*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.*'

" 27th September, 1683. Paid and layd out to one M^s. Mary Danevaux fowre shillings for her charge in going to her friends, having a greate loss among nine fammilyes in the town of Mumby in the county of Lincoln, having seen her petition under the hands and seals of the justices of peace of that county, Somerset, and Devon, to testifie it. The sum is 1400*l.* she lost by a breache of the tyde storme that violently destroyed heare houses and goods, and her husbände was lost in saving those goods.

These captives in Turkey, which appear to have been very numerous, were prisoners to the rovers of Barbary, whose piratical depredations on the seas, in the reign of Charles II., were repressed with considerable difficulty by the outfit of several naval armaments against them.

The Register of marriages, births, baptisms, and deaths, is not extant at Tavistock earlier than the year 1660; but the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of South Sydenham, or Sydenham Damerell, in that neighbourhood, showed me the register of his church, beginning A.D. 1539. I apprehend this is as early a register as any extant, for in the year 1538, says Stow, "in the moneth of September, Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seale, Vicegerent to the King's Highness, sent forth intimations to all bishops and curates through the realme, charging them to see that in everie parish church, the Bible of the largest volume printed in English, were placed for all men to reade on, (secured no doubt like the Dictionary of the Grammar School at Tavistock, and the Martyrology, in many churches, by 'a chayne,') and that a book or *Register* were also provided and kept in every parish church, wherein shall be written every wedding, christning, and burying, within the same parish for ever."*

The various heads of the Sydenham Register are preceded by certain texts of Scripture, as the baptismal entries, by "whosever was not found written in the book of life, was cast into the lake of fire," &c. &c.

The overthrow of the episcopal church, by the fanatics and puritans, who acted so prominent a part in the political revolution, during the reign of the unfortunate Charles, placed the

parochial clergy at the mercy of a crew of hypocrites, and high pretenders to religion, who violated its first principle, common charity. In the British Museum is preserved a register of all the church livings in several of the principal counties of England, made about the year 1654, for the use of the Commissioners under an Act for ejecting scandalous and inefficient ministers. In this document we find the living of Tavistock valued at 240*l.* per annum. The Earl of Bedford its patron. Glebe 7*l.* per annum; and 50*l.* annum, lately added to the incumbent's pension by the Earl of Bedford, which before had been but 19*l.*† per annum.

The incumbent was Mr. Thomas Lewknor, who had the good chance to be noted in the report as "a preaching minister;" others, not so fortunate, were marked out for expulsion, on a system which lay open a wide field for the exercise of private animosity and party malignity, and which discarded the Scripture maxim, that the gifted as well as the ungifted, if sincere in their duty, are members of the same body in the church, and "that there are diversities of gifts but the same spirit." On such grounds as the following were the ministers of the church marked for proscription—"conceived to be insufficient by most of the inhabitants;" "an *old* man; he preacheth and expoundeth once every Lord's day." "A preaching minister; he hath spoken scandalously of the proceedings of the Parliament." "Preaches once every Lord's day; very diligent, but insufficient, having a natural imperfection in his speech." "A very honest man, but grown old and weak, and hath not a good delivery." "A frequenter of alehouses, and one that stands in opposition against the Parliament." "Hath been in Prince Rupert's army." "Formerly in arms against the Parliament." "Reputed unclean and scandalous." "Disabled by reason of age and a cold palsy." "Preacheth not four times a-year, and frequently useth the Book of Common Prayer." For a parochial minister to continue to use the Book of Common Prayer was a high offence. The substitute for that, our sublime

† 11*l.* per annum, was the pension charged on the Earl of Bedford, by the original grant of the Abbey lands at the suppression.

* Stow's Annales, Edit. 1592, 4^{to}. p. 972.

national ritual, was a sort of manual, directing the ministers in the use of their extemporaneous effusions, and called "the Directory." As the reign of the Directory was short, and the tract itself (à quarto) now, I believe, very rare, I may be permitted to subjoin its title,

"A Directory for the publique worship of God, throughout the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, together with an ordinance of Parliament, for the taking away the Book of Common Prayer, and for establishing and observing of this present Directory throughout the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales.

"Die Jovis, 13 Martii, 1644.

"Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, that this Ordinance and Directory be forthwith printed and published.

"H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

"Joh. Brown, Cleric. Parliamentorum.

"London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1645."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

"CALM is my Soul, nor apt to rise in wrath;" but when I witness mere declamation, uttered by one who has the will, and received with ignorant acclamation by those who have the power, to effect the most mischievous alterations in the law, I experience a deep sense of self abasement at my inability to defend the right, against that perverted eloquence which advocates the wrong; and therefore nothing but a sense of duty and a hope to stimulate some abler champion to the righteous contest, would induce me to raise my warning voice on the occasion.

It is possible that much of what I have to say may not accord with your sentiments; but while I trust to your candour and impartiality for making allowance for mere difference of opinion, it gives me pleasure to advert to one essential point on which we agree, and that is the confirmed English feeling, which amid all the chances and changes attending political events, has pervaded your Journal, and which will mainly account for its enjoying to a green old age of one hundred years a continued and honourable influence with that intelligent and important middle class of English society, which controls all beneath, and influences all above it.

By this pole star of British sentiment, I profess to be guided in my humble course, and in obedience to its leading, would denounce to public vigilance and to public censure, a bold bad band of men, who, with Hannibal, but in a spirit the reverse of his, have vowed on their unhallowed altars, eternal warfare against the laws, religion, and institutions of their country. Un-English in their hearts, un-English in their thoughts, and consequently un-English in their designs; having Bentham for their oracle, and Carlile for their agent—"Condorcet filtered through the dregs of Paine"—they contemplate an entire revolution in the national jurisprudence. Unskilled in the depths of English law, and only acquainted with the Napoleon revolutionary code, and the superficial texture of Genevan legislation, they hate with a perfect hatred the magnificent structure of the constitutional and protecting law of Britain, adapting itself, as it has ever done, to the growing exigencies of the subjects of its care.

Emerging from the woods of Saxony, established by Alfred, improved by Edward the Confessor, unconquered at the Conquest, triumphantly confirmed by Magna Charta, and ripening through successive ages, the substance of English law, the growth, like English oak, of a thousand years, would present too obstinate a resistance to any open projects which these cold-blooded theorists might plan for its destruction. It has therefore been their policy to proceed by sapping, and unfortunately they have found instruments to their hearts' content.

A speech of six hours duration, and not understood by any six persons who heard it, effected two mighty jobs in the shape of royal commissions, for the reform of law in all its branches. The Commissioners, however, proceeded slowly, *selon les regles*, furnishing a report for each year's salary, and all being Englishmen, and some of them good lawyers, they professed to adhere to established principles, and to leave certain landmarks undisturbed. Had their scheme, therefore, been suffered to proceed without interference, the result, some ten years hence, might have issued in a few improvements in the detail of practise, such as would in better times have been imperceptibly effected by the authority of the Judges, or by short Acts of Parliament, with-

out having recourse to speeches or commissions.

This course, however, proving too tedious for the sanguine hopes of the codeificators alluded to, a speech of three hours succeeded; which, although only one half the length of its precursor, is calculated to do twice the mischief.

This speech comprised two objects, one being the establishment of some nondescript tribunal of arbitration and conciliation, passing all understanding, and the other assuming the more tangible proposition of establishing local jurisdictions for determining all questions not exceeding 50*l.* in value, and to be decided by a barrister, appointed in each county, at a salary of 1500*l. per ann.** with a suitable establishment of offices and clerks.

This suggestion is ingeniously calculated to conciliate the support of Government, as it will afford the means of conferring snug births on some fifty young gentlemen of the same breed and breeding as the Commissioners of Bankrupt, selected with the same regard to *family* merit. A considerable body of clerks and subordinate officers will extend the claims of inferior patronage, and largely add to the noble army of pensioners.

In these local courts of extended conscience, into which a defendant may be dragged from Exeter to York, the contending parties must appear in person, and are to be allowed no aid from counsel or attorney; thus assuming that each party is equally competent to state his case; that no relative disabilities attend sex, age, infirmity, or imbecility, or that the Judge should supply them all, and which I hope he will do better than in the case of a learned Judge in a forty shilling Court with which I am acquainted, where it is the Judge's practice instantly and intuitively to favour one party while he bullies the other, though it must be admitted to the credit of his impartiality, that it appears entirely matter of chance which side he espouses,

* Some criterion to judge of the exorbitancy of this salary, is afforded by the fact that the salary of a very learned and most respectable Barrister, who acts as Assessor for the County Palatine Court at Preston, and devotes the whole of his time to its important duties, is no more than 400*l. per annum.*

and that he occasionally changes sides with equal impetuosity. The result of this is, that the Judge always gains the cause, and justice seldom.

Our Saxon legislators, more intimately acquainted with the obliquities of the human mind, wisely ordained that one man's oath should never prevail to his own advantage: they also knew that no single judge could be safely intrusted with a conclusive decision of a case. They therefore multiplied the barriers of judges, appeals, juries, and compurgators, in aid of poor human nature. They knew the force of local prejudices and associations; and devised the circuits, determining that no Judge of Assize should go, in that capacity, into his native county, the neglect of which latter caution has frequently afforded matter for regret, but the occasional inconvenience will be perpetuated by the establishment of local resident Judges, from whose decision there is to be no appeal.†

In fact, in these well-named Courts of Conscience, the largest conscience usually succeeds; and it not unfrequently happens, that under the influence of a very extensive conscience, parties are summoned and constrained to pay debts which they never incurred, for goods they never received.

Hitherto the grievance has not exceeded forty shillings, and many are the daily victims to this maximum of the rights of conscience, but the public will feel more severely the application of the same principle to 50*l.*, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that a bold large-conscienced plaintiff may plunder with impunity to right and left, and the timid and the simple be his constant prey.

Thus we are at once to surrender to the extent of debts and claims of 50*l.*, our hitherto unimpeached administration of public justice, by Judges and Juries, in favour of a single provincial Judge, the relation, dependent, or

† A futile attempt was made in argument to compare the proposed local court of an assistant Barrister with the antient County Court; but there does not exist the least particle of resemblance between them. Indeed if there did, the powers of the County Court might be called into action at a much cheaper rate, as it is only dormant, and not extinct, and some evidence of its inefficiency may be collected from the fact of its having fallen into desuetude.

creature of the Lord Lieutenant, or of the County Members, if on the winning side, and this patronage will tend to keep them so, and connected directly or indirectly with all the feuds and election squabbles of the Country.

The intended plan is, indeed, directly calculated to extend ministerial patronage throughout the whole circle of the Bar; the emoluments of which have increased, in an inverse ratio to its respectability. Its professors are well represented in parliament and play the farce well, of endeavouring to claim a degree of *equal* reputation for the whole body, or, of only conceding, as was done in a recent speech, in the House of Commons, that but one in a hundred may be of questionable honour. Were this indeed so, the number of Barristers must far exceed the published list; because, that giving under 1000, my dividend of black sheep would be about 20 per cent.—a much larger proportion, let me add, than justly applies to the whole body of Attorneys and Solicitors, so much the theme of abuse with the great vulgar, and the small.

While on this topic I may be permitted to observe, without fear of contradiction, that Attorneys, as a class, possess a greater share of intelligence and integrity than will be found in any other portion of the community, exposed to equal temptation. The test of their honour lies in the fact that, although vituperated *en masse*, every peer, every member of the House of Commons, every gentleman, and every tradesman, has one solicitor, the depository of his confidence, in pecuniary as well as in domestic relations, the guardian commonly of his children, the protector in most cases of his property. Consequently, as all the noblemen, gentlemen, and tradesmen of England, cannot employ the same solicitor, the number of such confidential friends and agents must be very considerable, and each would be warmly quoted by his immediate client as an exception to the vulgar rule. The general business of the country, public as well as private, is likewise in a great measure intrusted to their conduct; and among them, are many as well born and educated as the foremost at the Bar, and star-height above the 20 per cent. gentlemen, who have resorted to the Bar, as a refuge from insolvent trade, from the accountant's desk, or from the auctioneer's pulpit, and who

degrade the profession into a trade by all the eagerness of mercenary competition, prompted by the irresistible stimulus of starvation.

You would have escaped this appeal had the Bench, and the *élite* of the Bar, stood forth the champions and the bulwark of the profession they adorn; but, misled by the phantom of pseudo-liberality, and astounded at seeing in the enemy's ranks the head of the Home Department, they seem to regard with indifference the attack made upon the fabric of English jurisprudence, and by consequence of the English Constitution.

This revolutionary movement has first fixed its fangs upon the Law. A fiercer irruption, if possible, is planned against the Church; and an easy calculation will ascertain, how long the Crown and Aristocracy can survive.

If the system, descended to us through a succession of twelve centuries, and by which we have been permitted to achieve a name beyond that of every other nation under heaven, be worth preserving, I invoke the high-born and well-bred youth of England to its aid, by the same sacred spell which led their fathers forth, in firm array, to daunt the invader from our shores. Theirs was a call more glorious, perhaps, but not more pressing than that which should urge the present generation to defeat the machinations of an insidious enemy in our own camp.

It is my boast that I was one of that number, who, forgetting every distinction of sect or party, remembered only that the enemy was at the gate of our beloved country. The demonstration was victory. A similar burst of feeling would, in like manner, paralyse the efforts of the coldly calculating dastards, who desire the subversion of our civil and religious institutions. Their only chance of success lies in the apathy displayed on the part of the gentry of England, who, in calmly witnessing, if not aiding, the demolition of what they may consider unimportant outworks, will learn too late, that they have endangered their own citadel.

I need not add that these my declared sentiments are perfectly consistent with the fullest latitude of legitimate opposition to the measures of Government, and with the most strenuous appeals for redress of grievances, and for the retrenchment of expenses.

‘Animam liberavi meam,’—a warning voice is raised, that should rouse those possessing greater means and ability to avert the evil. As for me,

“Who know no wish above
The good of England and my Country’s
love,”

I would conclude with the sentiment of the good Bishop of Barcelona—
“Christianus mihi nomen est, Anglicanus vero cognomen, illud me nuncupat, istud ostendit.”

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Mr. URBAN,

THE vessel, engraved at p. 305, and described by your Correspondent T. C. C., as having been found in one of those circular entrenchments in Ireland, popularly called Danish Forts, presents certain indicia which plainly prove that (whatever may be said of the entrenchment) it cannot have been deposited there at a period of any remote antiquity. The style of the ornaments on the jug; the medallion, repeated upon it, containing the head of a warrior, his beard, helmet, and plaited shirt, distinctly designate this piece of pottery as of the time of Henry VIII.* The brown mottled ware described was not, I believe, uncommon in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I have myself a specimen of it found in the moat of an old house in Surrey. It is an earthen bottle, and is adorned with a long bearded visage, and a medallion enclosing a radiated ornament.

It is remarked by Mr. Gifford, in his notes to Ben Jonson, that “The jugs in use two centuries ago were distinguished by a swelling rotundity of shape, and a man’s face for a spout, with a very long dependent beard.” In Jonson’s “Bartholomew Fair,” the bully Captain Whit characterizes Puppy as

“A strong man, a mighty man, my Lord Mayor’s man, and a wrastler. He has wrashed so long with the bottle here, that the man with the beard hash almosht streek up his heels.”

In “The New Inn,” Lovel describes the host of a tavern as,

— commonly
The log, a little of this side the sign-post,

* See Military men, temp. Henry VIII., in Strutt’s Manners and Customs, vol. iii. plate 3.

Or, at the best, some round-grown thing,—
a jug [guests,
Faced with a beard, that fills out to the
And takes in from the fragments of their
jests.

In “The Masque of the Metamorphosed Gipsies,” Jonson introduces the following whimsical and clever, though not very delicate, origin for the form and fashion of these convivial and useful vessels. The Jackman of the Gipsies leads in “a horse laden with five little children, bound in a trace of scarfs,” and exclaims:

“Room for the five Princes of Ægypt, mounted all upon one horse, like the four sons of Aymon,* to make the miracle the more by a head if it may be! Gaze upon them as on the offspring of Ptolemy, begotten upon several Cleopatras, in their several counties; especially on this brave spark struck out of Flintshire, upon Justice Jug’s daughter, then Sheriff of the County, who running away with the kinsman of our Captain’s, and her father pursuing her into the Marches,† he great with justice, she great with juggling, they were both, for the time, turn’d stone, upon the sight each of other in Chester; till at last (see the wonder!) a jug of the town ale reconciling them, the memorial of both their gravities, his in beard, and hers in belly, hath remained ever since preserved in picture upon the most stone jugs of the kingdom.”

Cartwright also has this allusion:

“The greater sort, they say,
Are like stone pots, with beards that do reach
down
Even to their knees.” Lady Errant.

And again, more pleasantly, in the Ordinary:

“Thou’rt like the larger jug, that some men
call

A Bellarmine, but we a conscience,
Whereon the lewder hand of pagan work-
man,

Over the proud ambitious head, hath carved
An idol huge, with beard episcopal,
Making the vessel look like tyrant Eglon.”

As to the fish and chain, represented on the wall of Peter Church in Herefordshire, (and discussed in p. 317,) your correspondent N. S. has evidently been misled into an entirely erroneous scent. The title of “La Vierge au

* Who all rode to Charlemagne on one charger, as detailed in a romance, printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

† The Marches of Wales, which gave title to the Mortimers.

Poisson," regarding which he has questioned Roman Catholics in vain, is not descriptive of any form under which the Holy Virgin is worshipped by that idolatrous church, nor even allusive to any legendary tale regarding her; but is nothing more than the name given to the picture from which his print is engraved. It is to be classed with scores of similar names which will occur to those conversant with foreign prints; such as the Madonna della Sedia, in which she is represented in a remarkable chair, &c. &c.

I take the simple solution of the *rebus** to be this—the Church was dedicated to St. Peter *ad vincula*, the *fish* is emblematical of St. Peter's calling, and the *chain* of his bonds.

Yours, &c.

ΣΧΕΠΤΙΛΟΣ.

On the Nomenclature of Natural History, and particularly on the Anomalous Nomenclatures of Ornithology. By JAMES JENNINGS, Author of "Ornithologia," &c. &c.

London, May 15.

THERE can be, it is presumed, no doubt that that scientific nomenclature must be the best, and most worthy of acceptance, which is encumbered with the fewest terms; and which, descending from the most general and prominent outlines to the more minute, *as apparent in Nature*, expresses the classic, ordinal, generic, and specific, or any other arrangement which might be preferred, with the strictest accuracy and precision. If, besides these qualities, care be taken to render such nomenclature euphonious, and easily translatable into any language, we have the surest guarantee that it will be the most readily remembered, most willingly applied, by the unprejudiced at least, and, most probably, ultimately adopted. It may be added, that terms which do not possess these conditions, ought never to be introduced in scientific Natural History.

Whether such nomenclature ought always to be derived from the Greek

* We are reminded by another correspondent, W. C. D., of "a circumstance noticed by Isaak Walton as one of general notoriety, that a fish was used as emblematic of our Saviour; the interpretation of the sign [ΙΧΘΥΣ] being—Ιησους Χριστος Θεου Υιος Σωτηρ."

and Latin, and to follow the forms of those languages in its terminations, to the exclusion of any modern tongue, is a question which, how much soever it might be desirable to moot, does not appear necessary here to be discussed: for those who command and direct the public opinion on such questions, have decreed that the Greek and Latin shall be the basis of such nomenclature; and therefore, till some master mind shall, "like a whirlwind scatter in its breeze the whole dark piles" of our nomenclature, we must be content to treat it as we find it to exist.

But although we submit to the dicta of those more especially entitled to our regard, we are nevertheless compelled to expect and demand from the inventors of *systems* and of *terms*, consistency and correctness in *their* application of them. We are bound to notice, and if possible to prevent their running off into eccentricities and tangents which lead to no good result, but which, too often, add to the confusion so notably apparent in many of our nomenclatures. We are bound, I say, to do this, if we be sincerely desirous of promoting the study and of diffusing the knowledge of Natural History; and to make it what it ought to be, amusing and instructive to ordinary capacities, and to unlearned minds. To this end it can scarcely too often or too strongly be stated that *language is not thought, but the medium only in which thought is conveyed*. To be able to repeat the *terms* applied to *things* and *actions*, in all the various languages of the world, may be indeed admitted a mighty, a wonderful effort of the *memory*, if ever such an individual mind can possibly exist; to be able to read, with facility, *seven or eight* European languages, and persons who can do this we know are now in existence, is by some considered of the utmost importance, and designating very superior mental power; but it too often happens that he who devotes his mind to the mere acquisition of languages, is deficient in the knowledge of *things* and of *facts*.

To the classical scholar it is gratifying to be able to construe a passage in Homer or in Horace; to be able to tell us that *ἐπισκοπος* is Greek for an overseer or *Bishop*, into which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors corrupted the word from the Greek, rescinding the first and last syllable, and converting the π

into β ; to be able to tell us that θεός is Greek for Deity, converted by the Romans into *Deus*, and by the French into *Dieu*; to be able to inform us that the word *metaphysics* is composed of μετα *after*, and φυσικς *nature*, or rather φυσικα *natural things*, because Aristotle wrote *first* concerning natural things, and, for want of other terms, entitled that which he wrote *after* natural things, concerning the *mind*, &c. μετα φυσικα: these, and innumerable others of the same kind, are to the classical scholar, and to the verbal inquirer, extremely amusing; but to him who is in pursuit of a knowledge of things and of facts, they are comparatively unimportant, and will be used by him, if used at all, in subservience only to his grand pursuit.

Notwithstanding we ought to expect better things in science than the prevalence of *fashion*—mere *novelty*, it is to be feared that *fashion* has, even in Natural History, had an important influence on the use and adoption of its terms. No sooner has an error or errors been discovered in some systematic arrangement (and where is the arrangement without an error, or at least without an anomaly), than some ingenious innovator with learning and tact, but more desirous, probably, of fame than of promoting the progress of science—of exhibiting his own learning than of conveying what he knows to uninformed minds—promulgates another system with another set of terms, and thus adds immeasurably to the difficulties and perplexities which already surround us. For if we desire to keep pace with the knowledge which is abroad, the knowledge of a new set of terms must be, of course, acquired, and many a learner is not unfrequently thus driven from the pursuit in disgust.

It is not meant that no *innovation* is to be tolerated, that *fashion* is never in the right; both may be so: but what we more particularly desire to guard against here is, that we must take care, whenever *change* is introduced, that such change shall be an *improvement*, and not merely an incumbrance to an already overloaded and anomalous nomenclature.

That *all innovation* in science has not been bad, we might appeal triumphantly to the present nomenclature of *Chemistry*, a science most inti-

mately connected with many branches of Natural History, and from which our natural historians would do well occasionally to take lessons; whether *medicine* has been as well served as chemistry in its nomenclature, does not yet appear, whatever be the merits of the Brunonian, Darwinian, or any other systematic arrangement, to be determined. *Brown* preceded *Darwin* in the promulgation of a similar system; yet such was *Darwin's* affection for new terms, he chose different ones from those of *Brown* to express the same conditions. Without entering into the truth or falsehood of the system, was this proceeding of *Darwin* either proper or wise? Who is there, conversant with the medical writings of about thirty-five years ago, that does not remember the *fashionable* phrase repeated *ad nauseam* of *sensorial power*?

Who is there acquainted with Botany or Zoology that has not continually much reason to complain of the introduction of *new* terms, for which no substantial argument can be adduced. We do not mean new terms for newly discovered plants or newly discovered animals, but new and unnecessary terms for long known plants and long known animals.

It is time however that such innovation should be checked; it is time that, by those who have the diffusion of science and its utilities deeply at heart, such *useless* innovation, such *fashionable* follies, should be castigated. It is time that, setting aside the silly and personal vanity of giving a name to a plant or an animal, we should in earnest adopt only such terms as shall convey, in the simplest and best manner, the essential characteristics which belong to all the gradations both of plants and animals, so that, the terms being mentioned, the character should stand confessed.

What for example can be in ornithology more improper than such terms as *Psittacus Cookii*, *Psittacus Banksii*, or *Falco Washingtoniana*? For, how-muchsoever we may respect *Captain Cook*, *Sir Joseph Banks*, or *General Washington*, it is quite evident that these specific terms convey nothing to us concerning the natural history of those birds; whether they be distinguished by white or black, or by any other colour, or by form, or habit, &c. *Personal* specific terms ought there-

fore never, in Natural History, to be adopted. The specific terms of *place*, although less objectionable than those of *person*, ought also to be very sparingly, if at all introduced, because it must be a strange species indeed which has not some peculiarity to distinguish it from others of the same genus; indeed, if not distinguishable by some peculiarity, it must of course merge in some other species. Hence such terms as *Pelecanus Bassanus*, *Oriolus Baltimore*, *Sylvia Africana*, *Parra Chilensis*, *Mycteria Americana*, *Aptenodytes Magellanicus*, *Aptenodytes Patagonicus*, *Caprimulgus Europæus*, &c. &c. ought, by scientific severity, to be wholly banished from our nomenclature. But as it is not very probable that those already adopted will be soon if ever expunged, it is to be hoped that our scientific naturalists, those from whom a correct nomenclature ought to emanate, will avoid, for the future, and always discountenance, such unscientific and inappropriate appellations.

Linnæus, aware we presume of the difficulties attendant on the introduction of a new nomenclature, preferred, in numerous, may we not add most instances, the use of terms already known to the learned, to the adoption of new ones; such are *Vultur*, *Falco*, *Strix*, *Psittacus*, *Anas*, *Phœnicopterus*, *Fringilla*, *Turdus*, &c. &c. But these terms he applied to *genera*, not to *species*, and hence it became necessary to introduce another word to designate the *species* of each genus. In very many instances his specific terms are appropriate, although not perhaps always those which more modern science would apply: such are *Picus viridis*, *Picus auratus*, *Alcedo formosa*, *Alcedo chlorocephala*, *Loxia chloris*, *Loxia curvirostra*, *Larus canus*, *Larus fuscus*, *Tringa pugnax*, &c. &c. In others he is however very far from the object which he ought to have had in view. Thus in *Sturnus cinclus* (the last word being from $\kappa\iota\chi\lambda\eta$ the Greek term for *Thrush*), the peculiar habit of this bird, namely, that of pursuing sometimes its prey under water, demanded a more distinguishing specific term than *cinclus*, as no *thrush*, as far as is known, pursues its prey under water, and therefore *aquaticus* would be a much better term.

Again, what can be more inappropriate than *Falco tinnunculus*? It is true that, probably in compliance with

the classical authority of *Pliny*, the term *tinnunculus*, and some others in the Linnæan nomenclature, were adopted; but respect for any authority, however great, must not be our guide in a *systematic* arrangement; had such respect prevailed, when a reform in our *Chemical* nomenclature was made, *Glauber's salts* would never have given place to the more correct, scientific, and expressive terms of *Sulphate of Soda*. The term *tinnunculus* was applied, it has been conjectured, by the ancients to the *Hover-Hawk* or *Kestrel*, because it was the then practice to attach a *little bell* to the bird when it was used in falconry, and hence its specific name; but surely this bird has in its colours, form, or natural habits, some characteristics by which it might without difficulty be distinguished. It is called frequently in this country *Hover-Hawk*, from its very common habit of *hovering* in the air over its prey; it also preys here, and it is presumed elsewhere, chiefly on mice: a specific term, describing one or other of these habits, is certainly greatly preferable to the artificial one *tinnunculus*; which requires the aid of history to be understood; whereas scientific terms ought to be explanatory of themselves: such a term therefore should never have been applied, in a scientific arrangement, to the *Hover-Hawk*.

But why, it may, perhaps, be said by the learner, introduce such *classical* terms at all? It has been stated, at the commencement of this paper, that those who command and direct the public mind on such questions, will have them; nevertheless, it is for the honour and credit of science to be presumed, that a better reason than the *sic volo* of any one, however eminent, can be given: for, inasmuch as no one of the modern European languages has ever been used in systematic natural history, in such a way as to become the foundation of a general nomenclature in every language, and as the Greek and Latin (the Latin in particular) are in this respect a kind of universal language, it is therefore desirable to encourage the use of such terms which, being adopted universally by the learned and scientific, shall ultimately become common in every country: so that, if care be taken in the structure of a nomenclature, and the terms be agreed upon (as those of modern chemistry have long since been), there is

a probability, however remote, that a universal language of Natural History might be ultimately introduced.

We might now here enter more minutely into the errors and mistakes of many of our scientific natural Historians, but as the *Linnæan system* is one of the chief to which reference is, of course, still made, a few observations on some of the ornithological errors of Linnæus will be sufficient for our purpose, and enable the student most readily to discover the failures and mistakes in the nomenclature, by other naturalists.

Linnæus, we find, arranged BIRDS under *six* divisions, or *orders*. The first order he named *Accipitres* or HAWKS. Of course the uninitiated would conclude from this title, that the birds of this tribe have the forms, or at least manners, of the *hawk*; but a little inquiry will show that this is not the fact: for, although a large number of the birds arranged under the genus *Falco*, might suit tolerably well the order *accipitres*, the Vulturine and Owl tribes require some other characteristic, in common with the Hawks, to entitle them to be placed under the same general head. Hence the term RAPTORES, *Snatching Birds*, or *Birds of Prey*, has been, with much more appropriateness, applied to this order or family by Mr. VIGORS.

The *second* order, *Picæ* or the PIES, and the *sixth* order, named *Passeres* or the SPARROWS, convey neither of them, by their names, any just idea of their general forms or habits, and are therefore not suited for ordinal terms. To obviate these errors, Mr. VIGORS places the two orders together, and calls them by the comprehensive term of INSESSORES or *Perchers*, *perching* being a habit to which, with very few exceptions, they all conform. It is true many other birds, besides these, *perch*, but then those birds have some other more striking characteristic by which they may be distinguished; such for instance are the *Raptiores*.

The *third* order of Linnæus is denominated *Anseres* or GEESE; but here, also, a generic term is used instead of an ordinal one, and which by no means conveys any general habit of this tribe of birds; hence the term NATATOIRES or *Swimmers* has been given to it by Mr. VIGORS, the superiority of which to *Anseres* cannot for a moment be disputed.

To the *fourth* order, *Grallæ* or WADERS, the same objections do not apply, as the habit of *wading* is the distinguishing characteristic of this tribe. Mr. VIGORS has merely altered the term to GRALLATOIRES, as more decidedly and correctly expressing the term *waders*.

To the *fifth* order, *Gallinæ* or Gallinaceous Birds, that is, birds of the common cock and hen tribe, the same objection as to the *first*, *second*, *third*, and *sixth* orders may be made, namely, that the term *Gallinæ* does not express any habit by which the whole tribe may be, at once, distinguished and known. Mr. Vigors has therefore given the term RASORES or *Scratchers* (that is, birds that obtain their food by *scratching* the ground) to this tribe, the striking propriety of which cannot, it is presumed, be disputed.

We have thus shown a few of the leading imperfections of the Linnæan system of Ornithology; and we have also shown with how much more correctness and precision the terms which Mr. VIGORS has proposed will apply to the large *Quinary Families* of Birds. Upon examining this gentleman's *quinary sub-divisions*, we find the same tact and science exemplified: thus, in the *Insessores*, perhaps the most numerous family of the feathered race, certainly the most interesting in consequence of their *songs*, we find the *Dentirostres*, or *Birds with toothed bills*; the *Conirostres*, or *Birds with Conic Bills*; the *Fissirostres*, or *Birds with cleft or notched bills*; the *Teniurostres*, or *Birds with slender bills*; and the *Scansores*, or *climbing birds*. If therefore the *quinary arrangement* should not, at least to a certain extent, prevail, it will be no fault of the learned and ingenious propounder of it: for his system, although not perfect, is unquestionably the best which has yet been offered to the scientific world. Not one of the least of its recommendations, in addition to its comprehensive perspicuity, is, that its terms can be readily converted into the English or any other European language, by a slight change only in their terminations; thus doing for the science of Ornithology what has been done for that of Chemistry; and sending, it is devoutly to be hoped, innumerable and anomalous terms to their everlasting repose—a consummation most sincerely to be desired.

Mr. URBAN, *Kenton-st. May 15.*

THE mysterious transaction called "the Gowrie treason," being noticed at some length in Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on this dark and bloody event. It seems very unreasonable now to receive the evidence on which the unfortunate Ruthvens and Logan were condemned, when those who lived at the time rejected it, and maintained their opinion, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of King James and his courtiers to induce them "to declair their satisfaction of the truth" of the conspiracy. They were no doubt very disloyal and seditious to assert their disbelief in his Majesty's teeth, and ought to have considered with Scott,* that "*re-manda non sunt arcana imperii*;" yet it appears a just reflection of the Author of the "Secret History of King James," who says that, as water runs always purest the nearer it is to the fountain, it is to be inferred that those who live nearest the periods of transactions must have the clearest knowledge of their truth. "The Scots," he adds, "gave so little credit to this pretended conspiracy; that they would speak both slightly and despihtfully of it, and those some of the wisest of that nation too." And so far from the extraordinary honour and rewards which were bestowed on the actors of this tragedy, having any tendency to procure a belief in the existence of a conspiracy, "it made the English as little believe it as the Scots themselves did."

In the room to which his Majesty was decoyed, there stood a person in armour, and the King named three different individuals, each of whom he successively alleged was the very man. Two of the accused immediately proved their innocence, when he swore that the other, a servant of Lord Gowrie, was the traitor. The poor man shewed that he was in Dundee when his master was killed, and proceeded to disprove the accusation; but when on his way, he had his throat cut, and his body thrown into a corn-field! Andrew Henderson, fortunately for his Majesty, avowed himself the person, but wisely steered clear of the charge of "art and part" in the conspiracy, by declaring his total igno-

rance of the purpose for which he was there placed.

In this pretended conspiracy Logan of Lasterrick, a barony near Edinburgh, was nine years after his death implicated by the production of a series of letters, said to have been written by him in maturing the plot. These papers have no allusion to the conspiracy at Perth, but allude to an attempt to secure the King's person at Fast-castle, a seat of Lasterrick, in the county of Berwick! Nor were these documents originals, but appeared during the proceedings in different numbers and forms, some being withdrawn, others produced, and subsequently enlarged and altered! In the agonies of torture, Sprot, the villainous accuser, confessed this forgery; but the Earl of Dunbar, who by the forfeiture got most of Logan's estates, assured the wretch that his wife and family should be provided for; when, "being resolved to die, and not having a wish to live," he adhered to his first confession, and to prevent his recantation, he was next day hanged, although it is said he had a promise of pardon.

The Earl had a more difficult task with the Lords of the articles; but "*he travelled so earnestly to overcome their hard opinions of the process*," that they at last happily acknowledged themselves convinced, and the cruel sentence, by which the ghastly head of the old baron was displayed on the city gate, his estates forfeited, and the very name proscribed, was finally passed.

It is difficult to imagine why such a writer as Malcolm Laing should, on no other evidence than "the notorious forgeries, the mock letters of Logan," as Pinkerton calls them, reverse his first opinion, and pronounce Logan guilty. It is as astonishing that in Perth, where the traditional opinion has always absolved the gallant Ruthvens from the charge of attempted treason and regicide, a belief in their guilt should begin to be entertained. For myself, having deeply studied, along with the general history of the two families, this most mysterious transaction, I must come to the opposite conclusion, and pronounce my opinion, that these unfortunate persons were guiltless of the crimes imputed to them.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

* "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Travels in the Morea. With a Map and Plans. By William Martin Leake, F.R.S. &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

THIS is the Augustan age of Travellers. Talent, learning, and diligence, are so conspicuous in the works of Stuart, Clarke, Dodwell, Gell, the author before us, and various accomplished architects, that the history, manners, buildings, scenery, and other important characteristics of ages long gone by are placed before our eyes, as distinctly and accurately as views for exhibition. We have no longer fanciful maps, miserable sketches, unexplained antiquities, and unnoticed manners and customs. Books of travel, from which we acquired no illustrations of history, science, philosophy, and arts, are placed on the shelf as mere conservative catalogues of objects which may no longer exist. But now the most interesting regions of Europe and Asia, the regions to which we owe every thing that ennobles our intellectual nature, are as familiar to us as a native province; and we see that the splendid works which convey this information are also hot-houses in which we rear seeds of taste and improvement, and disperse the plants as exotics, which will bear the climate, over the whole kingdom.

This work of Colonel Leake is one of the standard and valuable class. The author professedly undertakes to follow Pausanias *pedetentim*, and to acquaint us how far he was correct, and how much now remains of the objects described by him. Of course the work is an analytical comment upon the Roman geographer, and how well it is executed is universally allowed. Every thing is done *secundum artem*, in excellent taste. We shall first extract some passages, which throw light upon part of our national antiquities, or modern customs.

It is most certain that devices on shields might have had a genealogical meaning, and that modern heraldry is only a revival with some variations.

“Upon the tomb of Epaminondas stood a column bearing a shield, upon which a serpent was represented in relief, the serpent signifying that Epaminondas was of the race of

the Sparti.—The allusion was to the seed sown by Cadmus.”—i. 118.

We know that this basis of heraldry has been disputed, but modification cannot supersede suggestion, until mending a road is prior to making it.

American Anglicism is not a display of the national character in the best taste. The summum bonum is to turn Dissenter and Radical, and contract gentlemanship to dress, furniture and dinners. Elevation of sentiment, elegant conversation, and refined manners, are sacrificed to polemics, politics, and business. We are not, therefore, to be surprised that vulgarity breaks out in most disgusting forms. Even the lowest Englishman will not strike a combatant when down, nor strive to scoop his eyes out when boxing, a process called, from a carpenter’s tool, *gouging*. It seems, however, to have been an ancient warlike custom; for the old gymnastics, when fighting hand to hand was indispensable, because there was no gunpowder, applied to every possible means of overcoming an enemy. Accordingly ancient warriors, says Pausanias, “combated by kicking, biting, and *poking the eyes* of their adversaries.”—i. 166.

We have read frequently of the subterranean granaries, and wicker and mud cottages of the Britons.

“Near the church of Boza is a small subterranean chamber, with two circular openings in the roof, each formed of a single stone, pierced with a round hole. The walls of the chamber are of small stones. I suppose it to have been a granary.”—i. 228.

“Limina is a village of huts made of mud and wicker.”—i. 282.

Our ancient bridges had chapels annexed to them. The intention among ourselves was quite different from that assigned by Col. Leake:

“There is a small chapel at the Panaghia, attached to one side of the bridge, intended for a sacred protection to it against the wintry floods.”—ii. 21.

Alfred’s police system was borrowed from the East.

“A Turkish Aga possesses a Pyrgo, and there is a Greek Captain of Armatoli named Makri Vasili, who resides here with twenty-

five men maintained by the district. This mode of keeping the road safe from robbers seems to show that the state of society in this country is somewhat similar to what it was in England in the reign of Alfred, who is said to have thrown upon the villages the expense and responsibility of keeping the country clear of robbers."—i. 106.

Again,

"The thieves would never have been caught if the Pasha had not adopted the mode of making the villages adjacent to their haunts responsible for their spoliations."—ii. 505.

Every body knows that Hermes or Mercury, or Thoth, was the favourite god of the Britons; and that Mr. Bowles thinks a central column at Abury to have represented that deity. The following passage is favourable to that gentleman's hypothesis:

"At Pharæ there remained in the time of Pausanias a spacious Agora of the ancient fashion, containing a bearded *Hermes Agoræus*, in marble, of no great size, *which was oracular*, and a fountain called Hama, which, as well as the fish contained in it, were sacred to the same deity. *Near the statue there were thirty quadrangular stones, to each of which the name of a deity was attached, according to the most ancient practice of the Greeks.*"—ii. 158.

There is an assimilation to the sale of horses at Smithfield Market, in the following passage:

"The Agora of Elisa was called the Hippodrome, because serving for the exercise of horses; it had several stoæ intersected with streets."—i. 222.

Kistvaens occur.

"I cross the river at Karnesi, and a little beyond I observe on the road some ancient sepulchres of the simplest kind, that is to say, *four slabs of stone set edgewise in the earth.*"—ii. 261.

The keystone arch is far more ancient than has been supposed. There appears to have been in the most remote periods three different kinds; viz. one of stones projecting over each other, and cut within into curves; another by placing two stones against each other in a sharp angle, and bevelling them off at the top, so as to meet together in a broad surface, and support each other, care being taken to keep them united by the pressure of an abutment. The third is that which occurs in the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, and is thus described by our author:

"There were about forty courses of masonry in the whole building; of these the lower are about one foot ten inches in height, and composed of stones from four to seven feet long; above the great window the corners are narrower than in the lower part of the building. This is the only complete specimen remaining of a mode of construction peculiar to the early Greeks, and which was not uncommon among them. Its principle is that of a wall resisting a superincumbent weight, and deriving strength and coherence from the weight itself, which in fact seems to be no other than the principle of the arch. The same motive which suggested the circular form to the Cyclopean architect, or other inventor of this kind of subterraneous building, induced him also to curve the sides vertically, as they derived from that form an additional power of resistance to the lateral pressure. The upper stone of the building has been removed, and lies in fragments on one side of the aperture made by its removal, which admits a view of the chamber, from the surface of the ground above the treasury. This upper stone, which is hollowed below to form the apex of the parabolic curve of the chamber, was laid upon the upper course, like that course upon the next. In this part of the construction, therefore, the Treasury seems to have been built upon a principle different from that of the Treasury of Minyas at the Bœotian Orchomenus, of which there are remains sufficient to show that there was a great resemblance between the two buildings, as might be presumed from their having been nearly of the same age, and intended for the same purpose. Pausanias describes the Treasury of Minyas as a circular edifice of stone, having a summit not very pointed; and he adds, that the upper stone of all was said to hold together the whole structure. The first part of his description appears to me to indicate that the Orchomenian building was not subterraneous; the second part, that it was not terminated above in a keystone; the latter peculiarity being, perhaps, a consequence of the former, and the building differing in both from the subterranean Treasury at Mycenæ, where the heavy external pressure was met by a lateral as well as a horizontal arch, and where the upper stone was simply superimposed, and kept in its place by the earth which lay upon it. It would seem, from the words of Pausanias, that the Treasury at Orchomenus was a more obtuse cone than that of Mycenæ."

To this account we beg to add, from the splendid new edition of Stuart's Athens, vol. iv. that the reader will there see plates which illustrate this curious remain upon a large scale, and in a most satisfactory manner. Whatever may be the question concerning

the antiquity of the arch, the work quoted says, that the discovery of the construction here alluded to "has proved the very remarkable and interesting fact, that in its horizontal position at least the arch was clearly understood by the architect who designed these chambers, and was depended on as the essential principle of their construction. The chamber was formed of so many horizontal rings, each of which hangs over the one beneath the requisite protection to form the curve, and most probably the form was produced after the whole was erected, by cutting away the projecting angles. Each stone was found to be worked fair and concentric to the depth of three inches from the inner face of the dome; the remaining portion of the joint was less accurate, and often rough, but the deficiency was always supplied by small wedge-like stones driven into the interstices with great force, securing the concentricity of these stones in their whole depth. By a succession of these cylindrical rings in gradual diminution, the artist calculated on their resistance to the superincumbent weight of earth purposely heaped on all sides, and relied on their well-secured concentricity for the durability of the interior form of his bold and novel invention."—p. 30.

That this is not the construction of the arch by radiated wedges, is evident; but a very remarkable fact attached to it has been unnoticed; namely, that it is precisely the construction used for church spires, of which therefore it is the first known specimen. These are formed of concentric horizontal rings, diminishing upwards; and we attribute resistance to a superincumbent weight of earth in the Treasury of Atreus, to a principle different from that quoted. In short, the rings had little or no weight to resist, because gravity acts in a perpendicular not oblique direction, and until the earth was placed above the top flat stone, the pressure was very trifling. The object, therefore, of the large superincumbent top-stone was to resist the weight above, and at the same time compress the concentric courses below more compactly together. It was evidently not a key-stone, which jams closely the radiating wedges. We therefore do not understand the following passage in the same light as Colonel Leake.—ii. 379.

"The circular buildings called Tholi, which were common in Greece in a later age, appears to have been constructed nearly on the same principle as the Treasury of Minyas. Pausanias (*Eliac. prior. c. 20*) describes the Philippicum of Olympia as terminating in a brazen poppy, which united together *all the beams of the roof* (*συνδέσμος τοῖς δοκοῖς.*)"

Pliny renders *δοκος* by *trabs*. (Valpy's *Fundamental Greek Words*, p. 73.) And whether a beam be of wood or stone, we understand it to be a continuous piece. If a number of these be elevated in a conical form, they are prevented from falling in by their tops being let into a central knob or boss. If there be adopted a mode of producing the property of continuity, or a single piece, by stones jammed and wedged together, and resting till keyed upon a wooden centre,—then would a key-stone jam them together, and the same result ensue, as with wooden beams; and there can be little or no doubt, but that wooden constructions gave birth to most parts of architecture, afterwards executed in stone. It does not, therefore, appear to us that the *δοκος* or beams of Pausanias will apply to a vault composed of radiated stones. At the same time, it is worthy of reflection, whether the prevention of conical poles or rafters falling in by uniting their tops in a central boss, was not the simple archetype of the key-stone.

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Bowles's *Life of Bishop Ken*.

(*Continued from p. 347.*)

THIS is an age in which vulgar thinking makes violent efforts to force its opinions into measures of state, by aid of clamour and party. The mechanical agent is the venal public press. Mistaken and even pernicious as may be the proposed measures, palpably seditious as may be the motives, the ignorance of the people in the science of politics and history is so great, or so disregarded, that what is called "public opinion" is, in the estimation of philosophers, often deemed a dangerous thing; the importunity of a child, impatient under pain, or clamorous for a toy. Whatever this public opinion (in reality that of particular newspapers) may be, it is nevertheless certain that Government is a profession, a business, which ought to be conducted upon abstract and scientific principles,

deviation from which must be accompanied with general evil. Public opinion is therefore not to be preponderant, unless it be founded upon wisdom and experience, and such wisdom and experience are matters of scientific acquisition; and he who has never read Tacitus and the other philosophical historians, and through such neglect is ignorant of the sure though latent consequences of certain measures and events, is not qualified to give an opinion. If it has been asserted that history is only an old almanack; it has been happily replied, that an old almanack is necessary for making a new one; and nothing is more self-evident, than that we can only judge of the future *by the past*, i. e. by history.

The subject of these Memoirs, a Bishop of sound principles, lived in times when extravagance of opinion had attained to such political power, as to defy all control short of military preponderance. Had Elizabeth been the Sovereign of the seventeenth century, there would have been no civil war; the people would have found, as their forefathers had done, that the wisdom of the Ministers guided public opinion, and that the latter was as little disposed to dictate in civil matters to the Queen, Burleigh, and Walsingham, as French Jacobinism would have been in military affairs to Buonaparte and his Marshals.

James and Charles had no Ministers properly so called; and, in a scientific view, no statesman appeared again before Cromwell.

As matters were (to employ a homely figure), the boiling pot was not skimmed; the scum was intermixed with the broth, and the latter was spoiled. We are vindicated in using the word *scum* in a literary view, for assuredly there was neither reason nor science in the measures of the period alluded to. Mob notions excited the insurrection, and unconstitutional tyranny guided the attempt to suppress it.

From an assimilation of this wretched period of anarchy and misrule to certain phenomena of the present times, Mr. Bowles has, from public motives, incorporated, with his biographical materials, the analogous characteristics; and very properly so, for it is certainly unworthy the "march of intellect" in the nineteenth century to suppose that all national misfortunes, nay, fevers, and epidemic diseases, can

be remedied by the impoverishment and persecution of parsons. But such was absolutely the belief of the times to which Mr. Bowles alludes. It was seriously supposed, that if a man worshipped God in a surplice, or read his prayers out of a prayer-book, it brought down divine judgments upon the nation.

With the exposure of such nonsense, nonsense so admirably depicted in *Hudibras*, Mr. Bowles commences his ingenious work. To adduce some particulars. The present day is vociferous against *public* schools; but we praise God that we were ourselves educated at one, and can confirm from personal knowledge the truth of the following statements:

"The public and academic institutions of this country are one of the most effective means of furnishing those distinguished characters in the first ranks of English society,—the scholar, the gentleman, the Christian.—p. 27.

"Certain good ladies have fears as to morals. There is infinitely more oppression, and *more immorality* in private schools.—p. 28.

"The advantages of the English mode of public education are not perceived by an anxious parent, till a son, sent a boy to Westminster, Eton, or Winchester, returns a manly and high-minded youth to his parents, when this part of his education has been completed. He has now, by collision with others, been taught to estimate himself justly. If his parents move in the highest stations of society, the edge of domineering vanity has been worn down; and nothing, in after life, appears of that conceit which is invariably found, when there is no collision of equal minds and equal station; though, afterwards, a due respect to station, when not arrogantly assumed on one side, will be always liberally and cheerfully granted on the other. The fondest mother, remarking the pleasing manners, the generous and frank mind, the scholarlike but unpedantic acquirements, the demeanour without conceit or awkwardness of a favourite son, will feel a tear of joy start to her eye, that his father was not deterred by the chimæras of tyranny, cruelty, &c. from giving his child that education which has produced the greatest men."—i. 26.

It is strange that a mode of education, which so moderates the pride of aristocracy, should be calumniated by persons who have a democratic bias, and who must know the interested partiality shown in private schools to the rich and great. But the truth is, it is an honourable distinction, and slandered by mean minds accordingly.

When men of genius write books, two things are certain, that new-lights will be discovered, and the thinking bear no resemblance to common-place. From such a cause it is that authors are often known by their manner and style, though they write anonymously.

Mr. Bowles, from the asylum which Hammond found at Sir John Packington's, very ingeniously presumes that he (Hammond) was the author of *THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN*, a work which, adds Mr. B.

"Has been always vituperated from that time to the present by pietists of a certain class. Rowland Hill says, 'it has no *heart-work*.'"—p. 48.

It is stated by Mr. Bowles, that

"The instant his [Cromwell's] last breath left his frame, the whole isle was shaken by a hurricane, such as no man ever before remembered."—p. 86.

This was a very common omen, far older than the time of Cromwell, and not the only hurricane appertaining to the Protector's mortal remains; for in a newspaper of the time of the Restoration*, is the following paragraph:

"The people will observe that this tearing wind was on the same day (Dec. 7) that the House of Peers ordered the digging up of the carcasses of *Oliver Cromwell*, &c. who, as he was hurried out of the world with a signal tempest, hath another for as much of him as is left behind."

We shall add, for the gratification of our readers, a less known prodigy. The *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 4, Jan. 24—31, anno 1661, speaking of the suspension of the carcasses of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, at Tyburn, says,

"And now we cannot forget how at Cambridge, when *Cromwell* first set up for a rebel, he, riding under the gallows, his horse curvetting, threw his cursed Highness out of the saddle just under the gallows (as if he had been turned off the ladder); the spectators then observing the place, and rather presaging the present work of this day, than the monstrous villainies of this day twelve years."

Our readers will recollect the dialogue between Glendower and Hotspur, and properly appreciate these omens, which were common forgeries for political purposes, and exposed authori-

tatively by the Magistracy. See *Mercur. Pub.* No. 42, Oct. 17—24, 1661.

Great disputes have arisen about the authorship of the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*. It appears from Kennet, that

"The papers written in the King's hands were entrusted to an Essex Minister, of Rayne, Mr. Edward Symmons, to convey them to a printer, but he, instead of so doing, committed them to a neighbour, which neighbour was Gauden, rector of Bocking, the next parish to Rayne. Mr. Symmons had been long dead, when Gauden made his claim to the work."—pp. 123, 125.

We are much staggered by this anecdote, and (so far as we are competent judges) are inclined to think, with Mr. Bowles, that Gauden mangled and interpolated the original, parts of which are however retained.

Every body knows that Mr. Ellis has ascribed in his valuable Letters the decapitation of the King to the common executioner, but Mr. Bowles quotes Lilly (p. 156) for the ascription of the nefarious act to Lieut.-Colonel Joice. One Spavin, who had been secretary to Cromwell, said to Lilly in confidence;

"It was *Lieutenant Colonel Joice*. I was in the room when he *filled himself* for the work; *STOOD BEHIND* him when he did it; when done, went in again with him. There's no man knows this but my master, Cromwell, Commissioner Ireton, and myself."—p. 156.

Query, if this man standing behind the executioner, was the "tall soldier" mentioned by Fuller as standing on the scaffold? (Church Hist. cent. xvii. p. 236.)

In p. 144, Mr. Bowles shows that the predestinarianism, enthusiastic experiences, and other visionary notions of Calvin and his followers, are actually plagiarisms from Thomas Aquinas!—pp. 143, 144.

Among the ridiculous things of puritanism is one, that they made it a great sin to eat "custard," for which Mr. Bowles says, that he finds no better reason, than that it was anciently distinguished as *ROYAL*. (p. 252.) "Royal custard was probably a transmitted name," says Mr. B.

"It is well known that soon after the Parliamentary visitors came to Oxford, they had a meeting every week to consider cases of conscience, which was therefore not unaptly nick-named the *Scruple-Shop*. The religious scruples were generally of this tri-

* Parliamentary Intelligencer, No. 51, Dec. 10—17, 1660.

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fling nature; but as to lying and murdering, there was no "scruple" at all, nor was the "shop" ever troubled with a question of the kind. So in all ages are found those who place the essence of religion in "straining at gnats and swallowing camels." These nominal Christians sat or stood at the Lord's Supper, because those whom they opposed *kneelt*. They would have knelt, if the others had sat. The *cap* was idolatrous, because it was square, and the bread of the Church of Rome idolatrous because it was round!" —p. 252.

"God's commandments are *ten*! Puritanism, from the times of Ames to Prynne, and the modern evangelists, has *three* great commandments; (1) Thou shalt not see or read a play! (2) Thou shalt not touch a card, whether in the spirit of gaming or not! (3) Thou shalt not go to a *dance*, however regulated."

We have heard that the officiousness and interference of the Saints, as they are called, in the avocations and amusements of the inhabitants of one of the largest towns of Great Britain, has been so annoying, as to excite a determined spirit of resistance, which has completely overthrown their cause. Mr. Bowles observes (page 207), that these "Solifidian shepherds" are shocking calumniators, and we could name two gentlemen of unblemished character and sound religious principles, who have been obliged to threaten *clergymen* of that school with actions for libel. One of these *clergymen* was actually compelled to resign a curacy on account of his dealings in slander. That such an encroaching artifice of low cunning to establish a domineering priestcraft, ought to be indignantly expelled from society, is manifest; and it is equally clear that it is antichristian and uncharitable. The unwarrantable and dangerous depreciation of morality, learning, and the arts and sciences, are other and as pernicious innovations. Yet with all these monstrous errors, they claim, as Mr. Bowles observes (p. 253), infallibility! To prevent, therefore, such a mischievous propagation of folly, is the duty of the able and learned Clergy; and, however unwelcome may be the task, they are not patriots or benefactors to the State if they shrink from it. A substitution of devotees and imbeciles for our soldiers, sailors, scholars, and artists, would be an evil, which would expose us to conquest and ruin; yet such is the improvement which has emanated from the school of Wesley and Whit-

field. Mr. Bowles, therefore, in stepping forward as he has done, is entitled to the highest praise, and most heartily do we wish his work to have that influence and success which are justly due to his superior talents.

Raine's *North Durham.*

(Concluded from page 323.)

FROM a plan of the Church of Holy Island Priory, we see that the original semicircular east end of the chancel, so indicative of early periods, was superseded by the usual square termination, because apparently the *apsis* did not harmonize with a correct figure of the cross; but what is very unusual, the two eastern ends of the transepts were semicircular. They certainly were not coeval with the old fabric, for they are much larger than the first chancel.

The stump of the old cross was called the *Petting* Stone, and newly married people were made to leap over it for luck.—p. 155.

The jumping is, we know, of Druidical origin. The term *petting* may be derived from the A. S. *Peððian*, conculare, pedibus obterere.

From the inventory of the goods, &c. of Sir William Reade, taken June 21, 1604, it appears that the old knight had not a bottle of wine in his house. The miserable furniture for servants' bed-rooms is noted by Strutt in his "Manners and Customs;" and it appears that the servants occupied five beds arranged in two lofts, the *steads* of which were valued at 6*d.* each only.—p. 178.

The chopping knives of the scullery were made of wood, for one is described "as rotten."—p. 178.

The inventory taken upon the death of William Swinhoe, in 1623, mentions,

"The kitchine, the milkhous, the brew-house, the buttery [in which there were two silver boules, one silver salt and eleven silver spoones, 10*l.* 10*s.* and no other plate is enumerated,] the cellar, the hall [where was, *inter alia*, 'one pair of playeing tables,'] the parlor [occupied by two beds], the stairfoot chamber, the grene chamber, the hartchoke chamber, the yallowe chamber, the middle chamber, the gallery chamber, and the long gallery."—p. 187.

From this statement, as well as others, it may appear how impracticable it is to appropriate the rooms of old castellated mansions and seats.

We are inclined to think, that when urn-burial and cremation existed among the Britons, it denoted superior rank in the deceased; for

“A barrow upon an eminence, which served as a place of execution for the castle of Bamborough in feudal times, was partly opened in the year 1817, and was found to contain numerous graves belonging to the British, or unconverted Saxon period. In some instances the skeletons were stretched at length, in graves made of thin stones; and in others the bodies had been reduced to ashes by fire, and the ashes themselves had been collected in rudely ornamented and sun-baked urns, which were found *inverted* in small square cavities of six stones each, just large enough to contain them.”—p. 188.

In the Appendix, p. 115, we have a seal of David de Houburne, of an *oval* form, which is very unusual except with regard to ecclesiastics. The collection of seals in the book is curious.

Speaking of the book, as a whole, there is to be found in it more genuine information concerning the articles of domestic furniture, in use among our ancestors, than in any other work known to us: and to those who enjoy the investigation of old manners and customs, the inventories alluded to are particularly interesting. It appears from them, that, generally speaking, there was a good deal of plate, and very little furniture in the rooms of the family; but a profusion of culinary and other utensils for those appertaining to the menage. As to chairs in bed-rooms, there were often none; and if they had chimnies, only a moveable grate. Window-curtains, drawers, carpets, and washing-stands, are not, according to our recollection, anywhere specified; and a warming-pan does not occur till 1604 (p. 177), and then was kept in the bed-room. Tongs appear as annexations of grates, without poker or shovel; and the family plate-chest was part of bed-room furniture (p. 177). Stools were the substitutes for chairs in the principal sitting-room, in the proportion of even twenty of the former to two of the latter (*ibid*); which were evidently intended, *par distinction*, for the husband and wife. [In some old houses we have seen fixed benches or forms around the room.] Screens, maps, or trumpery pictures, and cupboards calculated to display plate, were usual. Side-carpets, and others of cloth, occur in the bed-

chambers of ladies, but not, we think, in those of gentlemen. London, it seems, was famous for bedsteads of joiners' work, which, with valances and curtains, were worth as much as 6*l.*; while humble close-stools were rated at only 6*d.* or 12*d.* each (177). We find a straw-bed under a *feather-bed*, upon a *trunk-bedstead*; damask table-cloths and napkins, and a particular kind of sheets called *strokin-sheets*, used for stretching out the dead (p. 178). Tables there were of various kinds; among these a “drawing-table,” of which we do not know the precise meaning; perhaps it was one that would *draw out*, or be easily moveable. No fenders are mentioned. Farm-houses, in the modern acceptation, our ancient seats were; and setting aside certain denotations of state, as arms in the windows, hangings, armour and weapons on the walls, strong resemblances may be seen in many dwellings of our present yeomanry.

It has been a rule, since the days of Dugdale, to estimate local history by the quantity of record and manuscript which it contains. A gossiping superficial work may *construe* a place, but it will never *parse* it, and that is the *hic hæc hoc* of topography. No man can estimate the possible advantages contingent upon *publishing* the title-deeds, and local characteristics of a town or district. Estates and charities may be preserved to their right owners; litigation may be prevented, and practicable improvements be suggested. A man cannot know too much of that which it is his interest to know. Mr. Raine's book is one of the standard and valuable kind.

Stuart's *Athens*, New edition.—Vol. IV.

(Resumed from vol. xcviii. i. p. 234.)

WE proceed now to the account of that inestimable remain, MYCENÆ. The plates are upon so large a scale, and so complete and extensive, that they afford the most satisfactory elucidation of the subject. Of course, they are accompanied by a Dissertation, which, like all the others in this work, is elaborate and judicious.

It is well known that Pausanias ascribes the circuit of the walls and the gate of the Lions to the Cyclops, who built for Prætus the walls of Tirynthus. But *three* distinct modes

of construction are at present distinguishable in the walls of the Acropolis, *all* of which have indifferently been called Cyclopean; and

“As has been observed, by the judicious Sir William Gell, and the accurate Col. Leake, the term Cyclopean can apply only to a very peculiar species, like that of Tirynthus, composed of huge masses of rock roughly hewn and piled up together, with the interstices at the angles filled up by small stones: the other polygonal constructions are of a later date.”—p. 26.

Who and what were the Cyclops, to whom these great works are ascribed, has been discussed by Dr. Clarke * with his usual erudition; and he quotes Casaubon upon Strabo for the application by the ancients of all works remarkable for their magnitude to the Cyclops.† He also supposes that they were the giants of the Septuagint;‡ a hint which we shall improve. We shall add to this, that even in the imperial æra of Rome, both Maximinus and Ferinus were nicknamed Cyclopes from large stature and savage disposition.§ These matters being premised, we shall endeavour to throw some new light upon the subject.

The first of the heathen authors who mentions the Cyclops is Homer, who describes them (according to the philosopher's scale) as having emerged from the hunting to the pastoral stage of society (but not the agricultural) without laws *αθεμιστων*, or the use of the plough (through subsistence upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth), and with caverns on the tops of hills for habitations.|| Cicero (in Verrem, Orat. x. l. v.) says that they occupied maritime coasts, that they might kill all those who landed from ships, or imprison them in quarries, and carry the cargo and goods to a *prætoria domus*.¶ Pliny adds, that they were cannibals; and in the following paragraph, that the Arimaspi were described as having only one eye in the middle of the forehead; a notion, not taken, as Dr. Clarke presumes, from a helmet with only one aperture, but according to Muretus and others,

from the custom of shutting one eye, to take better aim in archery.* That they first invented towers, *i. e.* fortresses, is an affirmation of Aristotle;† but Theophrastus ascribes it to the Tirynthians.‡ Taking all these accounts together, it is easy to understand the mythological tales of Ulysses and Polyphemus, and the architectural remains, without having recourse to the strange hypothesis of Rabaut de St. Etienne, that the Cyclopes were only personifications of volcanoes.—But the difficulty remains. Who were they, and whence did they derive their architectural knowledge? They have been (*erroneously*) stated to have been contemporary with Abraham, who lived 1881 years before Christ; but even were this true, M. Champollion and Sir William Gell have discovered that the arts of sculpture and architecture were in high perfection in Egypt during the time of Osortasen I. who began his reign in the year 2082 before the commencement of our æra.§ The name of this king occurs on numerous monuments, even as far as Mount Sinai.|| The state of society is the next question; and it aids the other. Cluver says,¶ that *Ceres* is affirmed to have invented the art of raising and grinding corn in Attica, Italy, and Sicily, *when the Hebrews began to cultivate Palestine*. The occupation of that country was posterior to the expulsion of the natives, and under circumstances hereafter presumed, explains the passage of Homer before quoted, in which he says that the Cyclopes were not agriculturists. It is said too, in the chronological books, that the Canaanites arrived in Argolis in the year 1100 before Christ, and that Prætus, for whom the Cyclopes built Tyrins, lived on or about fifty years after the last date. These premises lead us to the hypothesis now to be risked, *viz.* that these Cyclopes were of Phenicean or Canaanitish race, which inhabited the country between the Euphrates and the Jordan; nations which, like the Cyclopes, are distinguished in Scripture by the name of giants, and had fortified cities in the time of Moses, who lived in the year 1510 before Christ, four hundred years

* Vol. vi. p. 449.

† Id. 426.

‡ Id. 449.

§ Histor. August. ii. 226, 244. Ed. Sylburg.

|| Odyss. ix.

¶ Ibid. vii. c. 2.

* Pinti.

† Annot. on Plin. vii. 56.

‡ Ibid.

§ Foreign Review, No. X. 541.

|| Ibid.

¶ Hist. Epit. 16.

before the time of Prætus, in whose reign Tiryns is historically said to have been founded. Now by referring to the book of Numbers, c. xiii. we find in v. 28, 33, that the spies sent by Moses, brought him word back, that the *cities were walled and very great*, and held by the sons of Anak, who were *giants*. According, therefore, to the previous citations, Tiryns was *not* the *first* fortified town; nor the Cyclopes, if they are either to be synonymized with the *giants* of Scripture, or Phœnicians, as Clarke supposes, any other than the exiles, who emigrated into Greece, and were descendants of the nations whom, from Joshua (xiii. 12) we find “Moses did smite and cast out.” The style of the ornaments and decorations of the columns at Mycenæ is also Persepolitan, Asiatick, and Egyptian.* Moreover, we assume that the Cyclopes in manners and habits resembled the barbarous nations whom Moses expelled; and, after their landing in Sicily and the coasts of Italy, the Algerine corsairs of the present day; concerning the Treasury of Atreus, it was evidently lined with brazen plates; and it is noticeable, that Danae, who was confined in a similar tower, was a niece of Prætus! It seems from Diodorus (quoted p. 27,) that such subterranean structures were deemed places of safe retreat under danger.

We have a further reason for being copious upon this subject. Goquet doubts the antiquity of these remains, because

“It seems difficult to imagine, that edifices which display even in their rude state a certain degree of perfection in their construction, should have been erected prior to the invention of the plane, the saw, the gimblet, the square, and the mode of erecting the perpendicular by means of a weight attached to the end of a cord, and which are attributed by numerous ancient authors to Dædalus. And indeed there is some reason to doubt, whether all these instruments, so useful in the erection of edifices of magnitude and intricacy of construction, were known at so early a period to the Greeks; for Homer, although he enumerates many tools, such as the axe with a double edge, plane, gimblets, the level, and a rule for regulating the timbers, never mentions a square, compass, or saw.”

* According to Denon (Plates), the zig-zag ornament accompanies the planisphere of Tentyra and other Egyptian remains.

The fallacy of this argument is conspicuous. The plane, saw, gimblet, double edged axe, and compass, are the tools of carpenters, not masons, and Homer describes only those of the former; but were this not the case, the question is not what tools were known to the Greeks, but to the Egyptians, whence Dædalus derived his knowledge; and certain it is that the obelisk of the Lateran is ascribed to the 19th century before the Christian æra.* The particulars recorded concerning the erection of the temple of Solomon in the Bible, by Hiram king of Tyre (a presumed fellow-countryman of the Cyclopes), are, in our opinion, the best references concerning the art and tools used by the Cyclopean masons. Now, according to our translation, the compass, plane, and line are mentioned by Isaiah (xliv. 13), the plumb-line by Amos (vii. 7, 8), and the saw by Isaiah (x. 15), and, as used for stones, 1 Kings, vii. 9. It is very true that Pliny says it was made a rule to determine the ancience of things, according as they are or are not mentioned by Homer; but the exceptions to this rule, particularly with regard to subjects not Grecian, is manifest.

In an excellent dissertation on the Greek Theatre, we find, that

“J. W. Bankes, Esq. has discovered at the theatre of Scythopolis in Syria, a very complete example of the *eccheia* chambers under the seats, with a gallery of communication affording access to each chamber for the purpose of arranging and modulating the vases.”—p. 40.

Concerning the difficult and least known part of the Greek Theatre (the scene or stage part), the most intelligible method of understanding it is to consult a model of that of Herculaneum, which is entirely conformable to the excellent verbal description given in pp. 41—43.

Of the fragments we have only room to recommend notice of the beautiful capitals of columns. The ceiling of the Temple of Theseus was heavy and tasteless, although it harmonizes with the Doric, an order which did not seem to admit of light and elegant ceilings. The newly discovered temple at Cadachio in Corfu is a hexastyle (as restored), and from the shafts of the

* Roman Buttetino.—For. Rev. x. 541.

columns being of one piece, the simplicity of the capital; and other circumstances, is of remote Doric.

We leave this volume with sincere approbation of the execution; and we can confidently assure our readers, that the whole work, as an improved edition of Stuart's *Athens*, exceeds its pretensions, instead of disappointing expectation.

Speech of Viscount Palmerston, in the House of Commons, March 10, 1830, on moving for papers respecting the relations of England with Portugal. 8vo pp. 50.

INTERFERENCES, in regard to the succession to thrones, resemble, according to history, "the beginnings of strife," unless there be a previous military ascendancy. In the present case, the question is not whether Don Miguel ought to have elevated himself from Regent to Sovereign, but whether he ought to have been put in the former situation at all. If Don Pedro was to continue Sovereign, a Council of Regency would have been the fittest measure. Be this as it may, the matter is now one which can only be settled by power. Lord Palmerston seems to think that such power ought to have been exercised by us, and if so, Portugal must have become virtually a province of England. Such a measure would have produced a resistance from the powers on the Continent, another war, or other consequences; such an acquisition might have been buying gold too dear. To us, the subject seems to present nothing but a choice of evils. Whether our neutrality has thrown Portugal into the arms of Spain, as Lord Palmerston contends, depends upon circumstances and anticipations of which we are not qualified to give an opinion. We only know that the *Speech*, in its literary character, confers great credit upon the noble author.

Letter to a Friend in Paris. By one of the Minority on Lord Palmerston's Motion. 8vo. pp. 20.

THIS pamphlet considers Portugal as a country unsusceptible of a free constitution (p. 6.) The best part of the book is the representation of the change of principles introduced by Mr. Canning, and the following paragraph:

"There is a common-sense class growing up in France and in England. The mem-

bers of this class are desirous of steering an impartial course between prescription and innovation—between the prejudices of the aristocracy and the passions of the mob. They are desirous of maintaining constitutional and limited monarchy, as more suited to the conservation of genuine liberty than any more extreme form of government. They are advocates for amelioration and improvement, and for correcting 'the wisdom of our ancestors' by the stores of modern science and improved opinions."—p. 19.

History of the ancient Town and Borough of Hertford. By Lewis Turnor, Esq. 8vo. pp. 502. Austin, Hertford.

SOME accounts ascribe a British acientry to Hertford, by making it the Durocobriva of that people, a town possessed by the Trinobantes, and the Durobriva of Antoninus. Camden, however, assigns this station to Redbourn (p. 3). Thus our author. We find, however, from Richard of Cirencester, that Durobris, Duroprovis, and Duroprovis, is placed at Rochester: and that the copy of Antoninus in Gough's Camden applies Durocobravis to Dornford or Brigcasterton, or, as Horsley, to Dunstable. It is said, too, that a Roman road crossed the Lee at this place, and was denominated the Ermine-street. But this is a loose appellation, which seems to have been applied to various *viæ militares*. However this may be, it is evident, from the 146 burgesses or crown tenants mentioned in Domesday, and the synod held there in the seventh century, that it was a place of high note in the Anglo-Saxon æra. Edward the Elder erected a castle, which varied from the usual form of such Anglo-Saxon fortresses, in not being placed upon a tumulus, but between three rivers, the waters of which would, by means of a moat, completely insulate the site. In Mr. Surtees's *Durham* we find frequent mention of this kind of fortifications, as not unusual in the north, and substitutes for more elaborate castles. Except the fragments of a Norman castle, Hertford has little or no vestiges of antiquity. This circumstance must account for the brevity of our notice. Mr. Turnor has given every historical and statistical matter connected with the town, and the work may be truly called elegant and judicious. It has evidently been compiled with much attention; no statement appears to have been taken upon trust,

nor any fact recorded without the best evidence of authenticity in the power of the author to collect, often from conflicting testimony. The biographical sketches are ably digested. We do not, however, extract from the work, because, we repeat, there is nothing peculiar in the incidents, which adds anything new to the stock of our national archæology. The volume does credit to the Hertford press; and the embellishments by Messrs. Storer are very neat and satisfactory.

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Revenues of the Church of England. By George Coventry. 8vo. pp. 205.

TINKERING in Church matters has been recently much in vogue, partly from folly and partly from ignorance. It is of no moment whether a predial tax is to be paid to a man in black or a man in brown, for paid it must and will be; nevertheless a golden age is to follow the payment of it to a man in brown. Of such politicians no less than three are now before us: this author, and Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall. We will do Mr. Coventry the justice to own, that he has taken the utmost pains to make out a case, but we shall show that it is founded upon false premises, and ignorance of political economy and finance. His whole work turns upon the two following points, viz., that the poor might be maintained out of the ecclesiastical property, and the revenue of the state be also augmented. Now both these positions are false. Mr. Coventry, in p. 112, says,

“Leaving other branches of the Clergy out of the question, the revenues of the Bishops alone would gladden the hearts, and maintain in comparative comfort, upwards of a hundred thousand indigent poor, who now pine away a miserable existence, while their christian teachers live in all the luxury and profusion incident to noblemen of independent fortune.”

We have had the same *nonsense* brought before us by Dr. Highmore, (see our vol. xcv. part ii. p. 603), and defy Mr. Coventry, or any other person, to deny the validity of our position.—Providence has ordained that, whatever be the wealth of a nation, that wealth *must* be spent upon the population; and support of the poor out of the church-revenues will not bring them one farthing more than they already receive, because what they would gain in that

way would only be taken out of the pockets of their fellows. Suppose two persons, of 1000*l.* a year each, whom we shall distinguish by the letters A and B, to be neighbours. One (A.) spends his income upon his pleasures. His money is dispersed among tradesmen, manufacturers, and artizans of various kinds; and moreover, by his luxuries, he upholds that foreign commerce from which we derive our naval means of defence, and our customs and excise revenue; which, under Mr. Coventry's pauper-priesthood, must otherwise be drawn from the landed interest alone, and thousands of useful sailors must be thrown back upon the population; for be it remembered, that luxury is the sole support of foreign commerce.

B, the other neighbour, is, as Mr. Coventry desires, a potatoe Christian. He spends only 50*l.* per ann. out of his thousand, and disperses the rest in charities. The *donees* lay out their benefactions also among tradesmen of a different kind, and these last only gain what the luxury tradesmen have lost. Peter is only robbed to pay Paul.

Now let us compare the public good done by the two parties, A and B. The latter (B,) Mr. Coventry's potatoe Christian, starves all the luxury and comfort tradesmen, and whole hosts of useful manufacturers and seamen, who create the wealth and form the defence of the nation; for the purpose of collecting round his house an idle mob, ready to become robbers, if the boon is withheld; in philosophical language, only makes pauperism desirable, and so augments it.

Now, whether a man is a Bishop, and lives like a Lord, or a commoner, it is, so far as concerns public benefit, of no more consequence than is the fine or coarse cloth of his coat.

Thus far for Mr. Coventry's first position; now for his second, the exoneration of the people by the abolition of the ecclesiastical revenues. Of course we are not alluding to mere spoliation; we pre-suppose indemnity, and not picking pockets.

The property of the Church is in its endowments private or corporate; and that stands in the same situation with regard to Government as estates left for charitable uses. It is only legalised benefaction, which, through being private property, is marketable. Of course, the holders of advowsons, lay impropriations, church-lands, &c., because

the donations cost the state nothing, but were taken from private property, are entitled to indemnification. Let us see the result by figures.

Take the revenues of the Church at *eight millions per annum*. This sum at fourteen years purchase (the usual price of tithes,) would cost one hundred and twelve millions. The interest of that sum at four per cent. is four millions four hundred and eighty thousand pounds per annum, which must be paid for either by general taxation to that amount, or subtraction from the confiscated property. The sum remaining is three millions five hundred and twenty thousand pounds per annum; out of that sum is again to be subtracted the money at present paid in land-tax, poor-rates, and parochial assessments. Take the clear residue at two millions, and the number of clergy at fifteen thousand; the portion per head is about 133*l.* per annum each. Now, what sort of education are men likely to receive, to whom no higher emolument can be prospective. Scholars and gentlemen are completely banished from the profession. But matters will not go on quite so smoothly as stated.—Every body knows, that what is saved in tithes is added to the rent; and the final result will, according to experience, be only *gaining a loss*; that is, if 1*l.* be saved in tithes, thirty shillings will be added in rent; “for,” said the Devonshire farmer, “if they take away the tithes from the parsons, where will they go to? to the landlord to be sure;” and, if the whole ecclesiastical income were sequestered without indemnity to-morrow, and the clergy sent to the workhouse, then would all the rents be immediately raised at least to the full amount of the abolished tithes; and the maintenance of the clerical paupers would be superadded to the poor-rates. We shall only observe, that the subject of tithes has undergone the most solemn consideration of the first statesmen and lawyers, and that no other result than mere commutation, mere change of proprietors, could possibly be expected; for tithes and parochial taxes neither are nor ever were any other than deductions from rent.—That want of demand is the cause of the present low prices is proved by the high rent and burdens borne by the landed interest, without a murmur, during the war.

As to Mr. Coventry's imputations

concerning the ease and luxury in which clergymen live, we deny the fact, as to the main body. Since they were allowed to marry, they have had a provision to make for families, and are naturally and fairly desirous of maintaining a respectable appearance. Adam Smith has settled the distinction between the austere and liberal system of manners; and in Mr. Mackey's Constitution of the Church, Mr. Coventry will see that the austere system, which he so advocates, would inevitably detach all the rich and educated from the Establishment; or from any other system that professed Puritanism. We assure Mr. Coventry that we speak only as men of business. We believe it absurd to think that the tithes could be taken from the clergy, and the rents of the landlord not be proportionally augmented; and if estates subject to tithes are bought so much cheaper in consequence, such an abolition is a benefit to the landlord, for which he never gave an equivalent. And so short-sighted are Mr. Coventry and his brother reformers, that they totally forget the enormous addition to ministerial influence which the substitution of governmental stipends would naturally bring with it.

The truth is, that the press groans with publications, recommending plebeian thinking and plebeian habits; which, if acted upon, would produce only incalculable mischief, and finally, on that account, be at last expelled by military despotism, and a recoil of profligacy. So says the unerring voice of History.

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The History of Chivalry and the Crusades.
By the Rev. H. Stebbing, M.A. M.R.S.L.
2 vols. 16mo. (Constable's Miscellany.)

AS address and manners distinguish a gentleman from a peasant, so chivalry elevated a warrior above a barbarian. The extraordinary part of it is, that all its virtues were produced without intellectual cultivation. It was taught by drill, articles of war, courts martial, pride, and sympathy. Every body acquainted with service, knows that the similar necessities and sufferings of soldiers, whether acting together or against each other, beget a common feeling, which, out of duty, causes them to sympathise with each other; indeed the possible contingency of severe suffering from wounds, famine, or captivity, suggests to reason

the prudence of divesting war of unnecessary brutality; of fighting not to murder but to conquer. In the Middle Ages arms was the profession of the gentleman, and that profession could alone be dignified by those beautiful virtues which constituted chivalry. We are not, however, to confound the beau ideal of romance, with the sober reality of history. There was much violence and coarseness in real life; for example, feudal rapine, abduction of females, oppression of the poor, and contempt of civilization and the arts and sciences. So far as regards the conduct towards the female sex, the remark of Ducange, that it grew out of the reverence paid to women among the northern nations is unquestionable, and it is to be remembered that the characteristic excellences of Chivalry, generosity, courage, fidelity, sentiment, and address, are those which the daughters of Eve most admire. When women are indispensably and inseparably necessary to the domestic happiness of the other sex, the qualities which conciliate their affections are of course studied, and to this cause we ascribe many of the essential qualities of Chivalry, indeed of civilization in general; for it is well known, that the barbarism or refinement of a nation may be estimated by its conduct towards women. Providence seems to resent all unseemly employment or hard usage of them; for Col. Leake says (*Morea* i. 50.) that through bad living and out-door avocations, he only saw *one* perfect model of beauty, in face and figure, throughout all Greece. We have entered into this discussion, because we think, that Mr. Stebbing attributes too much to religion, and too little to circumstances, in his analysis of Chivalry; and know that neither Robertson or other eminent writers give us that clear insight into the rationale and influences of Chivalry, which we derive from the *Chronicle of Froissart*, and the *Tales of St. Palaye*. If religion had been causative of Chivalry, pilgrimages and penances would have been rendered unnecessary by moral influences; but it had only that connexion with the subject, which the rod or the cane has with education, or the whip with driving.

Mr. Stebbing, professionally, has a bias towards homily in his philosophizing, but with no inconsiderable

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success. The masterly policy and subtlety of the Romish Church, in instituting pilgrimages, is most ably exhibited in the following passage:—

“The Church had, as it has been said, introduced the custom of assigning a journey to the Holy Land, as one of the most efficacious penances which could be inflicted; and, supposing that any bodily infliction or service could blot out the memory of guilt, or atone for its commission, no penance, perhaps, could be so reasonably recommended as that of pilgrimages. I know of nothing so likely to bow down a proud spirit, and soften it into a deep and purifying thought, as a long distant journey. There is no heart proof against the solemn influences of solitude among strange and impressive scenes. The confidence which it has in itself, and in which its contempt for the future was entrenched, gradually gives way among them. The new forms, under which nature presents herself, are so many proofs, that there is an existence and a power, of which in the thoughtless uniformity of the past, it had received no idea, and with that new consciousness, rushes in a train of feelings, which, if not the same, are nearer than most others to those inspired by religion. For this effect of the long and often perilous journey, which he prescribed, the priest might look with some degree of confidence; and, no doubt, experience taught him, that the hardest of his penitents was not likely to come back from Syria with a mind unimpressed with the sentiments he wished to inspire. Other advantages also presented themselves in favour of this kind of penance. To the natural influence of the journey, through wild and distant countries, was added, that of the example of many devout and enthusiastic wanderers. At every stage of his route the traveller was sure to meet one or more of these humble palmers, either hastening to, or returning from, the Holy City. Their humility, self-denial, and constant prayer, were powerful appeals to the haughty soul of the unwilling pilgrim. Generally, also, he was, by the nature of his expedition, far separated from his former companions. His proud knights and splendid retinue no longer followed him as a gay and gallant noble; and if they accompanied him, it was to be worshippers, like himself, at the Saviour's sepulchre.”—177.

Of the abuses of Pilgrimage, the Romances of *Reynard the Fox* furnish very amusing illustrations; and it should be remembered, that sovereigns patronized crusades, that they might exhaust abroad that feudal military power which it was dangerous to have inactive at home, and might also wear

out the pecuniary resources of their chieftains.

We willingly concede to Mr. Stebbing the praise of all that can be done upon this subject, so far as regards general history. But it is not possible to give an accurate character of Chivalry by general history. It is as erroneous as to suppose that the skeleton of a beautiful woman can give a just representation of her living person. Details of romantic action and picturesque feeling, such as distinguish St. Palaye's writings, can alone give to the subject commanding interest. To discuss it in the manner of philosophy and general history, is only to treat Poetry as if it were Algebra.

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The Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, No. X.

I. *THE Life of Ignatius Loyola*.—

He appears to have been an unphilosophical fanatic, who did not see that the passions, senses, and conformation of man show that he was never intended by Providence to be a mere devotee; and that Heaven could not possibly be a lunatic asylum, intended only for deranged and odd people. We have a proof from this very dangerous society, the Jesuits, what an edifice of mischief an enthusiast may be ignorantly founding, for it seems, that the present character of the society

“is not such as it was designed by Loyola in the fervour of his first sincerity, but as it was moulded, and perfected, and stamped by Laines and his successors.”—p. 321.

II. *The Plays of L. B. Picard*.—

We enjoy the humour of Moliere; but these plays of Picard seem to us, as to incident, unintelligible harlequinade; and as to wit, only making faces.

III. *Baron Cuvier*.—This is an excellent article. There were unquestionably animal existences long before that of man, and fossil conchology has incontestibly proved

“that not only the productions of the land have been changed by the revolutions which have taken place on the surface of the globe, but that the sea itself, the chief agent in most of these revolutions, has changed its inhabitants.”—p. 361.

In common sense, it must be acknowledged that the pabulum of animals must be pre-existent to their formation. It is also evident that, as Mr. Granville Penn states, a violent disruption of the

crust of the earth must have ensued before a basin was provided for the waters, (see Gen. i. 6) and that all geologists admit the present surface to have been the bottom of the antediluvian sea; occurrences of two distinct and remote periods. Cuvier maintains (see p. 362) that there is no trace of the former existence of mammiferous animals, in the chalk formation and the strata of anterior date, only of cold-blooded reptiles, and the amphibious class. Under admission of these facts, namely, the marine origin of the present earth, the absence of mammalia, and the temperament of the blood in the present human race, we entertain the greatest doubts concerning the pretended discovery of human antediluvian skeletons, hyænas, &c. Cuvier has found the fossil *human* skeleton of Scheuchzer to be only that of a gigantic salamander, and all the *human* remains of Spallanzani to be only those of ruminating animals (p. 356). The Guadalupe skeleton has been shown to be of recent date, and as to the bones in the Durfort cavern, Kosritz quarries, &c., they are found to be in a broken scattered state, which could not have ensued through submersion; and if the antediluvian earth was the bottom of the present sea, *there alone can antediluvian* fossils and human skeletons be sought. In our opinion, the Mosaic cosmogony is not substantially at variance with the geological discoveries. It states that the several processes of creation took place in successive *days*; but there neither were, nor could have been, *days* or other denotations of time till after the fourth *day*, when the orbit of the earth was fixed (see Gen. i. 19). The word *day* can therefore only mean distinct intervals. In the beginning the earth is stated to have been “*invisible and unfurnished*,” the Hebrew of our “without form and void” in the translation. In the first day there was light, but no appearance of the solar or lunar bodies; in the second, an atmosphere was formed; in the third, the waters subsided into a basin, and vegetation commenced; in the fourth, the earth was placed in her orbit, to secure a succession of seasons, and the sun and moon and stars appeared; in the fifth day, fish and reptiles and birds were created; in the sixth, followed the terrestrial beasts and animals. After these previous creations man came the last. Now, taking geological phenomena in

comparison with the Mosaic cosmogony on a broad scale, (the only proper one, because the effects of volcanoes, inundations, hurricanes, and other extraordinary interventions, are unknown) there is no reasonable ground, in our judgment, for disputing, as to main points, Cuvier's theories. The only question is, whether man did exist before the deluge? If the surface of the antediluvian world resembled the present, (and we have read that it only differed from it in neither having mountains or rain,) then it may be presumed that man was co-existent with the Mosaic date of his creation; for as, in a physiological view, insects and animals were formed to subdue vegetation, so man also followed to suppress the exuberance of living beings, creation always progressing in an ascendant scale. So far from finding the Bible to be disproved by philosophy, we never found this event ensue, except from human misconception of its meaning, which mischief has been saddled upon philosophy; in the present instance with base treatment of a very enlightened and excellent man.

IV. *New Science and ancient Wisdom of the Italians*.—This is an excellent disquisition; but we can only take points.

“The alleged blindness of Homer, Vico considers to have arisen from the blindness of the rhapsodists, hence called *ομηροί*; and it is stated, that the Iliad and Odyssey denoting different states of society, the two poems could neither be coetaneous nor the works of the same author.”—p. 383.

We should think that the language, as accordant or otherwise, in contemporary style, words, and dialect, might settle that question; for the poetical language of Shakspeare and Spenser is not that of Dryden or Pope.

V. *Rudhart's Life of Sir Thomas More*. By far the best work upon the subject, though written by a foreigner. Among the eccentricities of the serio-comic Chancellor are the following:

“He espoused Jane, eldest daughter of John Colt, Esq. of Newhall, Essex. This gentleman had three daughters, and More was attached to the second: *he notwithstanding proposed to the eldest, fearful lest she would be pained on her younger sister being married before herself*.”—p. 394.

As to his second wife, *it seems also, that he had not the least thought of marrying her, but on the contrary was*

engaged to ask her for a friend (p. 396). The inference is, that Sir Thomas was never in love in his life; that is to say, his reason, or cold law-book noddle, so preponderated over his imagination, that he never indulged himself in those agreeable and romantic associations which constitute the idolatry denominated Love.

VI. *The Comedies of Calderon de la Barca*.—He was a Spanish poet, abounding in pathos and sentiment of the first character.

VII. *Ecclesiastical Power in France*. The object is to show that the priestly struggle for complete ascendancy, and political and temporal power in France, in a great measure engendered the disgust which aided the Revolution, and has demoralized the country. The English Saints of the present day are aiming at the same domination, and the Liberals, who know the results, are laughing at them in their sleeves. Certain it is, that perversions of Christianity, for the purpose of propagating inconsistent and unphilosophical theories, are shown in all history to be discountenanced and punished by Providence; reason being the only human agent of temporal well being.

Among the *Continental Literary Intelligence*, in p. 539, we have a short enumeration of curious relics, recently found at various places in Italy. Among these are the following rare articles:

“Burnt vases, called *salicerni*, (which there is reason to suppose the ancients broke in pieces before they threw them on the funeral pile of parents or friends), cups of extreme rarity, being white and varnished on the inside like fine porcelain, while the outside exhibits figures painted in red on a black ground; playthings found near the skeletons of two children; a large vessel, full of eggs, discovered at the feet of a human skeleton; many admirable pictures, and some extraordinary glass vessels.”—p. 539.

In p. 540 is some very interesting and important intelligence concerning the ancient history and arts of Egypt, and the progress made in deciphering the hieroglyphics.

Among the Prince of Canino's Etruscan vases, mention is made of one which is inscribed with the names of two artists, one accompanied with ΕΓΡΑΦΕ or ΕΓΡΑΦΣΕ; the other with ΕΠΙΟΙΕΙ or ΕΠΙΟΙΕΣΕΝ. The former being presumed to denote the painter,

the other the potter. We are not satisfied with this explanation. Two statues of satyrs were found near Gensano, perfect fac-similes of each other in size and form, both being inscribed ΕΠΟΙΕΙ. In both these statues the ΕΠΟΙΕΙ is, therefore, understood to mean that they were copies of the same original. On this account we are inclined to think that the Εγραφε denoted the original painter, and the Εποίησε the copyist.

For these new discoveries we are indebted to the Archæological Institute of Rome; and so promising and valuable are their communications likely to be, that

“Several distinguished scholars and lovers of the arts, residing in this country, have caused their names to be subscribed at the London agent’s (Mr. Rodwell, New Bond-street,) as Members of the ‘Roman Instituto di Correspondenza Archæologica.’”

We are happy to continue our respect for this excellent Miscellany.

Excerpta Historica; or, Illustrations of English History, Part I. 8vo. pp. 108. Samuel Bentley.

THE commencement of this work will be hailed by every true antiquary with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure; and, if carried on to any extent, it will become one of the most valuable collections in the whole archæological library. The editors in their preface state it to be their laudable purpose to form a “Rymer’s *Fœdera*” for private and domestic articles, a division which Rymer thought it necessary to omit in his voluminous work*, but upon which important branch of information a majority of our historians have evinced a lamentable deficiency.

“An intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs, the literature, the arts, and, in a word, with the moral condition of society, is however indispensibly necessary to an Historian: for it is his peculiar province to probe the motives of human actions; and, unless he is capable of judging of men by the standard of contemporary opinion, of appreciating the agency by which events have been produced, and of viewing the times of which he writes as they were seen by those who lived in them,

* There are some volumes of his collections in the British Museum, containing such articles as he did not consider of a nature sufficiently public.

his opinions will be often erroneous, and his conclusions false.”

Of such utility as a “*Fœdera*” for private matters, the present collection is doubtless calculated to become; but we imagine we shall be giving our readers a better idea of the nature of the miscellany (as shown in the present sample), by comparing it to a new series of the *Antiquarian Repertory*. We can readily conceive the unwillingness of the editors to allude to that ill-edited and vilely embellished work; nor shall we be justified in carrying the comparison further: the present structure is built with the same stone, but unmingled with so much chalk and old bricks; and we have reason to anticipate, from the several introductory remarks prefixed to the documents, that the architects, are provided with a far superior species of cement.

Before proceeding to notice the contents of the first part of *Excerpta Historica*, we will quote the editor’s own account of its plan. It is

“to elucidate public events, domestic and foreign, our ancient relations with France, Spain, and other nations, the laws and constitution of England, the state of the Army and Navy, the economy of the Royal Household, the splendour, magnificence, and personal character of our Monarchs, the history of Monastic Establishments, the lives of distinguished men, the costumes, modes of living, manners and customs of our ancestors, the moral and political condition of society, the state of language and literature, the introduction and progress of the Arts, Heraldry, Courts of Chivalry, and Genealogy: in short, to collect whatever may present vividly to the mind the characteristic features of former ages.

“It is proposed in every case, when the original can be consulted, to give the entire document, or extracts from it, in as exact a form as typography will admit, with such comments as may be necessary to render the articles more generally useful and interesting;”

—a plan which, we repeat, if encouraged to proceed, is likely to provide an invaluable repository for the historical antiquary. The *Antiquarian Repertory*, although it contains many matters of considerable curiosity and importance as a whole has (particularly in the second edition), the appearance of an ignorant compilation; yet it was highly successful at the period of its publication, and we trust that, in the present day, less attention will

not be paid to a much more scientific work. It may indeed have been that the plates, bad as they mostly were, contributed to the success of a work connected with a name already so popular with the lovers of pictures as that of Capt. Grose; but, although we do not anticipate that the present will be made, like the former, a picture-book, we should hope that such illustrations will not be spared when the subject requires them, and we have some promise that they will not, from various woodcuts introduced in the first number.

We will now proceed to notice its principal contents. The first article is a royal letter missive, relative to a feud. temp. Henry VI. between the descendants of the two beds of the first Earl of Westmorland; in which were ranged on one side his grandson Ralph the second Earl, and his brothers Sir John and Sir Thomas Nevill, and on the other the Countess Joan, and her sons the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Latimer. This, it is believed, is unrecorded in any previous publication.

We next have the grant in 1443 of the wardship of Lady Margaret Beaufort,—who afterwards became the mother of King Henry the Seventh,—to the Royal favourite and minister William de la Pole, Earl (and afterwards Duke) of Suffolk.

The third article is “an Ordinance made by King Henry the Sixth in 1446, relative to Grammar-schools in London.” In consequence of great abuses having arisen from incompetent persons keeping grammar-schools, it ordained that five were sufficient, and which were to be kept: 1. within the churchyard of St. Paul, 2. within the collegiate church of St. Martin, 3. in Bow church, 4. in the church of St. Dunstan in the East; and 5. “in our hospital of St. Anthony.” It is remarkable that in the work of which we have been speaking—the *Antiquarian Repertory*—is another document relative to the very same act of legislation. It is a petition to parliament in the next following year, complaining of the monopoly of education which had been thus established; and praying,—“for where there is grete nombre of Lerner, and fewe Techers, and all the Lerner be compelled to goo to the same fewe Techers and to noon other, the Maisters wexen riche

in money, and the Lerner pouere in connyng,”—that the parsons of All-hallows, St. Andrew’s in Holborn, St. Peter in Cornhill, and St. Mary, Colechurch, should also have the same privilege of keeping grammar-schools. To this petition the King assented, provided it were performed with the advice of the Ordinary, or the Archbishop of Canterbury;—who, it appears from the Ordinance, had been the directors of the former arrangements.—We perceive that this petition is also noticed in Strype’s *Stow* (i. 162), and that it is preserved in the Tower records, from which source also we presume the Ordinance is derived.

IV. Copy of the Commands issued to the Duke of York by King Henry the Sixth, for the expulsion of Sir Edward Nevill, Knight, from the Castle of Abergavenny, about 1447.

V. A Letter from Edward Earl of March, afterwards King Edward the Fourth, and his brother Edmond Earl of Rutland, to their father the Duke of York, in June 1454. Another letter from the young princes to their father, and also dated from Ludlow, which is printed in Mr. Ellis’s first series of “Original Letters,” was probably written at the following “Easter.”

VI. The warrant for the appointment, and patent for creating, John Judde merchant of London, Master of the Ordnance, in 1456:

VII. A Letter from Lowes Lynham, to his master John Felde, merchant of London, in 1465.

VIII. Two very interesting letters, from Simon Hullworthe to Sir William Stonor, giving an account of the state of London, and the political news, shortly before the accession of King Richard III.

IX. A letter from Marmaduke Darell to his cousin William Darell, Esq. written from Fotheringay Castle, on the very day of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, of which he had been an eye-witness.

After these “State Papers and Original Letters,” follow some notes of singular tenures, collected from Escheats and Inquisitions post mortem, with the view of improving a new edition of Blount’s “Ancient Tenures.”

We have next a copy of the indenture, by which the custody of Montgomery Castle was delivered to William de Leyburn, by Bogo de Knoville,

in 1301, interesting from the account which it gives of the weapons and armour in the castle.

The will of Elizabeth of Hainault, sister to Philippa Queen of King Edward the Third,—a personage of whom it has been difficult to find any mention. “*L’Art de Vérifier les Dates*” alone notices her, and states her to have been married to Robert de Namur. This, however, appears to be an error, as that person survived her; and she died a nun at Stratford-le-Bow, in 1375.

A roll of the garrisons of Calais, Risbank, Guisnes, and Hammes, their number and wages, in the early part of Henry the Fifth’s reign.

Ordinances for the government of the English army in France, temp. Henry V. and VI.

Five documents relative to the foundation of Eton College: 1 and 2. Commissions empowering the Master Masons and Carpenters to impress artificers, 1440; 3. the King’s deed of donation of the Tablet of Bourbon, late belonging to Cardinal Beaufort, and containing various valuable relics; 4. the grant of arms to the College; and 5. a grant of nobility to Roger Keys, clerk, his brother Thomas, and the descendants of the latter, for the services of Roger as architect. The expressions of this last document are remarkable: “*eodem Rogerum et Thomam, necnon ab eodem Thoma procreatos et procreandos, et descendentes ab eodem, nobilitamus, nobilesque facimus et creamus;*” and in pursuance of this creation—“*in signum hujusmodi nobilitatis*”—the arms are granted, “*cum libertatibus, immunitatibus, privilegiis, franchesiis, juribus, et aliis insigniis, viris nobilibus debitis et consuetis.*” It would appear from this, remarks the editor,

“That in the reign of Henry the Sixth, the same principle prevailed in England, which then, and now, exists in France and other countries, namely, that the right to bear arms rendered a man noble; and, therefore, that it is a perversion of the original designation of the term to confine it to Peers. The arguments stated in favour of this opinion in a recent work, are powerfully supported by this document; and by the fact that, in the numerous grants of letters of nobility to the French subjects of the King of England (*Fœdera*, vol. x. and xi.; and *Harl. MSS.* 5019), the words are the same as those used in this instance, each of those persons being ennobled, and arms as-

signed to him as a necessary and indispensable consequence.”

The work here alluded to is “*The Nobility of the Gentry of the British Empire*, by Sir James Lawrence, K.M.” our review of which in our vol. xcvi. ii. 245, will be remembered by some of our readers.

The next article is on Standards, in continuation of some articles on those and similar military ensigns, which were published in the late New Series of the Retrospective Review. The descriptive catalogue of those employed by several distinguished English soldiers, written between 1510 and 1525, is a very curious document.

The next is a highly curious article,—a Poem (hitherto unpublished, although preserved in the British Museum,) giving a contemporary description of the assault on Massoura, in the crusade by St. Louis, at which in February 1249-50, Sir William Longespé (titular Earl of Salisbury, and grandson of our King Henry the Second and Fair Rosamond) concluded his mortal career. It appears that the attack was rashly hastened by the taunting speeches of the arrogant Count d’Artois, who told the Earl he might well be English who counselled consideration. Longespé, provoked by this insolence, exclaimed, “Lead on now, and I will surpass you.” They then entered Massoura with as much confidence as if it had been their own residence; the Turks closed the gates upon them, and, after an obstinate resistance, the whole party was nearly cut to pieces, a few only escaping through a river. Longespé, if the poet is to be believed, was dreadfully mutilated before he was slain outright. First he was maimed of his left foot, in which state he not only cut off the head of every Saracen within his reach, but clove in two that of “an Amiral, the son of the King of Egypt, whose name was Abrael.” He next lost his right hand:

“A perfidious Saracen came galloping up on horseback, grasping firmly a trenchant sword, and giving the Earl a very heavy blow cut off his right hand, in which he held his sword in advance. Then was the noble body cruelly dismembered; for the left foot and the right hand were cut off. When he had lost his hand, he drew back, and prayed to Jesus Christ Almighty, that, if it pleased Him, for the love of his Mother, he would allow him vengeance on that bitter race.

“The bold and valiant body rushed forward on one foot towards a perfidious Turk, whose name was Espiraunt. In his left hand he grasped his slashing sword, and struck off the Turk's face with his chin, but, while expiring, the Turk gave him another blow, and caused the left hand, holding the sword, to fly in front.

“Then the valiant Longespé fell to the ground, for he could no longer stand on one foot. The Saracens ran up right joyous and glad, and with their trenchant swords cut him in pieces.”

The Count d'Artois, to whose rashness this ill-advised enterprise is imputed, also lost his life at the assault of Massoura. The Poet says it was not before he had attempted to escape; and spitefully adds, “his soul is in Hell, in great torment.” Others of the French, together with the Infidels, are committed to a similar doom; whilst the Christian heroes who fell in the contest are with equal confidence asserted to be in paradise.—This fatal disaster, at which (according to the French historian de Joinville) three hundred knights fell, and the Templars alone lost 280 men at arms, was immediately followed by the capture of King Louis, which terminated the crusade.

The first number of “*Excerpta Historica*” concludes with extracts from the Privy-purse Expenses of King Henry the Seventh, from 1491 to 1505, an useful addition to the volumes of a similar nature, some recently published, and others shortly expected to appear. The present entries are from a volume purchased for the British Museum, from the MS. library of Craven Ord, esq. whose name we are sorry to see misspelt.

A Dictionary of the English Language, &c.
By N. Webster, LL.D. 4to, Nos. 1, 2.

A DICTIONARY of the English language, by an American, is an announcement prone to excite alarm or ridicule; but nevertheless the fact is such, and we rejoice, because it may tend to prevent American-English from lapsing into that slang to which the late Mr. Mactaggart and others have pronounced it to be in speedy progress of approximation. However, Dr. Webster is an author thoroughly competent to the arduous task; and English in intellect and habits of thinking; and the authors whom he uses for his citations are English also.

In an elaborate and learned introduction, there is much of the acuteness of Horne Tooke, as to analysis of the philosophy of grammar. But grammar we conceive to have been an unpremeditated thing, created not scientifically but by necessity and circumstances, through which *makeshifts* and even inapplicable words have attained a station and character, for which they were not originally designed. There cannot in nature be any other than nouns and verbs, things and actions,—out of these are taken the words which qualify, or *conditionate* (if we may so say) the subject matter. What first came to hand for that purpose, was first adopted without any regard to its fitness or unfitness. Philosophical grammarians, therefore, assay language by a test, as if it were refined gold or silver, whereas it was never subjected to a crucible and formed in a mould. There is, we repeat, in no language whatever, correct and philosophical grammar; and we should be very sorry to see any one attempted, for it would render unintelligible and obsolete all the learning of preceding ages.

A part of the Introduction (in p. xxxvii) is devoted to the difference of pronunciation; and of pronouncing dictionaries we are bound to say that by meddling with words of which the pronunciation follows the orthography; one half of them not only mislead, but excite ridicule; e. g. *capture* is rendered *capt-shure*; *debenture*, *debent-shure*; and in other instances, both *s* and *t* are converted into *sh*. *Dictature* is made *dictat-shur*, and so forth.

Concerning *accentuation*, p. xlv. a leading Anglicism is unnoticed; viz. that the English always force the accent, if possible, upon the *first* syllable; and in four-syllable words, where the first is long, the second accent is upon the penultimate; and such is the propensity to abbreviation, that prosody is disregarded. We have *ābsēnt*, two long syllables, turned into *ābsēnt*, and *cōmpēnsāte*, three long, into a dactyl; *compēnsūte*. We have known *successor* and *confessor* to be both dactylized. The *spondee* and the *molossus* are both altered (if it be possible), and the reason was, we conceive, reduction of exotic words to the Anglo-Saxon accentuation, there being in that language very few dissyllables, which are not *trochees*—a poor Iambic too is docked of its first syllable, 'nan for

anan. We have not gone so deeply into the subject as to be able to illustrate it by a series of details; but this we know, that in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary there is scarcely one single word in which we are not naturally inclined to accentuate the first syllable, and abbreviate the others.

The introduction of Greek, Latin, and French words has changed this accentuation partially, but not universally; and it may be doubted whether all the *molossi* (three long), and *dispondees* (four long), are not of *insititious* origin, chiefly French. Every body knows what Horace says of the "Norma loquendi."

One avowal in this book we do not like. It is a profession of exceeding Johnson and Todd. Such pretensions are always unfair. *Facile est addere inventis*. If Johnson, Todd, and Encyclopædias had not previously existed; this book could never have been written. The man who *first* made a watch, must be entitled to a superior estimation to him who has improved it, because he must have had the whole of the difficulty to surmount. The rest is often resolvable into Columbus's egg story.

That it is an excellent Dictionary is unquestionable, and we subjoin the following concise view of its pretensions in proof of our opinion.

1. The vocabulary is greatly enlarged, 12,000 words having been added to Johnson.
2. An explanation of terms peculiar to American laws and institutions, manners and customs.
3. An explanation of technical and scientific terms, according to the *existing* principles of art and science: thereby rendering the Dictionary a *perfect encyclopædia in miniature*.
4. Definitions more full, precise, and correct, and the principal synonyms noticed.
5. Regular systems of orthography and orthoepy, founded on the justest principles.
6. Etymological researches, often carried to great length, and extending through various languages, Oriental and European.
7. The preliminary Dissertation on the Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe.
8. An entirely new English Grammar, Philosophical and Practical.

The work will be completed in twelve parts, two of which are now before us; and we are much indebted to its able editor Mr. Barker, for its republication in England.

The Descent into Hell, a Poem. 8vo. pp. 228. Murray, 1830.

THIS poem is written in good Miltonic blank verse; and it is only to be regretted that the subject is one (as is not uncommon in religious poetry) which demands ideas exceeding pre-conception. Nevertheless, there are grand lines and happy ideas, e g. the following concerning the darkness at the crucifixion:

"Strange echoes in the dreary gloom commenced,

Ancestral ages are unsepulchred,

Old oracles awoken from suspense.

The life, the light of men is darkened.

Dark is the lustre of the seraphim.—

The Word is silent—lo, the heavens are dead!

Man hath slain God—Creation dies with Him.

Time travels not—and space no more abides."

Such lines (and there are many such) would not disgrace even Milton. But we must recommend to our author *cultivation of taste*, for the Virgin's narrative is not adapted to poetry. Joseph's detection of Mary's pregnancy is thus unpoetically described:

"A blessed burthen teemed beneath my heart,

By my espoused lord not undiscerned."

A "protuberant abdomen" is not a thing fit to be noticed, but through figure. Shakspeare himself makes but a poor business of his description of a pregnant female.

Britton's *History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Cathedral Church of Gloucester.* 22 Plates. 4to. 1829. Longman and Co.

"THE Church of Gloucester," observes Sir H. Englefield, in his account of it, published by the Society of Antiquaries, "is extremely interesting, as being one of the very few conventual edifices of the highest class which escaped the havoc of the dissolution. Its rulers appear to have been perpetually attentive to the repair and decoration of their church, and to have employed artists of singular skill and abilities at every period. Hence it happens not only that specimens of almost every variety of style are to be found in this Church, but that these specimens are very perfect in their kind; and that the assemblage of the whole, though successively erected during a period of 400 years, is grand and harmonious. In the different styles of our architecture, which it exhibits, singularities are to be found not met

with in any other Church in this country, and perhaps not in any on the Continent." The justness of the above description will be acknowledged by all who inspect with attention the beautiful volume now before us. Its embellishments are of the highest order of merit, and for the most engraved by Mr. J. Le Keux, from drawings by Messrs. W. Bartlett and H. Ansted. Among the exterior views are, the western front, the south porch, the south-west sides; the southern transept and tower; the cloisters: and, among the interior ones, the nave; the north transept; the choir; the lady chapel; the crypt; and monument of Edward II.; besides numerous other plates, rather of an architectural than of a picturesque character; such as plans, sections, compartments, monuments, &c. In these plates accuracy of measurement and faithful delineation are happily combined with the most skilful and delicate execution; thus displaying to the highest advantage all the architectural characteristics of this far-famed Cathedral.

The volume is dedicated to the Earl of Aberdeen, whose "Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," manifests not only much partiality for the subject, but shows a mind qualified to appreciate this useful and important branch of the fine arts.

Mr. Britton has been fortunate in this volume, in procuring the literary assistance of the Rev. John Webb and the Rev. John Bishop. "They are both attached to the Church, not only professionally, but by the sympathy of zealous, kindly liberal minds. Solicitous to see justice done to an edifice which they admire and revere, they have been indefatigable in searching for and communicating every fact they could obtain." To the former of these gentlemen, Mr. Britton is indebted for a most luminous, valuable, and well-written essay, "in which, as in all his other writings, he has manifested the most fastidious attention to the letter, and the most refined taste in appreciating the spirit of history." This essay on the Abbey of Gloucester is illustrative of certain customs, privileges, and manners of the monks of that house. It was read before the Society of Antiquaries, and elicited the warmest commendation of that learned body.

GENT. MAG. May, 1830.

In this able essay the history of the building is sketched with a masterly hand. We have read the whole with great pleasure, but have room only for a few extracts.

"One of the first objects that caught the eye, as it ranged through the body of the Church, must have been the great crucifix between the nave and the choir. Before it stood the *altar of the holy cross*, at which, in after-times, the hood and beads of every newly-elected beadsman were solemnly consecrated. At the foot of this altar, in 1273, Adam de Clunely, a monk of the house, in high reputation for sanctity, had been interred, and many miracles are reported to have been wrought at his grave. Here also was the entrance into the choir, with the square *stone pulpit* over it, commanding the nave. The whole, with the roof-loft and crucifix, must have attracted immediate observation."—"The pulpit was demolished in 1718, to make room for the organ; and the whole of the beautiful screen, with its entrances, arch, chapel, pillars, and oratory, was removed about 1741. [The present screen was erected from the design, and in a great measure at the cost, of the late Rev. Dr. Griffith, Head of University College, Oxford, and prebendary of this Cathedral. He was, moreover, in every respect the architect of it. He died in 1823, soon after its completion, lamented as an amiable man, and a zealous promoter of this species of English architecture.]"—"The Church was rich in plate, and consecrated utensils, vestments, and costly furniture. The *high altar*, in particular, had a silver-gilt cross, and a set of splendid chalices of gold and silver, silver dishes and candelabra, chiefly the gifts of Abbot Horton. Great store of votive offerings of precious metals and jewellery was suspended at Edward the Second's shrine."—"The Church was illuminated by a profusion of *lights at the altars*. Many of them, too feeble emblems of that purer fire of true devotion, which will be kept alive in the Christian Church universal, till time shall be no more, were perpetually burning; and in the short-sighted, but piously conceived inspirations of the founders, were to burn night and day for ever."

Mr. Webb then gives an account of the different officers of the monastery, such as the Chief Steward, Under Steward, Clerk of the Treasury, and Chief Porter; he also details the peculiarities of the leases, and describes the Vineyard. The almsgivings and hospitalities are properly not forgotten.

"The remains of those who occupied this spot for many hundred years, and the very thought of whose existence here ap-

pears now but as a dream, proclaim to us that they ought not, and will not be forgotten. They who, in black Benedictine vestments, trod these hallowed courts, have departed; their processions and images, and lights, and altars, have disappeared; their long peal at Prime is heard no more. Their religious ceremonies have been succeeded by a purer mode of worship and less encumbered rites. Yet their records, and Church, and cloisters, show us in part what men they were; how wealthy and influential in their generation; how diligent in their promotion of certain of the liberal arts; how studious, according to their opinion, of employing their best efforts in raising and decorating a temple to the honour of God. And should the errors, which induced their downfall, never be obliterated, neither will some portion of their deservings ever cease to be had in remembrance, while that tower shall lift its head above the vale, which for so many centuries it has adorned. There long may it continue, in undiminished beauty, the admiration of the traveller and of the antiquary, an indication of the pious feeling and talent of ages past, and a model of architectural proportion and elegance for many to come."

Mr. Britton's own account of the Cathedral is drawn up with neatness, and with every attention to compress as much information in as few words as possible; to select and exemplify prominent facts, in biography and history; and with the assistance of the plates, all the architectural varieties and characteristics of the building.

The preface notices a personal calamity that happened to Mr. Britton, in the autumn of 1826, in the fracture of his right leg, at Gloucester, whilst in the prosecution of this work. Mr. Britton gratefully acknowledges the attentions shown to him during this trying misfortune; and we heartily rejoice that the worthy author is now again in high health and spirits to pursue his useful and beneficial labours.

The Dream of Devorgoil, a Melodrama. And Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Cadell and Co. Edinburgh; Simpkin and Marshall, London.

HOWEVER depreciating may be the character bestowed by Sir Walter Scott on these performances, they appear to us every way worthy of his name. They may not, indeed, be fitted for theatrical representation; they may be deficient in stage effect; but as dramatic poems, abounding

with beautiful imagery and poetic feeling and expression, they are the offspring of that pen which so happily imitated the style of the elder dramatists, in those striking mottoes prefixed to many of the chapters of his immortal fictions. It is not by intricacy of plot, nor by those situations that tell upon the stage, that these dramas please; they are independent of clap-traps and coups de theatre; but their great charm is in the force and vivacity of the dialogue, the thorough knowledge evinced of the human heart—its disguises, its subterfuges, its weaknesses, the serenity of its affections; in the thousand nameless graces that give interest, dignity, and effect to the trifles even of genius; and in the elevated strain of poetry, which runs through the whole volume. As reading dramas they are of a very high order. We will not unravel the intricacy of the plot, nor mar the interest which every reader would consider impaired by his previous admission into the secret. We will select a few passages, which have appeared to us as striking instances of those beauties of thought or expression which we have pronounced to be thickly strewn throughout the pages.

"*Eleanor*.—In the chill damping gale of poverty

If Love's lamp go not out, it gleams but palely,

And twinkles in the socket. [her veil

Flora—But tenderness can screen it with
Till it revive again." p. 52.

"When Grief turns reveller,
Despair is cup-bearer."

"— All men beg—
Your soldier

Begs for a leaf of laurel, and a line
In the gazette. He brandishes his sword
To back his suit, and is a sturdy beggar.
The courtier begs a ribband, or a star,
And, like our gentler mumpers is provided
With false certificates of health and fortune
Lost in the public service. For your lover,
Who begs a sigh, a smile, a lock of hair,
A buskin-point, he maunds upon the pad,
With the true cant of pure mendicity;
'The smallest trifle to relieve a Christian,
And if it like your ladyship.'—

Your man of merit, too, who serves the
commonwealth,
Nor asks for a requital—

Is a dumb beggar,
And lets his actions speak like signs for him,
Challenging double guerdon."

The following gibe is uttered by an old soldier, in answer to a younger one,

who has bid farewell to 'sword, poniard, petronel.'

"What, he? that counter-casting, smock-faced boy? [drudge,

What was he but the Colonel's scribbling
With men of straw to stuff the regiment
roll; [rades,

With cipherings unjust to cheat his com-
And cloak false musters for our noble cap-
tain?

He bid farewell to sword and petronel!
He should have said, farewell my pen and
standish.

These, with the rosin used to hide erasures,
Were the best friends he left in camp behind
him." p. 216.

"—— Unreal terrors haunt,
As I have noted, giddy brains like thine—
Flighty, poetic, and imaginative— [ture,
To whom a minstrel whim gives idle rap-
And, when it fades, fantastic misery." p. 222.

"—— This same despair,
Though showing resignation on its banner,
Is but a kind of covert cowardice.
Wise men have said, that, though our stars
incline,
They cannot force us. Wisdom is the pilot,
And if he cannot cross, he may evade them." p. 234.

"The brightest gleams of hope
That shine on me, are such as are reflected
From those which shine on others." p. 249.

"Our mighty Earl forsakes his sea-washed
castle, [hence;
Passes our borders some four miles from
And, holding it unwholesome to be fasters
Long after sunrise, lo! the Earl and train
Dismount, to rest their nags, and eat their
breakfast. [sweetly,—
The morning rose, the small birds caroll'd
The corks were drawn, the pasty brooks in-
cision— [with laughter;
His Lordship jests—his train are choked
When—wondrous change of cheer, and most
unlooked for!

Strange epilogue to bottle and baked meat!
Flash'd from the greenwood half a score of
carbines; [fast,
And the good Earl of Cassilis, in his break-
Had nooning—dinner—supper—all at once,
Even in the morning that he closed his
journey;
And the grim sexton, for his chamberlain,
Made him the bed which rests the head for
ever." p. 260.

Philip.

"Yet this poor caitiff having thrust himself
Into the secrets of a noble house,
And twined himself so closely with our safety,
That we must perish, or that he must die—

I'll hesitate as little on the action,
As I would do to slay the animal
Whose flesh supplies my dinner." p. 294.

Auchindrane.—"Tis not, my son, the
feeling called remorse,
That now lies tugging at this heart of mine,
Engendering thoughts that stop the lifted
hand. [thunders
Have I not heard John Knox pour forth his
Against the oppressor and the man of blood,
In accents of a minister of vengeance?
Were not his fiery eyeballs turned on me
As if he said expressly—'Thou'rt the man?'
Yet did my solid purpose, as I listened,
Remain unshaken as that massive rock." p. 295.

Country.

"Alas! the wealthy and the powerful
know not [in't,
How very dear to those who have least share
Is that sweet word of Country! The poor
Exile
Feels, in each action of the varied day,
His doom of banishment. The very air
Cools not his brow as in his native land;
The scene is strange, the food is loathly to
him;
The language, nay the music jars his ear.
Why should I—guiltless of the slightest
crime—
Suffer a punishment which, sparing life,
Deprives that life of all that men hold dear?" p. 309.

These are passages that recommend themselves. The Ayrshire Tragedy is a drama of very powerful interest; and the volume, though it cannot add to the reputation of Sir Walter Scott, will not detract a tittle from his fame. The laurels he has earned are too rich, indeed, and luxuriant, for another sprig to be perceived—something of Parnasian dew may, however, be required occasionally to keep them green—and this the unpretending volume we have now noticed, will effect.

We much regret, that the very recent publication of the Rev. W. L. BOWLES' "Address" to Lord Mountcashel, entitled, "*A Word on Cathedral Oratorios and Clergy Magistrates*," should prevent us from noticing it as it deserves. But we cannot resist the observation that, if the deep interest of the subject claims the attention of the public to its pages, the vigorous manner in which that subject is treated, adds another wreath to the chaplet of our amiable poet, as the able advocate of the church; of genuine piety; and of good old English common sense.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

May 3. The annual Exhibition was this day opened to the public. The collection, as a whole, is highly creditable to the talents of British artists, and to the spirit of the nation which has produced it; though, at the same time, we cannot say that it surpasses, if indeed it equals, some of the preceding Exhibitions. There is rather a deficiency of historical pictures, which in some degree lessens the interest that visitors in general feel for that style of art. Our favourites Etty and Wilkie have, indeed, conducted more than any other artists to the splendour of this year's Exhibition, and consequently to the gratification of the public. Notwithstanding, we regret to say that there is not one historical composition in the collection, which shines, "*velut inter ignes luna minores*," conspicuous above the rest, or which is pre-eminently distinguished for the sublime and towering aspirations of lofty genius and poetic daring. In this respect the Exhibition may be said to fall short of some of its predecessors.

There is a great number of landscapes, and many of them give unquestionable proofs of proficiency and talent. There are also some interesting paintings of animals, in the execution of which Mr. Cooper shines pre-eminent.

There is the usual number of portraits; the most important and interesting of which are from the pencils of the late lamented Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the President, Mr. Shee. Sir Thomas's portraits of *Lady Belfast*, the *Archbishop of Armagh*, the *Earl of Aberdeen*, *Thomas Moore, esq.* and *Miss Fry*, although the concomitants of the pictures are partly unfinished, are delightful specimens of unrivalled genius. Of four portraits by Sir Wm. Beechey, that of *His Grace the Duke of Somerset* is the most striking. *General Sir Hew Dalrymple* and the *Marquess of Chandos*, are excellent specimens of Mr. Jackson's talents; as are the *Earl of Surrey*, the *Duke of Norfolk*, and *Mr. Lockhart*, of those of Mr. Pickersgill. There are many other clever portraits in the room, from the pencils of Messrs. Ramsay, R. T. Bone, S. W. Reynolds, Linnell, Faulkner, Wyatt, Hurlstone, Say, Davis, Tannock, Partridge, Clint, Reinagle, Simpson, Briggs, Lane, Thompson, Lonsdale, &c.

The miniatures are in great abundance—indeed almost to repletion; and some of them are gems of modern art.

We shall now proceed to notice some of those compositions which most prominently attracted our attention; but our confined limits necessarily compel us to be brief.

GREAT ROOM.

No. 7. *Pilate Washing his Hands*. J. M. W. Turner.—The subject is from 17th chap.

of St. Matthew, v. 24. It is a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Turner that his name has been already established, otherwise this "*rudis indigestaque moles*," this monstrous production, would have been sufficient to blight his fair fame. His object has evidently been to give boldness and originality of style, and to throw up his foreground with a fullness of pencil which no other artist would dare to attempt. In his intended objects he has utterly failed; his grouping presents chaotic masses; his colouring is dauby; and Pilate appears indistinctly in the distance, like Punch in a puppet-show. The whole has a most execrable and ludicrous effect, both in design and colouring.

19. *Dell Scene*. J. Constable.—A view in the park of the Countess of Dysart, at Halmingham, Suffolk. It is a pleasantly romantic and picturesque subject, though there is much hardness and scratchiness in the execution.

24. *Portrait of the Countess of Jersey*. The Baron Gerard.—The artist is a foreigner, who evinces great skill and taste; and though there is a coldness in the colouring which some would condemn, when compared with the surrounding pictures, we cannot but express our admiration at the judgment the artist has displayed.

37. *The Storm*, by W. Etty, from Psalm xxii. is a sad failure.

38. *A Roman Beggar Woman and her Child*, by Williams, is an interesting little picture.

40. *Psyche*, from the French translation of Apuleius, by A. J. Oliver, is pretty; and the darksome clouds and vapours from which she ascends, in leaving the infernal realms, are finely contrasted with her lovely and aerial form.

53. *The Fall of Phaeton*. J. Ward.—The subject, which should be serious, borders too much on the burlesque. The winged coursers of the sun, Pyroeis, Eous, Æthon, and Phlegon, appear in a ludicrous plight, considering that they were of ethereal creation, and not subject, like terrestrial animals, to the common laws of gravitation. The composition is certainly the artist's invention; it is not Ovid's story of Phaeton.

56. *Gil Blas discovering himself to Camilla*. M. A. Shee, jun.—A pleasing and well expressed representation of a scene in vol. i. p. 110, of Smollet's *Gil Blas*. Camilla is lying in bed, in a state of great alarm, as Gil Blas, whose credulity she had imposed upon, is discovering himself. Behind appears the Alguazil and his attendants to apprehend her. The expression of each countenance is admirable. The whole composition indeed is highly creditable to this young artist.

63. *Portrait of King George IV.* Wilkie.—Portrait-painting is not exactly suited

to the genius of Wilkie. His transcendent excellencies in a peculiar line induce us to expect perfection in other departments of art; and when he falls short of it, we cannot but feel some little disappointment; thus it is with the production before us, which is scarcely worthy of the great skill and genius of this eminent artist. His Majesty is here represented in the Highland dress of the royal tartan, in which he held his court in Holyrood House on the 17th of Aug. 1822. There are several inaccuracies in the details of the costume, that may appear immaterial to general observers, but to which some importance is attached by those who take an interest in this picturesque garb. His Majesty appears to have but two eagle's feathers, whereas the badge of a chief consists of three, and both pistols ought to be carried on the left side, the place occupied by that on the right being appropriated for the cartouche box. The rather unusual arrangement of the plaid is probably designed for pictorial effect. The sword-belt appears too short; but as we are only desirous of preventing the portrait in its present state from being considered as authority for the dress, we wish to avoid the appearance of criticising a work of art which, in some respects, possesses considerable merit.

73. *Lavinia*, by Shee, is a pleasing composition, but her beauty certainly falls short of the description given by Thomson.

80. *May Morning*. H. Howard.—A brilliant composition, replete with poetic fancy and vivid colouring. It is taken from Milton's lines,

“Hail, bounteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire.
Thus we salute thee with our early song.”

92. *Shakspeare*, a scene from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act v. by the same artist, is a sweet painting, which is executed with much delicacy and finish of pencil.

99. *Una delivering the Red Cross Knight from the Cave of Despair*. C. L. Eastlake.—A scene from Spenser's *Faery Queen*, book i. 9. The composition is tolerably well conceived, but the colouring is too unequally vivid. The gorgeous tints require mellowing, and the general tone of the picture softening down.

124. *Judith*. W. Etty.—A splendid and highly wrought painting, which deservedly occupies the most prominent situation in the principal room. It was undertaken by order of the Scottish Academy of Fine Arts in Edinburgh. The fair Israelite is represented as being in the act of delivering the bleeding head of Holofernes to her maid, who, in a kneeling attitude, is receiving it into her bag of meal. The pallid and tremulous aspect of the latter is admirably contrasted with the secret pleasure which is portrayed in her countenance. The figures of the sleeping guards are skill-

fully designed, and the warlike scene in the distance is well introduced.

125. *His Majesty George the Fourth received by the Nobles and People of Scotland, upon his entrance to the Palace of Holyrood House, on the 15th of Aug. 1822*. Wilkie.—This is in Wilkie's best style, and the whole composition is worthy of his great talents. The characters in the foreground are evidently real portraits, and on that account the painting possesses additional interest and value. In the principal station of the picture is represented the King, accompanied by a Page and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, with horsemen behind, announcing by sound of trumpet to all ranks of his expecting subjects the arrival of the Royal Visitor to the Palace of his ancestors. In front of his Majesty the Duke of Hamilton, first Peer of Scotland; in the plaid of the Earls of Arran, is presenting the keys of the Palace, of which he is hereditary Keeper; on the right of the King is the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain, pointing towards the entrance of the Palace, where is stationed the Duke of Argyll, in the costume of M'Callum More, as hereditary Keeper of the Household; behind him is the crown of Robert the Bruce, supported by Sir Alexander Keith, hereditary Knight-Marshal, attended by his Esquires with the sceptre and sword of state; near him is carried the mace of the Exchequer, anciently the Chancellor's mace when Scotland was a separate kingdom. On the left of the picture, in the dress of the Royal Archers, who served as the King's Body Guards, is the late Earl of Hopetoun; and close to him, in the character of historian, or bard, is Sir Walter Scott. These are accompanied by a varied crowd, among whom are some females and children, pressing forward with eagerness to see and to welcome their Sovereign upon this joyous and memorable occasion.

135. *Venus rising from her Couch*, by J. Ward, possesses not one redeeming virtue to atone for its indelicacy. The drawing is bad, and the colouring tasteless.

144. *Shylock and Jessica*. G. S. Newton.—The well-known scene from the *Merchant of Venice*:

“Jessica, my girl, there are my keys;
Look to my house.”

The keen and penetrating look of the cautious Israelite is finely delineated; and the modest archness of his pretty daughter could not be surpassed. The colouring of the picture is in delightful keeping with the composition.

154. *Sabrina*. H. Howard.—An allegorical scene from Milton's *Comus*:

“The Water-Nymphs that in the bottom
played,
Held up their pearly wrists and took her
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus'
hall.”

The figures are prettily imagined; the subject is poetically treated, and the colouring is a specimen of sweetness and beauty.

163. *The Bower of Diana*, by Stothard, is mediocre both in design and colouring.

172. *A brisk Gale*, by Callcott, represents a Dutch East Indiaman landing passengers. The distant sea view is charmingly given, and the fore-part of the picture presents all the reality of a sandy beach covered with muddled water.

181. *Palestina*. J. M. W. Turner.—A splendid composition, executed in the artist's best manner. Grandeur and sublimity are its characteristic features; though the glare and vividness of colouring, in some instances, rather outstrip the sober modesty of nature, even making every allowance for the gay tints of an Italian sky. *Palestina* occupies the site of the ancient Præneste, about twenty miles from Rome,—“a mural high-crowned rock where of old the Carthaginian stood, and marked, with eagle eye, Rome as his victim.”

192. *Scene from the Red Rover*, by W. Daniell, is the original picture of a print which has for some time past been known to the public. The appalling perpendicular position of the boat which contains the hapless crew, caused by the sinking wreck,—the awful sublimity of the regurgitating and foaming vortex, and the scowling aspect of surrounding nature,—all contribute to render this painting worthy of the artist's genius.

197. *The Orphans*. J. Wood.—This charming production may justly rank among the gems of the Exhibition. It speaks with silent eloquence to the heart and feelings of the spectator. The very tears of the “poor desolate ones,” appear as if exuding from the canvass,

“The blight of winter hath come o'er their spring.”

By sympathetic effect on “the nerve where agonies are born,” we feel the tear insensibly starting from our own eyes as we contemplate their forlorn condition. The force and eloquence of nature may be said to breathe on the canvass.

207. *Portrait of the Mayor of Liverpool*, by J. Lonsdale, is worthy of its prominent situation. It is highly creditable to the artist.

208. *Shipwrecked Mariners*. S. Drummond.—A representation of the Santissima Trinidad, some of the crew of which were saved by the English after the victory of Trafalgar. There is much boldness of design and colouring.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

No. 218. *Yorick and the Grissette*, by G. S. Newton, is a very pleasing little picture. The subject is taken from Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*. The sensual looking Yorick is represented as purchasing a pair of gloves,

and the modest-looking Grissette is measuring them across his hand.

226. *Jessica*. J. M. W. Turner.—A scene from the Merchant of Venice:

Shylock. Jessica, shut the window, I say.

This daub is a fitting companion for “*Pilate Washing his Hands*,” No. 7, by the same artist, of which we have already spoken.

233. *A Contadina Family returning from a Festa, prisoners with banditti*. E. L. Eastlake.—The story of this much admired composition is thus told in the Catalogue. It is taken from some MS. notes of Italian stories:

“They were dressed in their gala costume; a tambourine hung on the caparisoned ass, and Gaetano had ornamented his hat with one of the little pictures of the Madonna, which are distributed at her festival. As no ransom could be expected from peasants, who were scarcely worth robbing, the banditti generally kept such prisoners only till the station was abandoned for a new one, in order that no intelligence of their movements might transpire. But in the present case the youth and beauty of Theresa filled her parents with agonizing apprehensions; the glances of the brigand who guarded them, though he appeared less ferocious than his companions, were too often directed towards the shrinking girl, even for his office of sentinel to be well performed, while the deep carouse of the rest of the band seemed to promise little interference of reason or humanity. The only hope of the captives was, that while the same position thus continued to be occupied, a well-known spot from the circumstance of a print of the Madonna being stuck on a tree, those who had witnessed their disaster, and had escaped in time, would be enabled to send the soldiers, quartered at Rome, to their assistance.”

The most expressive character in the group is the brigand who acts as guard. The girl appears too young, and is scarcely pretty enough to answer the above description, or excite alarm for her virtue. The bird's-eye view of the soldiers passing through the rocks, is extremely picturesque, and the distant effect is skilfully produced.

238. *A scene in the farce of Love, Law, and Physic*. G. Clint.—This is a truly humorous caricature, containing real portraits of Matthews, Liston, and Blanchard.

263. *La Rose d'Amour*. H. Lane.—A beautiful painting; but the naked figure of the female is too indelicate.

283. *The Discovery of Esculapius*. R. Evans.—A truly classical composition, which has embodied on canvass the ancient fable that “Esculapius, when a child, was exposed on the mountains near Epidaurus; a goat of the flock of Aresthanus gave him her milk; and the dog who kept the flock stood by to

protect him from injury." The goatherd, who discovered the infant, is represented as cautiously approaching on bended knee to the sweet little innocent, who is eagerly sucking the full teat of a beautiful and meek-eyed goat, and quite unconscious of the danger to which it is exposed from the proximity of a snake creeping in the grass. The surrounding scenery is finely emblematic of classic rusticity, and the whole is distinguished by a richness of colouring suitable to the subject.

284. *Mount St. Michael, Cornwall*, by Stanfield, is given with a wildly romantic effect, for which this artist is so distinguished.

328. *The Boar of Ardenne*. E. de la Croix.—The subject of this painting is taken from a scene in Sir W. Scott's *Quentin Durward*. William de la Marck, surnamed the Boar of Ardenne, at the head of a band of partizans, takes possession of the castle of the Bishop of Liege. De la Marck, in the midst of a banquet, causes the Bishop to be brought before him dressed in his pontificals, and commands his assassination. The story is well told by the artist. The savage and exulting aspects of the barbarous assassins, are admirably contrasted with the trembling but placid features of their miserable victim. The colouring is bold and massy.

341. *Macbeth, act iv. sc. 1*. J. H. Nixon.—Magnificent in conception (allowing for the credulous prejudices of the day when Shakspeare wrote), and brilliant in colouring.

ANTI-ROOM.

335. *Weber's Overture to Oberon*, by F. Howard, is an attempt to excite by the eye the same ideas as those excited by the ear in music. It is a complete fairy scene, and prettily romantic.

370. *Hermione, Mamillius, and Ladies*. H. P. Bone.—A scene from the *Winter's Tale*, act ii. sc. 1. which is remarkably well described on the canvass.

375. *The Guerilla's return to his Family*, by Wilkie, is the concluding subject of a series of four pictures representing scenes characteristic of the events of the late war in Spain. It is worthy of the pencil of this distinguished artist.

ANTIQUE ACADEMY.

448. *Abraham and Isaac in thanksgiving for the deliverance from the Sacrifice*. J. King.—The subject is boldly conceived, and the figures finely drawn; but their complexions are too fair to be truly characteristic of the swarthy residents of the East. The cast of countenance is not sufficiently Israelitish.

572. *View of the Eddystone Light-house*. H. Parke.—The perspective is judiciously managed. The foreground is well brought forward, and the distance cleverly thrown back. The rocks are represented as they appear an hour before low water. In the

foreground is seen the Eddystone Tender carrying stores to the house. The colouring throughout is natural.

LIBRARY.

This apartment contains many beautiful models and designs; but some of the latter are two visionary to require serious notice; for instance, No. 1018, is a *Bird's-eye view of a design for a Metropolitan Palace*, by G. J. Robinson, which is liable to the same objection as that which the description brings against other speculative schemes, viz. "an attempt to design a building sufficiently splendid for a royal residence, without verging into such visionary extravagance as to preclude its erection." The most interesting drawing in this room is No. 1079. It consists of comparative views of the west fronts of the Cathedral of Salisbury, St. Paul's, London, St. Peter's, Rome, and the great Pyramid of Egypt. They are drawn geometrically to a scale, one being placed over the other; the Pyramid being the largest and highest pile, is the hindmost, while Salisbury Cathedral is in the front. The architectural outlines of each structure are distinguished by their different degrees of shade.

DIORAMA AND PHYSIORAMA, OXFORD-STREET.

The Royal Bazaar, in Oxford-street, at which the above Exhibitions are now to be seen, has lately become a place of most fashionable resort, having arisen from its ashes with renovated splendor.

The Diorama consists of four views. *Durham Cathedral* and *the Thames Tunnel* are in admirable perspective, the music accompanying the former materially adding to the illusive effect. *The Pass of Briançon* is a bold and imposing scene; and the *View in Venice* is a gorgeous display of pictorial beauty; but we cannot say that the dioramic effect is sufficiently strong to lead the spectator to suppose that it is any thing more than a mere painting. The machinery of this Diorama differs from that in Regent's Park, inasmuch as there is no peripheral motion, the pictures themselves being moved on and off by the aid of rollers; and wooden screens intervene between them and the spectators during each change. The screens are contrived so as to close centrally, two meeting vertically, and two horizontally.

The Physiorama consists of fourteen views; but the name conveys no idea of the nature of the exhibition; for *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, *St. Mary's Abbey*, *York*, *Belshazzar's Feast*, and *Edinburgh*, have nothing to do with *Views of Nature*, which the above designation implies. But it so happens that high-sounding names are frequently adopted without the least reason. Now we should recommend, *ad captandum vulgus*, such a

change in the name, as would be quite appropriate, and be understood by all the literati in Europe, viz. *Diathurizographiorama*, which in the Greek means "Peeping at a picture through a window;" and this would be a complete explanation of the whole art

and mystery of what is called the *Physiorama*; for some of the views are little better in effect than the *pretty pictures* exhibited by travelling showmen, for the amusement of children, at a halfpenny each.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Just Published, or nearly Ready.

The second edition, with many additions and alterations, of *The History of the Battle of Agincourt*. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. F.S.A.

A Disquisition on the Geography of Herodotus, with a map; and *Researches on the History of the Scythians, Getæ, and Sarmatians*. By G. B. NEIBUHR. Translated from the German.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy, translated from the German of TERNEMANN.

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Commerce, of the Principal Nations of Antiquity, translated from the German of A. H. L. HEEREN, Professor of History in the University of Gottingen.

Professor HEEREN's *Manual of the History of the European States-system, and their Colonies*.

Schola Salernitana. A Poem on the Preservation of Health, written in rhyming Latin verse. By GIOVANNI DI MILANO, in the name of the School of Salerno, and addressed to Robert of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. With an Introduction and Notes. By Sir ALEX. CROKE, D.C.L. and F.A.S.

The success of our Popular Libraries, *Cyclopædias*, &c. has stimulated Messrs. Colburn and Bentley to enter that field with great force and spirit. They announce, in addition to the classics, already in the course of publication, the *Library of General Knowledge*, conducted by Mr. Gleig; an edition of the *Standard Novelists*, uniform with the *Waverley Novels*; the *Library of Modern Travels, Voyages, and Discoveries*; and, though last, not likely to be the least useful, a *Juvenile Library*, addressed to the youth of both sexes.

Illustrations of the Bible, on a large scale.

Poems, on various subjects. By W. I. ATKINSON.

Illustrations of the Practical Power of Faith. By T. BINNEY.

The Book of the Priesthood. By T. STRATTEN.

Mrs. SHELLEY's Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck. Southennan. By JOHN GALT, esq.

An Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity. By JOHN CONOLLY, M.D. Professor of Medicine in the University of London.

Leigh's New Picture of London, corrected to the present time.

Preparing for Publication.

The Devon and Exeter Institution have circulated numerous Queries through the County, with a view to collect information for a work on the History and Antiquities of Devon, on an extended plan. Their present queries relate to the Ecclesiastical portion of its History: it is their intention to proceed through every other division.

A Grammar of the Turkish Language. Dedicated by permission to the Turkish Sultan. The Rules illustrated by examples drawn from the most celebrated Turkish authors, together with a preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turks, Dialogues, a copious Vocabulary, and a Selection of Extracts in prose and verse, from many rare Turkish MSS. in public Libraries and private Collections. By ARTHUR LUMLEY DAVIDS.

Memoirs of the Life and Works of Geo. Romney, the eminent Painter, including various Letters, &c. By his Son, the Rev. J. ROMNEY.

Attempts in Verse. By JOHN JONES, an old Servant. With some Account of the Writer, and an Introductory Essay on the Lives and Works of Uneducated Poets. By ROBERT SOUTHEY.

History of Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

The Life of John Ray, M.A. F.R.S. the Naturalist; and a History of Natural Science up to his era. By GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

An Essay upon National Character; being an Inquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form or modify the Characters of Nations in the State of Civilization. By the late RICHARD CHEVENIX, F.R.S.

Conversations with Lord Byron on Religion, held in Cephalonia, a short time previous to his Death. By the late JAMES KENNEDY, M.D.

The Progress of Society. By the late ROBERT HAMILTON, LL.D.

The XXVth or concluding part of Skelton's *Illustrations of Arms and Armour*, from the collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire.

The Real Devil's Walk; embellished by numerous Engravings, from Designs by R. CRUIKSHANK.

A Poem in Four Cantos, entitled The Pyramids. By Mr. JOHNS, of Crediton, Author of "*Dews of Castalie*," &c.

Ireland and its Economy; being the result of Observations made on a Tour through the Country in the Autumn of 1829. By J. E. BICHENO, Esq. F.R.S. Sec. of the Linn. Society.

The Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D.

The Life of General Wolfe. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.

Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, from the first Settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. By FRANCIS PALGRAVE, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

The Life of Cervantes. By J. G. LOCKHART, LL.B.

My Native Village; and other Pieces. By N. T. CARRINGTON, author of "Dartmoor."

The Lives of British Worthies. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 29. A paper was read, "On the Variations of the Elliptic Constants," by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. F.R.S.

May 6. A paper was read, "On the occurrence of Bromine and Iodine in certain Mineral Waters of South Britain," by Charles Daubeny, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. Major-Gen. Joseph Stratton, and Captain James Vetch, were elected fellows.

May 13. The first part of a paper was read, entitled, "An Essay on the preserved bodies of aboriginal Peruvian Indians," by W. T. Carter, M.D. Surgeon R.N.

May 20. The time of the meeting was consumed by debates, in which Mr. South took a very prominent part,) relative to — 1. Matters long since past connected with the Astronomer Royal; 2. Mr. Babbage's recent work, containing an attack on the Society; and 3. The omission of acknowledgment to Sir James Brisbane of some astronomical observations of his, attached to the last volume of Philosophical Transactions.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 29. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

Four gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Thomas Clarke, Esq. of Craven-street; James W. Lyon, Esq. of South Audley-street; John-Edward Vaughan, Esq. of Regent-street, and Rhoda, Glamorgan-shire; and Charles-Baring Wall, Esq. F.R.S. of Berkeley-square, and M.P. for Wareham.

Mr. Secretary Ellis communicated a copy of a MS. tract on the Political State of Ireland, written by Barnaby Rich, in 1615, in order to present to King James the First. The author, who published some tracts on Irish affairs, describes himself as a soldier and a gentleman, and for fifty-two years resident in Ireland. He writes with a very zealous Protestant bias; and advocates a

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most severe line of policy towards the Irish, whom he appears to have regarded in a light scarcely more favourable than that in which colonists look upon the savage aborigines of the territories of an Australian settlement. It is written in the form of a dialogue.

May 6. H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

John Bruce, Esq. of Francis-st. Golden-square, and William Knight, Esq. Architect of the London Bridge Works, were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society some relics of antiquity, lately exhumed in the premises of James Farquharson, at Littleton-house, near Blandford, on the banks of the river Stour. The remains discovered were a skeleton in a cist, the bones of a horse, an iron stirrup, various pieces of pottery, some of Samian ware, glass, &c.

The reading of Barnaby Rich's treatise was continued.

May 13. H. Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgon, Esq. of Pall Mall, B.A. Oxford, was elected Fellow.

A notice was communicated of a Fibula, found near Newmarket, on levelling some uneven ground on the race-course, and not less remarkable for its excellent preservation than the beauties of its execution; and also of a coin, supposed to be one of Carausius, discovered some years since in a barrow. They are in the possession of Lord Lowther.

Mr. Ellis continued the reading of Barnaby Rich's diatribe.

May 20. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. William Tyson, Esq. of Bristol, and the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, son of Lord Viscount Duncannon, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Davies Gilbert, Esq. Pr.R.S. communicated two plaster casts of the inscriptions (yet undeciphered) on a cross at Penzance; also the impression of a small circular brass seal found under Beachey Head. It represents a skinmark interlaced with the letters G. and S. and surrounded by the inscription, S' GILLES SALMOR.

Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A. exhibited two beautifully enamelled candlesticks, of similar pattern and devices, which, it is presumed from the figures represented on their triangular bases, are of as early a date as the beginning of the 12th century. Also a pix of correspondent workmanship. They were illustrated by an ingenious essay on the artificial lights of the ancients, and the utensils necessary for their consumption.

The Rev. Chas. Townsend communicated, through Mr. Hallam, a description of some fresco paintings of the time of Edward the First, disclosed on the walls of Preston church near Brighton, accompanied by a

drawing by Mr. William Twopenny. They represent two larger subjects, the murder of Beckett, and St. Michael weighing souls; and six smaller—the unbelief of St. Thomas; Christ appearing in the garden to Mary Magdalen; St. Catherine treading on the Emperor Maximinus; St. Michael; a saint with a crosier; and St. James the pilgrim.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 29. The general annual meeting this day was numerously attended; the rooms being filled by eminent and literary men. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the President, read a learned and interesting address, and afterwards presented the two royal medals of the year to Mr. Washington Irving and Mr. Hallam. After Mr. Cattermole, the secretary, had read the proceedings of the society during the year, the meeting proceeded to the election of president, counsel, &c. for the ensuing year.

May 19.—A Paper, by Mr. Millingen, was read, on the subject of the splendid Tyrrhenian vases lately discovered in ancient Etruria. Lord Prudhoe was elected a member.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

April 27. The President, Earl Stanhope, in the chair. The Archduke Francis-Charles of Austria, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Charles of Prussia, were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society. Dr. Clendenning was also elected Professor of Toxicology. A paper, by J. P. Yosy, esq. on the medical properties of the plants belonging to the natural order Gentianæ; a letter on the claim of Dr. Coxe of Philadelphia to the discovery of the true Jalap plant, by the same author; also a communication on the "Fenillea Cordifolia," from Dr. William Hamilton of Plymouth, were read. The Professor of Botany delivered some observations on the botanical character of many of the plants on the table. Notice was given that a paper was preparing by Dr. John Hancock, on the use of opium in colds.

May 11. A communication "On the use of the *Secale Cornutum*, or Ergot of Rye in Midwifery," by Dr. Ryan, was read, in which the author stated that he had used it in upwards of a hundred cases with the greatest success, and that he considered it, under certain circumstances, a most valuable medicine. A variety of medical and other plants were on the table; among which were some fine specimens of *Rheum Undulatum* (in full flower); *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, *Ranunculus Acris*, *Polygonum Bistorta*, *Spartium Scoparium*; *Maranta Zebra*, *Caladium Odoratum*, *Azalea Coccinea*, *Delphinium Elatior*, &c. They were presented to the Society by Mr. Gibbs of Brompton, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Houlton the Professor of Botany; the latter

gentleman delivered some botanical observations on several sorts selected by him for that purpose. Some resolutions were also passed relative to the appointment of a Professor of Chemistry.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 3. This society held its anniversary meeting at the house of the Horticultural Society in Regent street. In the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Somerset presided. Among the other distinguished individuals present were, the Earls of Essex and Carnarvon, Lord Auckland, Lord Stanley, Sir G. Staunton, Bart. &c. From the report of the auditors, it appeared that the receipts for the past year were 16,347*l.* 12*s.*, arising from the subscriptions of members, admission fees of visitors to the museum, &c. The amount in the bankers' hands in February was 200*l.* The supposed value of the society's assets was 6000*l.* inclusive of the farm at Kingston, which had cost about 11,000. The report of the council stated, that an arrangement had been made with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the ground which the society required, viz. 1,200 feet frontage, at a rent of 400*l.* per annum. The expenses of the farm at Kingston are to be greatly reduced, and it is intended to breed and rear rare and new species of birds, quadrupeds, and fishes, at that establishment. It was also stated that 200,000 persons had visited the gardens in the Regent's Park last year, and that upwards of 3000*l.* had been invested in the funds.

May 6. The ballot for the officers and council took place. The Marquis of Lansdowne was elected president; James Morrison, esq. treasurer; and N. A. Vigors, esq. secretary; Joshua Brooks, esq., G. B. Greenough, esq., Sir Robert Heron, Bart., James Morrison, esq., and the Earl of Winchelsea, were elected into the council.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

May 15. This day the second annual distribution of prizes to the students of the medical classes in this University took place. Among the persons present were—The Earl of Darnley, Lord Auckland, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mr. James Brougham, Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. W. Tooke, Mr. J. L. Goldsmid, and many other members of the council. Sir J. Graham was in the chair. The warden read an explanation as to the prizes: a gold medal and two silver ones were to be given to each class, and certificates of honour to all students who had attained a certain amount of excellence in their answers to questions previously fixed by the professors. He then read a report of the proceedings of the second session, which was of a favourable nature. In 1828 and 1829, there had been 198 students in the medical classes, but in the present

session they had increased to 288; in each class there were double the number of last year. One gold and two silver medals were then delivered to the successful candidates in the classes of the practice of medicine, anatomy, materia medica, physiology, surgery, midwifery, chemistry, comparative anatomy, and demonstrative anatomy; and honorary certificates to a great many other students. Several of the students received prizes in more than one class. In the medicine class, there were last session 161 students: in anatomy, 175; in chemistry, 181; in demonstrative anatomy, 117; in physiology, 148; in midwifery, 83; and in materia medica, 138. After the prizes had been delivered, the Chairman and Dr. Birkbeck addressed the meeting on the advantages held out by the University, and the success which attended its progress.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

May 5. A Paper by Dr. Stevens, on the changes which the blood undergoes in the malignant fevers of the West Indies, was read. During the existence of the disease, the blood exhibits a greater fluidity than is natural, its colour is highly darkened, and the saline matter greatly lessened in quantity. These observations induced Dr. S. to perform certain chemical experiments upon the blood of those infected, or who had died of the fever, and he deduced this result—that the loss of the saline matter being the chief cause of the changes before described, they may be prevented by giving saline medicines.

May 12. A Paper by Dr. Barry, on the epidemic fever of Gibraltar, was read: it stated, that about the middle of August two young persons died in one of the highest districts with yellow skins and dark-coloured vomitings. A boy, who presented the same symptoms, recovered. In 5,543 cases, from August to Christmas, of which 1,631 were fatal, Dr. Barry declares that the disease consisted of a single paroxysm of fever, terminating, from the second to the sixth day, either in a rapid return to health, or in the almost certain precursors of death.

May 19. A Paper by Dr. Burne was read, on a peculiar disorder in the throat, consisting of a severe attack of inflammation confined to the epiglottis. This complaint should be treated in a way calculated to reduce the strength of the patient, as great exhaustion is produced by the inability to swallow.—A paper, communicated by Dr. Calvert, was afterwards read, on the chemical and medical properties of the Sandrock spring in the Isle of Wight. This water contains a larger portion of iron than any other chalybeate water, and has been ascertained to operate remedially in complaints arising from relaxation and debility.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

April 30. There was a very numerous attendance of members, to hear Dr. Clarke's interesting narrative of his ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc in August 1825. Its height, according to his calculation (and to ascertain this, he observed, it was necessary to have a barometer graduated to at least sixteen inches) is 15,742 feet above the level of the sea; and it might give a more forcible idea of the elevation, to say, it was 78 times as high as the monument, or 39 times that of St. Paul's. On the table were a number of mineralogical specimens, brought from the mountain; as also a variety of botanical specimens. The summit of each of the peaks appeared to be a cone of snow, resting on rocks, formed of granite, or granite and mica.

May 7. Mr. Faraday gave a history of the manner in which the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, by the Board of Ordnance, is carried on by Colonel Colby and his assistants. Surveys of from seven to ten miles in length have been taken at once, by an instrument, in which the expansion and contraction of the metal it contains is so effectually provided against, that the observation is obtained with the nicest mathematical accuracy. As an instance of this, in two measurements taken of Lough Loyle, under rather unfavourable circumstances, the variation was only 1.76th part of an inch. Two millions of acres were surveyed in the course of the past year.

Chevalier Aldini's Plan for Preserving Human Life from Fire.

The apparatus consists of two distinct systems of clothing; the one near the body being composed of a badly conducting substance, as the amianthus; and the other, or external envelope, of a metallic tissue. The pieces of clothing for the body, arms, and legs, are made of strong cloth, which has been soaked in a solution of alum; those of the head, the hands, and the feet, of cloth of asbestos. That for the head is a large cap, which entirely covers the whole to the neck, and has apertures in it for the eyes, nose, and mouth, these being guarded by a very fine copper wire-gauze. The stockings and cap are single, but the gloves are double, for the purpose of giving power of handling inflamed or incumbent bodies. The metallic defence consists of five principal pieces; a casque, or cap complete, with a mask; a cuirass, with its brasses; a piece of armour for the waist and thighs; a pair of boots of double wire-gauze; and an oval shield, five feet long, and two and a half wide, formed by extending gauze over a thin plate of iron. Enveloped in this apparatus, firemen have traversed houses in flames, and have remained in the midst of this destructive ele-

ment for ten minutes without suffering the slightest injury.

The following are some of the public trials that have been under his superintendence. A fireman having his hand inclosed in a double asbestos glove, and guarded in the palm by a piece of asbestos cloth, laid hold of a large piece of red-hot iron, carried it slowly to the distance of 150 feet, then set straw on fire by it, and immediately brought it back to the furnace. The hand was not at all injured in the experiment.

The second experiment related to the defence of the head, the eyes, and the lungs. The fireman put on only the asbestos and wire-gauze cap and the cuirass, and held the shield before his breast. A fire of shavings was then lighted, and sustained in a very large raised chafing-dish, and the fireman approaching it, plunged his head into the middle of the flames, with his face towards the fuel, and in that way went several times round the chafing dish, and for a period of above a minute in duration. The experi-

ment was made several times, and those who made it, said they suffered no oppression or inconvenience in the act of respiration.

The third experiment was with the complete apparatus. Two rows of faggots, mingled with straw, were arranged vertically against bars of iron, so as to form a passage between thirty feet long and six feet wide. Four such arrangements were made, differing in the proportion of wood and straw, and one was with straw alone. Fire was then applied to one of these double piles; and a fireman, invested in the defensive clothing, and guarded by the shield, entered between the double hedge of flames, and traversed the alley several times. The flames rose ten feet in height, and joined over his head. Each passage was made slowly, and occupied from twelve to fifteen seconds; they were repeated six or eight times, and even oftener, in succession, and the firemen were exposed to the almost constant action of the flames for the period of a minute and a half, or two minutes, or even more.

SELECT POETRY.

*Tributary Lines to the memory of the late
WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.*

*Written for the Anniversary of the Literary
Fund (see p. 458.)*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

FITZGERALD then is gone, whose
gen'rous zeal

For suffering talents could so warmly feel;
Whose Muse, as sure as this returning day,
Was prompt to hail it with his votive lay.

Oft have we heard him plead the noble cause,
While the walls echo'd with your warm ap-
plause,

Oft has his manly voice that cause impress'd,
With fervid energy, on ev'ry breast,
Impell'd the stream of Charity to flow,

And rais'd in all a sympathetic glow;
Till health declining reft him of the pow'r;
Yet still he shar'd with us the festive hour.
Nor was his Muse to private woes confin'd,
A loyal ardour urg'd his patriot mind; [fame
Whate'er could tend to spread his Country's
Seem'd on his Muse to hold a rightful claim,
Whate'er his Country's triumphs, proud to
own

Zeal for the state, and honour to the throne.
When NELSON, glorious on Nile's ancient
shore,

On gallic foes bade British vengeance pour;
And next on Trafalgar's victorious day,
Swift was his Muse her patriot meed to pay;
Resum'd her strain for the departed brave,
And strew'd Parnassian laurels o'er his grave;
Again, when Waterloo's immortal plain
Freed suff'ring nations from a Tyrant's chain,
FITZGERALD felt his patriot ardour rise
In grateful homage to the righteous skies.
But the chief purpose that his Muse em-
ploy'd,

And which that Muse with most delight en-
joy'd,

Was Genius to befriend, and Sorrow aid,
Hence she her annual tribute duly paid. [die,
Then shall we let, with him, his mem'ry
Nor give his merits a lamenting sigh?

No—let these walls resound FITZGERALD's
name,

Coeval with our noble Fund in fame,
And may that Fund in pow'r and honour
stand

To patronize Distress, and grace the Land!

THE RADIANT BRIDE.

*A Song.**

By Sir LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.

E'EN now the radiant bride I've seen,
With airy grace, the dance surprise;
Deck'd like a sylph, she blooms a queen,
And wins all hearts, and thoughts, and
eyes!

Each glowing charm by rapture is improv'd.
Why beats this breast? 'Tis not by envy
mov'd;

Yet, yet, young Hope still whispers here,
Some hour I may as bright appear.

With eyes cast down, with blushing fear,
Fresh beauties o'er the fair expand;

While, glancing fire, the bridegroom near
With tender pressure grasps her hand.

Joy and confusion in her looks are borne!
Why beats this heart? 'Tis not by envy
torn;

Yet, yet, Hope whispers to my breast,
Thus fondly shall thine own be press'd!

* Supposed to be sung by a bridemaid.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 26.*

Mr. *Slaney* moved the committal of his bill for the amendment of the POOR LAWS. A debate of some length arose upon a clause empowering two justices of the peace to separate the children of paupers from their parents, if such a measure should seem advisable. The clause was rejected by a majority of 91 to 9.

Mr. *Paulet Thompson* moved the second reading of the USURY BILL, the object of which is to enable individuals to contract for what rate of interest they please, but to prevent the lenders of money from recovering more than five per cent. in a court of justice. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 54; against it, 21.

April 27. Mr. *O'Connell* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of the 7th George IV. which regulated Vestries in Ireland. The object of the bill was to give to Roman Catholics the power of voting in Vestries on Church Rates, &c.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion.—Mr. *Spring Rice* supported it.—Mr. *Peel* said, that he was not to be deceived by paltry arguments about any defects that might exist in the Vestry Act. He looked to the main principle of the measure, and found that the great object of the honourable and learned gentleman was to make catholics and other dissenters eligible to vote in the assessment of the church rates in Ireland. To this proposition he (Mr. *Peel*) could never accede, believing that, if it were once adopted, it would be productive of endless confusion in Ireland.—The house then divided—For the motion, 47; against it, 177.

On the motion of the *Attorney-general*, the Administration of Justice Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

April 29. Mr. *Brougham* brought forward a motion for establishing Local Jurisdictions in certain districts in England. The hon. Member took a very comprehensive review of the expenses attendant upon legal process. What he intended to propose was, to appoint a person of legal experience in every county, before whom any person might cite another who owed him to the amount of ten pounds or less, and that this judge should decide on the merits of the claim on hearing the parties, and appoint payment by instalments, if he should think proper. If the debt should exceed ten pounds, but not one hundred pounds, the parties should be allowed to employ a legal advocate to plead their cause. But

this judge should in no instance decide in cases of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold. From his decision, an appeal should be either made to the Judges of the Assize, or to the Courts of Westminster, as the party should think proper.—Mr. *Peel* said that he was favourable to the principle of the learned gentleman's proposition, and he should certainly vote for its introduction.—After some observations from *Lord Althorp* and Mr. *O'Connell*, leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 30.*

The *Marquess of Londonderry* rose for the purpose of putting two questions to the noble Earl, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the first was, whether Prince Leopold was appointed King of Greece? And the second was, whether a proposition had been made to his Royal Highness to give up his right of naturalization?—The *Earl of Aberdeen* did not feel it incumbent on him to answer these questions. He would, however, inform the noble Marquess, that Prince Leopold was the individual to whom the allied powers had offered the throne of Greece. There were some minor circumstances still to be settled, and when they were arranged, the papers would be laid before their Lordships.

The *Marquess of Salisbury* moved the order of the day for the continuation of the hearing of counsel and evidence on the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill. Counsel were then called in, when several witnesses underwent a long examination: each deposed to having received a sum of 20 or 40 guineas for their vote.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. On the proposition to vote 3,402*l.* for the expenses of the Military College at Woolwich, Mr. *Hume* said, that the establishment was kept up for purposes of patronage, and he considered those who were brought up in this way as no better than paupers supported at the public expense. After a long and desultory discussion, the question was put, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the vote 131; against it, 52.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 3.*

In a Committee of Supply Mr. *Dawson* moved, that the sum of 32,500*l.* should be granted for the repairs of public buildings, &c. on which Mr. *Hobhouse* and several other Members expressed their dissatisfaction on finding that the public were not to

be allowed a passage into St. James's Park from Regent-street and Pall-mall. On the proposition that the vote should be postponed, the House divided, when there appeared—For the postponement, 123; against it, 139: majority for Ministers, 16.—On the vote for 100,000*l.* to defray the expenses incurred by the alterations, &c. of Windsor Castle, Mr. *Gordon* objected to the grant. 900,000*l.* had already been expended on this object, and there was no knowing when the expenses would cease. After a good deal of discussion, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed to withdraw the vote for the present, that the ultimate expense of the whole repairs might be ascertained by a Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 4.

Lord Mountcashel presented petitions from the Protestant inhabitants of Cork, Wexford, and New Ross, complaining of abuses in the Established Church, and soliciting their Lordships' consideration of so important a subject. His Lordship then, in a speech of great length, submitted to the House a motion for inquiring into the abuses of the United Church of England and Ireland. In the course of his speech he declared himself as sincerely attached to the Established Church; his only object, he said, was to make that Church respected, and, what it ought to be, an instrument of salvation to millions of benighted souls in the empire. — The *Lord Chancellor* having put the question, there was only one "content." The "not content" appeared to come from several Peers.—The *Lord Chancellor*, after a short pause, declared that the "not contents" had it.—*Lord Mountcashel*, after a pause, said, "The contents have it;" adding, "My Lords, if I stand alone, I shall take the sense of the House upon it." The noble Earl repeated his determination to take the sense of the House upon the question. (Cries of "order," and "too late.") The *Lord Chancellor* said, that the question was decided.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *O'Connell* moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill the better to secure the charitable donations and bequests of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain.—The Hon. Gentleman then obtained leave to bring in another Bill, the object of which was to abolish penalties in marriages by Catholic Priests in England, and generally to amend the law of marriages.

Mr. *Calcraft* moved the second reading of the Bill for throwing open the TRADE IN BEER. He denied the existence of what are called "vested rights;" and with regard to the objection that the Bill would increase tippling and broils, the Magistrates had the power of putting down the houses where the evil occurred.—Mr. *Portman* moved as an

amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months. The interests of a large class of the community ought not, he said, to be sacrificed, unless some great practical good was to be effected, and in this case he thought the good was but remote and questionable.—Mr. *Dickinson* did not think this Bill would be any bonus to the common people, who were the class most entitled to consideration, for never was their condition more to be deplored than at present. He should, therefore, support the amendment.—On a division there were for the Bill, 245; against it, 28: majority 217.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 10.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* brought in a Bill, by which it is proposed to enable parties to enter into an arrangement for compounding tithes, in some cases not exceeding 21 years, in others not exceeding 14 years, regulated by the price of corn. The plan was to refer the proposed composition, in all cases, to the Bishop of the Diocese, to report upon the expediency of such composition. If the Bishop should be of opinion that it might be done, certain commissioners appointed under the Act, were to carry it into effect. They were to take care to ascertain the value of the tithes, and having ascertained that value, they were to proceed to make an award which would be binding on all parties. In all tithe compositions the rights of the clergymen would be respected; and in case of non-payment under a composition, the parson was not to re-enter upon the tithes, but in lieu thereof he was to have the power of distress, by the process of common law. His Grace observed, that some classes of vicarial tithes, and others taken by lay impropriators, by payment of a certain fixed sum of money, would not come within the operation of the measure. The Bill was then read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 11.

Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion for the abolishing of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Hon. Member, after giving it as his opinion, that almost all the evils of Ireland had arisen from delegated power, observed, that he sought, by the present motion, to remove the stigma of inferiority from the Irish people, and to give them what the Union promised them.—*Lord Leveson Gower* felt that he must oppose the motion of his Hon. Friend, because it was one which he was apprehensive involved, and must kindle afresh, very lively feelings in Ireland. — Mr. *Spring Rice* said, that the present motion was recommended on two grounds. The first, and the stronger ground, was for the sake of good government in Ireland; the second on the ground of economy.—*Lord Althorp* saw no more reason why Ireland should have a separate Government than any of the northern counties of

England, considering the facility of communication which now existed between the two countries.—*Sir George Murray* was persuaded that the machinery of the administration of Ireland, as it was now constituted, was necessary to carry on the Government there. The time might come when it could be dispensed with, but at present it was beneficial to Ireland. — *Mr. O'Connell* hoped the House would not agree to this measure without taking the sense of the people of Ireland upon it. — *Lord Castlereagh*, *Mr. Jephson*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion.—The House then divided, when there were—For the motion, 115; against it, 229.

May 14. *Sir J. Graham* moved an address for an account of all salaries, profits, pays, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, from the 5th of January 1829 to the 5th of January 1830, held and enjoyed by each of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. The Hon. Member stated, that of 113 Privy Counsellors who received public money, 69 were members of the legislature, of whom 47 were Peers, the gross amount of whose salaries and emolument was 378,840*l*. The object of his motion was to lay some grounds for effecting reductions in these salaries, with a view to produce a saving of the public money.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he could not consent to lay before the House the names of those parties who composed his Majesty's Privy Council, for the purpose of their being held up as objects of obloquy to the people, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that there be laid before the House an account of all salaries and emoluments from Jan. 5, 1829, to Jan. 5, 1830, held by persons in the receipt of an income amounting to 1000*l*.—After some discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 231; for the original motion, 147.

May 17. *Mr. R. Grant* brought up his Bill for the removal of the Jewish Disabilities, and moved that it be read a second time.—*Sir J. Wrottesley* said, he confessed that he could not see the slightest objection to grant the Jews all that they required, except the permission to sit in that House. It was notorious that seats in that House were to be had to any extent for money, and therefore he could not consent to allow any to become Members who were not also Christians. — *Gen. Gascoyne* declared his determination to oppose the Bill, if it proposed to confer on the Jews the same privileges already granted to the Roman Catholics. The Hon. Member, after enumerating various evils which would attend the granting of this measure, moved as an amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time this day six months." — *Lord*

Belgrave opposed the measure. He stated, that he had felt it his duty to support the claims of the Catholics, as he considered they had clearly shown that the privileges they demand would not be abused, and that it was but fair to concede advantages to those who had never flinched from the support of the state. The Jews were scattered over all the countries of Europe and of the East, but they were amalgamated with the people of none. It was impossible then, that a Jew could ever be considered an Englishman, or love our native land as, he thanked God, an Englishman was wont to do.—The Bill was opposed by *Lord Darlington*, *Sir E. Deering*, *Mr. Trant*, *Mr. Banks*, and *Sir R. Peel*; and supported by *Mr. Mildmay*, *Sir R. Wilson*, *Mr. O'Connell*, *Lord J. Russell*, *Mr. Huskisson*, and *Mr. Brougham*.—*Sir R. Peel*, in opposing the Bill said, he could not admit the principle of it, and he objected much to the mode in which it had been brought forward. The Bill professed to give civil and religious liberty to all his Majesty's subjects, being Jews British born; but he did not hesitate to say, that that was not the sole object for which the Bill was meditated. He would not say that it was to effect an abandonment of Christianity; but this he would say, that by such a Bill every form and ceremony which gives assurance to Christianity must be abolished. The Roman Catholics had claims to urge in their behalf which the Jews know nothing of. They had fought in the same field for England—they lay buried in the same graves with their fellow Christians, and they had died looking for salvation through the merits of the same Redeemer. Was there not enough in the peculiar usages—in the ancient history—in the marriage ordinances, and in the civil society of the Jews, to account for prejudices, without having recourse to any law whatever? He confessed that he was not prepared to admit the principle of the Bill, and felt himself bound to give it his opposition. On a division, the numbers were—For the second reading, 165; against it, 228.

May 18. *Sir John Newport* brought forward a motion on the subject of the Irish FIRST FRUITS. The Hon. Member stated, that if fairly collected the fund would be amply sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended—the support of the Church Establishment in Ireland; but, from the erroneous and fallacious mode pursued, it was found to be wholly inadequate. The Hon. Member concluded by moving for a Parliamentary inquiry into the subject. After a few words from *Lord F. L. Gower*, *Mr. S. Rice*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House divided, when there were—For the motion, 65; against it, 94.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House went into a committee

for the further consideration of the King's message, with respect to the administration of justice; when, after some discussion, it was resolved that the three additional Judges should have 5000*l.* each *per annum*, and be entitled to the same retiring allowances as the other Judges.

May 19. Mr. *Alderman Thompson* brought in a Bill to declare in what cases the possessions of Charitable Institutions shall be liable to the payment of rates for local purposes.

In a Committee of Ways and Means a resolution was passed for granting compensation to the Welsh Judges, whose fees or emoluments shall be abolished by the Bill altering the administration of justice.

May 20. On the order of the day being read, for bringing up the report of the Committee on the London and Birmingham Junction Canal Company, Mr. *Benson* called the attention of the House to the conduct of Mr. Thomas Eyre Lee, an attorney, and said, he was satisfied that the Birmingham and London Junction Canal Company had been got up by fraud. He should, therefore, move, that Thomas Eyre Lee, having committed imposition on the House, be called to the Bar and reprimanded. — Motion agreed to.

The *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of 60 Geo. III. as relates to the Sentence of Banishment for the second offence, and provide some further remedy against publishing libels.

May 21. The House went into a Committee on the BEER BILL. On the clause relative to licenses being read, Mr. *Monck* contended, that were the proposed measure passed, it would lead to a general ruin of those who had embarked their all in their several establishments. The Hon. Member moved a clause, to the effect that all persons obtaining licenses under the new Act should not be at liberty to allow Beer to be

consumed on the premises. — Mr. *Slaney* said, that the only mode of preventing a monopoly in any trade or business, was to afford all persons pursuing such business equal advantages. The proposition of the honourable mover of the amendment would do away in a great measure with the substantial advantages of the Bill. — Mr. *Barclay* suggested, that some modification of the proposed measure should be adopted, for the purpose of relieving those who were likely to suffer from this Bill. — Mr. *Western* was decidedly opposed to the amendment, as destructive of the benefits of the Bill. — The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that if the proposed amendment were carried, it would deprive the public of all the advantages of the Bill. He was aware that the publicans would suffer by this measure; but when their loss was compared with the good which the public would derive from it, it could not for one moment stand in the way of the Bill. — Mr. *Maberly* was an advocate for the principle of Bill, but he was not for shutting out the publicans from all chance of getting out of their business without incurring great loss. — Mr. *Colburn* considered that Parliament would not be dealing fairly by the public, if it admitted any restrictions into the Bill before the House. — Mr. *F. Buxton* deprecated throwing open a trade, by which persons of every character, and of no character, would be allowed to sell beer. — Mr. *Huskisson* was an advocate for the measure, because it would do away with the licensing system, which was an evil of great magnitude. — After a few words from Mr. *Brougham*, Lord *Milton*, and Sir *E. Knatchbull*, the House divided, when the numbers were — For the motion, 118; against it, 143; majority against the clause, 25.

[The House of Commons was never more occupied with private bills, motions, and orders of the day than during the past month, though there was scarcely an average portion of public business. So numerous are the motions and orders set down in the Speaker's paper, that the 9th of June is the first day that can be found open.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has taken place. An ordinance to that effect, dated the 16th May, was published in the *Moniteur*, ordering the election to commence on the 23d of June; and convoking both Chambers for the 3d of Aug. A partial change has taken place in the French ministry; M. Courvoissier, the Keeper of the Seals, and M. de Chabrol, the Finance Minister, having retired. M. Chantelauze is appointed to the former

office; M. de Montbel, Minister of the Interior, takes the department of Finance; and he is succeeded by the Count de Peyronnet.

The expedition against Algiers sailed on the 18th of May. Count de Bourmont, who has the command, had previously issued an order of the day, addressed to the army, in which he says: "The insult offered to the French flag calls you beyond the seas. At a signal given from the throne you flew to arms, and many of you have left the

paternal roof, in order to avenge the insult. The civilized nations of the old and new world have their eyes fixed upon you, and their good wishes attend you. The cause of France is that of mankind."—The number of ships of war, of which the expedition is composed, amounts to 68, among which there are 12 ships of the line and 20 frigates. There are 277 transports, accompanied by 7 steam-vessels, making in all a fleet of more than 350 sail. The military force embarked on board the ships of war and transports is not less than 30,852 infantry, 534 cavalry, 2,327 artillery, 1,330 engineers, besides officers, medical staff, commissariat, and other necessary appendages of an army. The whole of the force will thus amount to 37,577 men, and 3,984 horse. With the expedition are 25 interpreters of the Moorish, Arabic, or Turkish languages. General Bourmont, the Minister of War, is commander-in-chief; Lieut.-General Baron Berthiesne commands the first division; Lieut.-General Count de Loverdo the second; and Lieut.-General the Duke d'Escars the third. Major-General Viscount de la Hite is commander-in-chief of the artillery, and Baron Valaze of the engineers.

GREECE.

The Porte has at length acknowledged the independence of Greece. The sovereignty was offered by the Minister Plenipotentiary of England, France, and Russia, to Prince Leopold, who accepted it, on the condition "That the high contracting powers of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, would undertake to guarantee the new Greek state against foreign aggression, and pledge themselves to grant succour to that state, in the event of such aggression taking place." Prince Leopold, however, made a communication to the Earl of Aber-

deen on the 21st May, stating that he wished to decline the sovereignty of Greece.

ITALY.

A company has been established at Rome, for the purpose of recovering the antiquities supposed to be buried in the Tiber. Most of the members of the new association are rich and scientific foreigners. The idea has been suggested by a plan of the Duchess of Devonshire.

INDIA.

An official order, for abolishing the practice of burning or burying alive of widows in India, has been issued by the Governor-General in council. Persons aiding or abetting in these cruel and inhuman acts are declared to be guilty of culpable homicide, and are to be punished accordingly. The preamble states that the practices in question are nowhere enjoined by the religion of the Hindoos as an imperative duty.

AMERICA.

An emigrant family in America inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge, that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warmed by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, and of course in rage, by night into the room where the whole family slept. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of the roof, and escaped in that direction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

April 24. A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, suppressing the association recently formed in *Dublin* by Mr. O'Connell, under the title of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious Persuasions." The Dangerous Associations Suppression Act, passed last session, is cited in the proclamation as authorising the measure now resorted to.

On the suggestion of Mr. W. Herapath, a meeting was held lately at the Freemasons'-hall, Broad-street, *Bristol*, when it was resolved: "That a Literary and Philosophical Society, to be denominated the Athenæum, should be formed, which should meet at these Rooms every Monday evening, at eight o'clock; that Lectures should be

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occasionally delivered and original Papers read, and that questions in Literature and Science should be debated upon at fixed periods,—but religion and party politics were expressly excluded." A considerable number of gentlemen entered their names as members.

April 19. The Duke of Devonshire's beautiful estate and manor of *Cleasby*, on the banks of the Tees, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was sold by auction, at the King's Head, Darlington, for 36,500*l.* The purchaser was Thos. Benson Pease, esq. of Leeds.

April 23. The second Commemorative Festival in honour of the natal day of Shakspeare, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, upon a scale of splendour and extent which reflects very great credit to the com-

mittee of the Royal Shakspearian Club. Stratford presented a most animated scene; the streets were crowded with an orderly and happy populace, whilst the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, waving of flags, and the decoration of the houses, afforded a *coup d'œil* of the most pleasing description. The characters in the procession were sustained by Mr. Raymond's *corps dramatique* and the members of the Shakspearian Club, assisted by amateurs. The dresses were strictly appropriate, and several very splendid; they were furnished by Mr. Palmer, of London, under whose superintendence the pageant was conducted. The festival continued four days, and during that period was kept up with great splendour and éclat. We observe, by the concluding passage of Dr. Wade's speech at the public dinner given on the occasion, that it is in contemplation to raise a monument to Shakspeare on his native soil; it is an announcement we hail with unaffected pleasure, and we shall be happy to lend the assistance of our pages to the promotion of this national and long-neglected duty.

May 3. The Canterbury rail-road was brought into operation, and the rail-road to Whitstable opened for the purposes of business. The work has been five years in progress. The whole length is between six and seven miles, and runs direct to Whitstable. There is a tunnel, 822 yards in length, carried through the Brethren Hills, which cost 13,000*l.* The immense advantages which this district will derive, from the facility of transmission, may be anticipated from the circumstance that coals alone will experience a reduction of 6*s.* a chaldron for carriage. Passengers also will be conveyed for 9*d.* per head in 20 minutes, the usual time in land conveyance being nearly two hours. At an early hour the road was thronged; by eleven o'clock the procession began to form. Ten carriages were placed on the rail-road; the first contained the Directors, and the second the civic dignities; the remaining eight were filled with elegantly dressed females and bands of music. They were drawn at a safe pace to the engine-house, from whence the Directors and band returned with six waggons, loaded with the first merchandise delivered from the railway. Ten more carriages were then linked to the other ten, and the whole contained about 240 persons, who proceeded rapidly over the plain to Clowes Wood, where they were yoked to the engine, and drawn with great pomp to Whitstable.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 7. This being the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birthday, orders were given by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the new carriage road, from Storey's-gate to the new entrance

in St. James's-street, Westminster, which was formerly appropriated to the use of the members of the royal family only, and known as the Bird-cage walk, should be thrown open for the accommodation of the public. In the course of the afternoon the new line of road was considerably thronged by carriages and equestrians. The regulations of the new carriage road are to be precisely the same as the drives in Hyde-park.

May 10. In the Court of King's Bench, the rule for a criminal information against Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, for libelling the Burton ale brewers in a treatise called the *Art of Brewing*, was discharged, on an ample apology being made on the part of the publishers, affirming they were now satisfied that Burton ale was a genuine compound of malt and hops, and that the lovers of Burton ale might drink it without fear if they drank in moderation.

LITERARY FUND.

This society celebrated its anniversary on May 12, at Freemasons'-hall. There were present the Duke of Somerset (chairman), Lord Milton, Sir W. Clayton, the President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Lockhart, Dr. Lardner, the Rev. Dr. Wade, and about 150 others connected with the literary world. The Rev. G. Croly, as one of the registrars of the society, reported, that in the seven years preceding the year 1822, 239 cases had been relieved; in the seven years subsequent to that period, 408 cases, the former at an expense of 2,294*l.*, the latter at an expense of 6,160*l.* In the present year 56 cases have experienced relief. The balance in the hands of the treasurers, on the 31st of December, 1829, was 406*l.*; the amount of stock, 22,000*l.* The healths of the Chairman, Lord Milton, Mr. Shée and members of the Royal Academy, were drunk with the usual honours.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

May 1. A new opera, entitled *Hofer, the Tell of the Tyrol* adapted by Bishop from Rossini's *Guillaume Tell*, was brought forward. The ingenious Mr. Planché has substituted the exploits of Andreas Hofer for those of William Tell, for the purpose of novelty. Miss Stephens, Madame Vestris, and Sinclair, were the principal singers, who executed their parts with great skill. The piece was very well received.

May 25. A new play, called *The Spanish Husband; or First and Last Love*, was produced. The scene of the drama is laid in Naples, and Don Alvar, a Spanish nobleman, and husband of Bianca, a Neapolitan lady who had been previously betrothed to Hippolito, is the hero of the piece. It was announced for repetition amidst partial approbation.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Beckwith, K.C.B. to be Commander of the Forces at Bombay.

General the Earl of Dalhousie to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, at Calcutta.

Admiral Sir Thomas Foley to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, *vice* Sir R. Stopford; Adm. Sir Manley Dixon at Plymouth, *vice* Lord Northesk.

Capt. M. Curry to the Caledonia 120.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Co. Kerry.—The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

St. Mawe's.—Geo. Grenville Wandisford Pigott, of Doddonhall-park, Bucks, esq.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Jas. Adam Gordon, esq. High Sheriff of Somerset, to be Recorder of Tregoney.

Chas. Sidebottom, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Town Clerk of Worcester.

Rev. Benj. Hall Kennedy, to be Second Master of Harrow-school.

Rev. Walter P. Powell, to be Master of the Grammar-school at Bampton, co. Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Morgan, Preb. in Hereford Cath.

Rev. H. Roberson, Preb. in York Cath.

Rev. H. H. Morgan, Chanc. of Hereford.

Rev. F. T. Bryans, Farndon P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. B. Charlesworth, Darfield V. co. York.

Rev. P. Debary, Orwell R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. C. D. M. Drake, Dalham R. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Durnford, Goodworth Clatford V. Hants.

Rev. J. Eddy, Fugglestone St. Peter R. Wilts.

Rev. W. T. Eyre, Parbury V. Bucks.

Rev. E. Frowd, Upper Clatford R. Hants.

Rev. C. Glyn, Witchampton R. Dorset.

Rev. E. Hay, Braughton V. co. York.

Rev. H. Heigham, Bradfield Combust R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Helps, Ratcliffe on Soar V. Notts.

Rev. W. Kay, Kirkdale P. C. co. York.

Rev. J. E. Lance, Buckland St. Mary R. Somerset.

Rev. G. P. Lowther, Orcheston St. George R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Nelson, Dunham Parva R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Oakes, Kemberton R. with Sutton Maddock V. Salop.

Rev. R. B. Scholefield, Ganton V. co. York.

Rev. J. N. Shipton, Hinton Blewitt R. Som.

Rev. W. H. Smith, Hinderwell R. co. York.

Rev. H. Stonhouse, Eaton Bishop R. Heref.

Rev. E. Strangways, Melbury Sompford and Melbury Osmond R. Dorset.

Rev. P. Stubbs, Well V. near Ripon, co. York.

Rev. E. Warneford, Ashburnham and Penshurst VV. Sussex.

Rev. T. W. Whittaker, Stanton by Bridge, and Swarkestone RR. co. Derby.

Rev. E. H. G. Williams, St. Peter's R. Marlborough.

Rev. D. Wilson, Over Worton R. Oxon.

Rev. G. J. Drake, Chaplain to the Baroness De la Zouch.

Rev. J. Fletcher, Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At the Cove of Cork, the Lady Charlotte Berkeley, a son.—23. At Taplow Court, Viscountess Kirkwall, a son.—

25. In Montagu-sq. the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dawkins, M.P. a daughter.—26. At Cliffe Hall, near Devizes, the wife of Major Fawcett, a dau.—

27. At East End, near Lymington, the wife of Capt. J. E. Symonds, R.N. a son.—

29. At Myrtle Cottage, Itchen Ferry, the wife of Col. Baldock, a son.—

In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Georgiana Cholmeley, a son and heir.—

In Baker-street, the Lady Clarina, a son.

Lately. In Baker-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Harris, a son.—At Cardington, Bedfordshire, the wife of Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. a son.—In Eaton-pl. the Lady Caroline Calcraft, a dau.

May 7. At Mere Vicarage, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, F.S.A. a dau.—

10. At Broadmayne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Urquhart, a son.—

At Apsley-hall, Nottingham, Lady Loughborough, a son.—

18. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 15. At Florence, John Backner, Esq., Rifle Brigade, second son of Col. Backner, of Wyke House, Chichester, to Eliza, second dau. of Col. the Hon. W. H. Gardner.—

17. At Paris, the Vicomte Leon de Brons, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late J. Worthy, Esq. of Brighton.—In the Tower, F. W. Branston, Esq. to Eliza, only

dau. of J. Wright, Esq. of the Tower.—

20. At Cornwood, Devon, the Rev. C. J. Hume, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Rev. W. Oxnam.—

21. Gilbert Elliott, Esq., son of the late Sir Wm. Elliott, of Stobs Castle, co. Roxburgh, Bart. to Isabella Lucy, youngest dau. of late Rev. Robert Elliott, Rector of Huggate, and Wheldrake, York-

shire.—At Westbury-on-Trym, Capt. H. Lawrence, Bengal Establishment, to Honoria, youngest dau. of late Samuel Hodgson, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey.—22. Skinner Langton, Esq. of Bedford-row, to Margaret, dau. of Walter Learmouth, Esq. of Russell-square.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Stafford Cha. Northcote, third son of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., to Eliz. Helena, third dau. of the late Tho. Robbins, Esq.—At All Souls, Langham-place, Tho. Drake Bainbridge, esq. of Croydon Lodge, Surrey, to Hester M., second dau. of R. Rickards, Esq. of Wimpole-street.—24. At Theydon Garnon, Essex, the Rev. Edw. Brown Everard, to Sophia, eldest dau. of W. C. Marsh, Esq. of Park Hall.—At Brighton, J. Brecknell Toussaint, Esq. of Pall-Mall, to Mary, youngest dau. of Arch. Bryson, Esq. of Brighton.—At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Cha. Dawson, Esq. of Llanblethian, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Bevan, Esq. of Cowbridge.—26. At Wincanton, the Rev. F. W. Gray, of Castle Carey, to Lucy Eliza, only dau. of George Wyndham, Esq. of Roundhill, Somersetshire.—27. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. John St. Vincent Bowen, only son of Rear-Admiral J. Bowen, of Ilfracombe, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late E. Bullock, Esq. of Jamaica, and of Upper Bedford-place.—At Bath, the Rev. M. H. Goodman, of Oare House, Wilts, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. James Pears.—At Petworth, Rich. only son of R. Hasler, esq. of Bognor, to Julia, dau. of the late Hon. W. Wyndham.—At St. James's, Rich. Carpenter, Esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of late J. Grimes, Esq., Naval Officer of His Majesty's Yard, Deal.—29. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, F. G. Francis, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Louisa, dau. of C. Christie, Esq. of Halliford, Middlesex.—At Beighton, co. Derby, Edw. Wilmot, Esq. of Cork, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet Jean Erskine, youngest dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Mar.—30. At St. Martin's, Henry Arbuthnot, Esq. second son of the Right Hon. Cha. Arbuthnot, to the Lady Charlotte Rachel Scott, third dau. of the Earl of Clonmell.—The Rev. R. J. Statham, Rector of Tarporley, Lancashire, to Mary Hannah, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Horner, of Kirkdale.

May 1. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sir Edw. Blackett, of Matsen Hall, Northumberland, to Miss Monck, dau. of Sir Cha. Monck, of Belsay.—Henry Kemble, Esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Rachel Dobbree, second dau. of the late Philip Melvill, Esq. Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.—4. At Monmouth, John, 3d son of Thos. Webb, Esq. Ald. of Hereford, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Thos. Dyke, esq.—At Southfleet, Kent, the Rev. Geo. Cumming Rashleigh, Vicar of Andover, Hants, to Juliana, youngest dau. of Rev. Peter

Rashleigh.—5. At Funtington, Sussex, the Rev. H. Legge, Rector of East Lavant, to Eliz. Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Stair Douglas.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Somerville, youngest brother of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, to Charlotte, seventh dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.—At Langarran, Robert Chas. only son of R. Vaux, esq. of Court St. Laurence, Monmouthshire, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Rev. John Jones, of Langstone-court, Herefordsh.—6. At Leire, Leicestershire, H. Burningham, Esq. barrister, to Mary Baldwin, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Howell Watkins.—The Rev. E. Gibbes Walford, of Elsfeld, Oxfordshire, to Eliz. relict of Cha. Smith, Esq. of Merton Abbey, Surrey.—At Torquay, Devon, Ralph Carr Alderson, Esq. Capt. Royal Eng. to Maria, second dau. of the late Hervey Thorold, Esq. of Cuxwold.—The Rev. Francis Maude, of Hoyland, to Frances-Anne, youngest dau. of John Branson, Esq. Doncaster.—At Leeds, John Hepworth Hill, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Maria, third dau. of Thos. Chorley, Esq.—At Berne, Edw. Romilly, third son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Marcet.—8. At Brighton, James Pickford, Esq. Gren. Foot Guards, to Anna Henwood, dau. of John Mills, Esq. of Brighton.—10. At Pett, the Rev. P. Bouchier Wynch, of Westfield Vicarage, to Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Stovin, D.D. Rector of Roslington, Yorkshire.—11. At Bath, the Rev. Daniel Wheeler, to Louisa Small, youngest dau. of Daniel Conner, Esq.—At the Duke of Beaufort's, Grosvenor-square, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, to Lady Susan Somerset, fourth dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.—At Dublin, Alex. Jardine, Esq. son of the late Sir Alex. Jardine, Bart. Dumfriesshire, to Eliz. dau. of the late Cha. Curtis, Esq. of Cluna, King's County.—At Bath, the Rev. W. Farwell, Rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wade Browne, Esq.—At Swords, co. Dublin, Wm. Bissett, Esq. nephew to Bishop of Raphoe, to Lady Alicia Howard, sister to the Earl of Wicklow.—12. At Adlington, the Hon. Tho. Americus Erskine, eldest son of Lord Erskine, to Louisa, relict of the late T. Legh, Esq. of Adlington-hall, Cheshire.—13. At St. Geo. Han. sq. Ernest Aug. Perceval, Capt. 15th Hussars, youngest son of late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Beatrice, fourth dau. of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.—At Marylebone New Church, the Rev. Fred. Geo. Burnaby, second son of Col. Burnaby, to Anna Maria, second dau. of John Atkins, Esq. M.P. and Alderman.—At Charlton House, the Rev. Arthur Drummond, to Margaretta Maria, second surviving dau. of the late, and sister to the present Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, Bart.

O B I T U A R Y.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

April 15. At Ranfurley House, co. Down, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. and Very Rev. James Hewitt, second Viscount Lifford and Baron Lifford, of Lifford, co. Donegal; Dean of Armagh, D.C.L.

This venerable peer was born Oct. 27, 1750, the eldest son of James first Viscount Lifford, for twenty-two years Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, by Mary, only daughter of Rice Williams, D.D. Rector of Stapleford Abbot in Essex. He early entered into holy orders, and obtained valuable preferments in the church; and was finally, in 1794, appointed Dean of Armagh.* He succeeded to the peerage April 28th, 1789, on the demise of his father, Lord Chancellor Lifford.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, July 25, 1776, to Henrietta-Judith, eldest daughter of Arthur Pomeroy, Esq. afterwards created Viscount Harborton; she died April 22, 1778, leaving no children; secondly, Dec. 23, 1781, to Alicia, eldest daughter of the Ven. John Oliver, D.D. Archdeacon of Ardagh; and had issue two sons: 1. The Right Hon. James now Viscount Lifford, Resident Commissioner of Excise for Scotland; he was born in 1783, and married in 1809 the Hon. Mary-Anne-Maria Maude, eighth daughter of Cornwallis first Viscount Harborton, by whom he has two sons and three daughters; 2. the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, born in 1796; he married in 1819, Juliana, daughter of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. and was left a widower in 1819, with one son and four daughters.

THE DUKE DE LEVIS.

March .. At Paris, the Duke de Levis.

This nobleman, descended from one of the most ancient families in France, was a son of the Marshal de Levis. At the commencement of the French Revolution he was sent as a Deputy to the States General by the nobility of Dijon; but, neither in the States, nor in the Constituent Assembly, did he act a conspicuous part. Though friendly to a moderate reform, he was disgusted with the republican aspect which the Revo-

lution assumed; and, after the 10th of August, he emigrated, and served in the army of the Princes, and also at Quiberon, where he was wounded. He resided in England until the establishment of the Consular Government, when he returned to France. However, during the usurpation of Buonaparte he did not accept any office, but, in calm retirement, devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1808 he published, *Maxims and Reflections on different subjects*: in 1812, *The Travels of Kanghi, or, New Chinese Letters*, 2 vols.; a *Continuation of the Four Facardins*; and of *Feneide*; in 1813, *Recollections and Portraits*; in 1815, a *Notice on Senac de Meilhan*; *England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*; and, in 1816, *Moral Considerations on the Finances*.

The Duke de Levis was comprised in the first promotion of peers by Louis XVIII. In 1816, he was admitted a member of the French Academy.

MARQUIS DE LALLY-TOLENDAL.

March 11. At Paris, aged 79, Trophime Gerard, Marquis de Lally-Tolendal, Peer of France, Minister of State, a Privy Counsellor, Member of the Institute, &c. &c.

This distinguished patriot, orator, and scholar, was the son of the brave, but unfortunate, Count Lally, commander-in-chief of the French army in India; who, it will be remembered, fell a sacrifice, in the year 1766, to the intrigues of a party who had conspired his destruction, as the only means of preserving their own lives and characters, being men who had amassed immense treasures by their malversations, and for which they knew the General had both the means and the intention of bringing them to an account.

An iniquitous sentence of condemnation having been obtained against him, the unhappy General was hurried away, *gagged*, and beheaded, within six hours from the time of the judgment having been made known to him. Outraged justice, however, at length resumed her sway; for, in the year 1783, the attainder was reversed; the innocence of the murdered veteran formally acknowledged; and his estate and honors restored to a son (the subject of this memoir), destined to add, by his own vir-

* His younger brother John was made Dean of Cloyne so early as 1779. He died in 1804.

tues, additional lustre to his father's name. It was, indeed, in the performance of this act of filial piety, that the Marquis de Lally de Tolendal made the *first* display of that matchless eloquence, which distinguished him to the day of his death; and which, unawed by the terrors of persecution, was ever ready (even amid the most frightful scenes of the Revolution) to exert itself on every call of patriotism and humanity.

Zealously devoted to the cause of rational liberty, the Marquis de Lally-Tolendal attached himself, in the early part of the Revolution, to the popular party. On the 17th of July, 1789, he harangued Louis XVI. on his journey to Paris. He voted, on the 4th August, for the abolition of the "*Droits féodaux*;" and caused the King to be proclaimed "*Restorer of the liberty of France*." He caused also to be adopted the admissibility of *all* Frenchmen to public functions; regard only being had to their talents and virtues.—After so many acts of devotion to the national cause, the Marquis de Lally suddenly lost all his popularity. He endeavoured, in conjunction with MM. Necker and Mounier, to establish in France a representative government, similar to that of England; the attempt brought upon him the hatred of the Republicans. On finding his efforts to serve his country unavailing, and disgusted by the violent and cruel measures sanctioned by the Convention, he withdrew from that assembly, of which his eloquence had rendered him the brightest ornament.

"The indignant adieus of the eloquent Lally-Tolendal to the National Assembly were thus forcibly expressed:—

"It is impossible for me, my physical strength alone considered, to discharge my functions amid the scenes we have witnessed. Those heads borne in trophy;—that queen half assassinated;—that king dragged into Paris by troops of robbers and assassins;—the '*splendid day*' of Monsieur Bailly;—the jests of Barnave when blood was floating around us;—Mounier escaping, by a miracle, from a thousand assassins;—these are the causes of my oath never again to enter that den of cannibals. A man may endure a single death; he may brave it more than once, when the loss of life can be useful; but no power under Heaven shall induce me to suffer a thousand tortures, every passing minute, while I am witnessing the progress of cruelty, and the triumph of guilt, which I must witness without interrupting it. They may proscribe my person; they may confiscate my fortune:—I will labour the earth for my bread, and I will

see them no more." (See Scott's *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte*, vol. i. page 201.)

From having been once the most popular character in France, the Marquis de Lally was now become an object of the most rancorous persecution; was arrested, and thrown into the Abbaye, where he escaped, almost by a miracle, the horrible massacres of the 2d and 3d September, 1792, having been a prisoner in that prison at so late a period as the 30th of August. From a letter bearing that date, it should seem that he was indebted for his release principally to the influence and exertions of his Scottish relation, Lord Loughborough.

During his confinement in the Abbaye a favourable opportunity was afforded M. de Lally, for the exercise of that benevolence which was the main spring of all his actions, and the glory of his character. An amiable young gentleman, M. de Montmorin, had been consigned to the same prison, and was on the point of being hurried away to a mock trial, and consequent immolation.

At this eventful crisis, when his own life depended, as it were, upon a thread, and when a mind ordinarily constituted would have been palsied by the horrors of its situation, or absorbed in devising measures for self-relief, the undivided energies of M. de Lally's powerful mind were instantly engaged in the behalf of M. de Montmorin; and, after labouring forty-eight hours, he furnished him with the plan of a defence, which produced his acquittal and his release.

The pleasure with which M. de Lally anticipated this happy result of his labours is thus expressed by himself, in a letter written from the Abbaye to a lady of his acquaintance:—

"J'aurai peut-être eu le bonheur de sauver la vie du jeune Montmorin. J'ai travaillé pour lui 48 heures; et lui et son Conseil vont me répéter devant leur Tribunal."

Soon after his escape from the Abbaye he went over to England, residing a considerable length of time under the hospitable roof of another British relative, Sir William Jerningham (father of the present Lord Stafford).

On hearing that the Jacobin faction had proceeded to the enormity of subjecting their king to a trial, the Marquis de Lally's devotion to the person of his prince, rendered him so regardless of his own safety, as to petition the Convention for permission to defend him at their bar; thus emulating the courage, not less than the eloquence, of Cicero: "*Potestas modo veniendi sit, dicendi periculum non recuso*." (Vide "*In Marcum Antonium Philippicam*," 1:).

Upon his request being refused by the Convention, he published, in England, his "*Plaidoyer pour Louis XVI.*," in which the cause of that unfortunate monarch is defended with consummate eloquence and unanswerable argumentation. The Editors of the "*Biography of the Peers of France*" thus briefly, but favorably, notice it:—"dans lequel apparaît la véritable éloquence du cœur."

Afterwards, in 1797, he published his "*Défense des Emigrés Français*," a work of such *extraordinary* merit, (see the "*British Critic*," and other English Reviews) that not less than 40,000 copies were sold in France as rapidly as they could issue from the press. Nor was it read with less interest in foreign countries; having been immediately translated into German, Italian, Portuguese, and (by Gifford) into English.

In the composition of this celebrated work, the great master of Roman eloquence has been so closely and so happily followed; his style, his very genius, are so conspicuous in every page, that the classical reader might almost persuade himself that he heard Cicero speaking French.

Of the beneficial effects produced by the "*Défense des Emigrés Français*," to the cause in which it was written, the following curious anecdote (related by the editors of the edition of 1825,) bears ample testimony.

"Vers la fin de 1799, Bonaparte, Premier Consul, entendit nommer, un jour, la fille du Comte de Lally-Tolendal, parmi les Pensionnaires de Madame Campan, qui avoit noblement réfugié chez elle cette enfant, ainsi que ses vieux domestiques, lorsque en 1793, on l'avait chassée de la maison de son Père. 'Avez vous tous les ouvrages de Monsieur de Lally?' dit le premier Consul à Madame Campan. 'J'en ai quelques-uns,' répondit elle. 'Envoyez les moi; (dit Bonaparte) je veux les voir.' Madame Campan avoit dans sa bibliothèque le *Plaidoyer pour Louis XVI.*, sa *Défense des Emigrés*, et la *Vie du Comte de Strafford*.

"Elle ne crut pas pouvoir songer à envoyer le premier de ces ouvrages: elle avoit bien envie d'envoyer le second; elle consultât les amis de l'auteur. Ils craignirent que les pages, ou le défenseur des émigrés s'étoit montré si indigné de l'invasion de Rome, n'excitassent la colère du jeune conquérant, nominativement désigné: elle se borna donc à envoyer au Premier Consul le seul volume contenant la vie de Strafford. Quelque temps après, le Premier Consul lui rendoit ce livre, avec une quarantaine de petits papiers mis aux pages qui

apparemment avoient fixé l'attention de l'imposant lecteur. Mais, en remettant ce volume entre les mains de celle qui le lui avoit prêté, Bonaparte lui dit, en souriant, 'Vous n'avez pas voulu me donner *tous* les ouvrages de Monsieur de Lally. *Je les ai*; j'ai son 'Compte rendu à ses commettans.' J'ai son 'Plaidoyer pour Louis XVI.' et j'ai, *surtout*, sa 'Défense des Emigrés.'—La première date de cette anecdote est du mois de Decembre, 1799.—La remise faite par le premier Consul à Mme. Campan du livre qu'elle lui avoit prêté, est du mois de Janvier 1800. C'est au mois de Mars, et d'Octobre, 1800, qu'ont commencé les arrêtes et decrets Consulaires, qui successivement ont éliminé et retabli dans leur biens, non vendus, un grand nombre d'émigrés, partagés en différentes classes, comme les avait partagé leur défenseur; les femmes—les enfans—les mineurs—les pauvres. C'est au mois d'Avril, 1802, qu'est sorti le senatus-consulte qui a prononcé l'amnistie générale de tous les émigrés (sauf un petit nombre d'exceptions), leur rentrée dans leur patrie, et leur réintégration dans ceux de leurs biens qui n'étaient pas vendus."

His "*Compte rendu à ses commettans*," and his "*Essai sur la vie de T. Wentworth Comte de Strafford*" (in the latter of which he draws a parallel between the case of Lord Strafford and that of his own murdered Father,) are also works of no ordinary merit.

On his *Tragedy* of Lord Strafford (for he had, before, brought forward the subject in the form of a Tragedy) the historian Gibbon, who had witnessed the representation of it at Lauzanne, in 1789, bestows the following singular compliment: "Je sais, maintenant, comment Tacite eût fait une Tragedie."

His speech in the Chamber of Peers, on the 24th March, 1812, "pour la prorogation de la loi rendue le 5 Decembre, 1814, en faveur des émigrés," and printed by order of the Chamber, drew from Louis 18th, (no contemptible classical scholar) the complimentary title of "*l'Oratio pro Marcello*."

On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, in 1815, the Marquis de Lally followed Louis the 18th to Ghent; and, on the second restoration of that Monarch, he was elevated (being before only a Count) to the rank of Marquis, made a Peer of France, a Minister of State, &c. &c.

Of a Statesman thus distinguished not only in France, but throughout Europe, the following brief family-history may not be unacceptable.

The family of Lally, or Mullally, (for-

merly Moalala) is of great antiquity, the *Linea antiqua* beginning with "Conn of the hundred battles," who mounted the throne of Ireland, A. D. 177. From him are descended, since that period, to the invasion of the English, A. D. 1171, all the royal families of Ulster, Meath, and Connaught, together with their spreading branches.—In this *Linea* are counted twenty-six generations from "Conn" to "Maolala" inclusive. Maolala flourished about A. D. 970. From him came the surname of O'Maolala, or O'Mullally, or Lally, assumed by his posterity. From Maolala, to Gerard Lally, the grandfather of the Marquis, are counted twenty-three generations.

Gerard Lally, of Tullindally, (Tullymullally, or Tolendal), in the county of Galway, Esq., passed into France with King James the Second, being one of those conscientious Catholics who preferred honorable exile, and poverty, to the desertion of their God and King.* He became Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's regiment, and Brigadier-General in the service of France; was created a Baronet, by Letters Patent of James the Second, dated at St. Germain en Laye, 7th June, 1707; and died at Arras, 28th September, 1737. He married 18th April, 1701, at Romans in Dauphinè, Lady Anne-Mary, daughter of Messire Charles-Jaques de Bressac, Seigneur de la Vache, Conseiller du Roi en ses Conseils, and en sa Cour de Parlement, &c. &c.

The devotion of this family to the House of Stuart has always been as unfortunate as strong.—James Lally, of Tolendal, Esq. (the grandfather of Gerard) having levied an independent troop for the service of Charles 1st., a large part of his real estates, (*viz.* Carranarough, Carrowncaslane, Liswalla, &c.) was confiscated, A. D. 1652, by Cromwell; and, in consequence of the fidelity of Gerard (and his deceased elder brother James) to King James the Second, *all* the family estates, and lands, (*viz.* Tolendal, Gortnapoura, Clonmoyle, Lisrevally, Clooncurry, Curhene, Shanballinore, Rusbellon, Ballymote, and Drimniard), were confiscated, and exposed to sale, at Chichester House, Dublin, on Thursday, 10th June, 1703.

This family has given several dignitaries to the Church of Ireland. Connor O'

Mullally (or Lally) was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert, 22d of May, 1447. Thomas O'Mullally (or Lally) was Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1513. William O'Mullally (or Lally) was *Protestant* Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1573.—He was also Queen Elizabeth's Chief Commissioner for the pacification of Connaught.

John Mac Malachlin O'Mullally, or Lally, Esq., Chief of Tully-Mullally, or Tolendal, and elder brother of Archbishop William Lally, accompanied, with his armed vassals, Henry the Eighth to the siege of Boulogne, A. D. 1544; where he received from that Prince, as the reward of his bravery, and fidelity, the Crest and Supporters since borne by his descendants.—Vide Letters of James Tirry, Athlone King at Arms, 24th January, 1709 †.

The venerable Marquis, notwithstanding the harassing scenes he had passed through during the last forty years of his life, retained, till within a very few days of his decease, his faculties in a state of almost youthful vigour; and was preparing an address to the Chamber of Peers, against the opening of the Session, when it pleased Heaven to deprive that Assembly of its greatest ornament; the King, of his most devoted servant; and the Nation, of its truest Patriot.

The Marquis has left one only child, a daughter; married to the Count D'Aux, a French Nobleman; by whom she has two children, a son and a daughter.

As a signal mark of the royal favour, the reversion of the dignity of a Peer of France, (which would otherwise have been lost to the descendants of the Marquis de Lally Tolendal, at his death) was by Louis the 18th conferred upon, and by His present Majesty, Charles the 10th, confirmed to his Son-in-law the Count D'Aux; who has, also, been authorised to assume the name of Lally, conjointly with that of D'Aux.

One distant branch of the family of Lally still exists in England; and two more remote branches in Ireland."

* By the capitulation of Limerick, confirmed by Act of Parliament, the adherents of King James were offered full indemnity both of person, and property; on the condition of laying down their arms, deserting their King, and swearing allegiance to his rival.

† Tirry's words are,—“ Qui regem Angliæ secutus, cum turmâ suorum Hibernicorum ‘Hostings’ et Galoglasses, in obsidium Bononiæ, A. D. 1544, se mirum in modum militari virtute et audaciâ insignivit.—Tradunt illum, cum oblatum pro fortitudinis præmio militis gradum perseveranter recusasset, arguens se dudum, *a patre suo*, ‘Viadir,’ *Hibernicè* Militem, creatum fuisse,) tunc in Scuto suo additamenta quadam honorabilia a Rege Henrico accepisse, scilicet,” &c. Here follows a description of the Crest, and Supporters.

HON. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD.

March 12. In Pall Mall East, after a long and painful illness, aged 42, the Hon. Douglas James William Kinnaird, M.A., uncle to Lord Kinnaird.

Mr. Kinnaird was born Feb. 26, 1788, the fourth son of George the 7th Lord, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Griffin Ransom, of Westminster, Esq.

He received the early part of his education at Eton, and then passed some time at Gottingen, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages, particularly of the latter, which he spoke with a fluency and skill seldom attained by a foreigner. From Gottingen he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1811, and became an intimate associate of those young men with whom Mr. Moore's *Life of Lord Byron* has rendered the world familiar. With one of them, Mr. Hobhouse, he travelled, in 1813, through Sweden, and across the north of Germany to Vienna, and had the good fortune to be present at the decisive battle of Culm.

Subsequently he has been actively engaged in the banking-house of Ransom and Moreland, and when the old partnership was dissolved, he assumed the chief management of the firm now known by the former of those names. In 1815 he became, together with Lord Byron, the Hon. George Lamb, and Mr. Peter Moore, one of the committee for directing the affairs of Drury-lane Theatre, and, with more merit than success, attempted to revive some of our old neglected dramas, as well as to restore the credit of the establishment itself. When Lord Cochrane retired from Parliament in 1818, Mr. Kinnaird's well-known political opinions directed towards him the attention of the friends of reform in Westminster, and he was proposed for the representation of that city; but the unexpected nomination of Sir Samuel Romilly and of Sir Murray Maxwell made it expedient to withdraw him from the contest. On the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of the former gentleman, it was intended again to bring him forward, but he signified his wish to decline such a proposal, and exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his friend Mr. Hobhouse. Shortly afterwards, however, he became member for Bishop's Castle, and was re-chosen at the general election in 1820, though by a double return, the investigation of which deprived him of his seat. He made no subsequent attempt to enter into parliament, of which his habits of business and his integrity would have

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rendered him probably a useful, and certainly an honest, member. From this period he took part in the discussions at the India-house; and there has been scarcely a debate of any consequence for many years in the Court of Proprietors in which his name is not to be found.

For the last year of his life his health was observed to be on the decline, but the illness which terminated fatally did not make its appearance until two months previous to his death. When aware of his condition, the irritation and restlessness of disease were succeeded by a composure and resignation truly admirable; and having performed becomingly all the last awful duties of existence, he died peaceably and without pain.

Mr. Kinnaird was a man of considerable abilities and of great activity of mind. Though not learned, he was fond of literature; and there are few subjects of general discussion on which he was not competently informed. His station and his fortune enabled him to indulge a well-cultivated taste for all the liberal arts; and of his distinguished contemporaries there was scarcely one who was not frequently to be found at his hospitable board. With Mr. Sheridan he was most intimately acquainted. His name was one of the last which the affectionate Byron was heard to pronounce. No man was more constant in his attachments, and those who were most worthy of his regard esteemed and loved him to the last; for a temper too hasty, and not always under due control, was more than counterbalanced by many estimable qualities,—by the warmth of his heart,—by the generosity of his disposition,—by the zeal, the perseverance, the activity of his friendship.

SIR S. B. MORLAND, BART.

April 19. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 71, Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, fourth Baronet (of Nettleham, co. Lincoln), D.C.L., M.P. for St Mawes.

Scrope Bernard was the sixth and youngest son of Sir Francis Bernard, the first Baronet, Captain-General and Governor of the Province of New Jersey in North America, and afterwards in Massachusetts Bay, by Dame Amelia his wife, daughter of Stephen Offley, Esq. of Norton Hall in Derbyshire, by Mary, sister to John Lord Viscount Barrington. His family, paternally descended from Godfrey Bernard of Wanford co. York, in the reign of Henry III. acquired considerable possessions by divers intermarriages with many eminent and distinguished houses, numbering in the course

of thirteen generations from Godfrey Bernard before-mentioned, the names of Tallakerne, Daundelyn, Champagne, Muscote, Fulwood, Altham, Winlowe, Tyrringham, and Offley, amongst the heiresses and alliances which have given lustre to the parent stock.

He was born in Ireland, and educated at Christ Church in Oxford, where he was considered a young man of very promising talents, and where his diligence in his studies was rewarded in 1781 with the Chancellor's prize for the composition of an English Essay, the subject of which was "The Origin and Use of Fable." He took the degree of A.M. 17 Dec. 1781; and D.C.L. 20 Nov. 1788. In 1789 he became a member of the College of Laws, without probably much intention of practising as a civilian: but on the decease of George Harris, LL.D. he was promoted to the office of Judge of the Episcopal Court of Durham. In February, 1789, on the death of Alderman Sir Thomas Halifax, he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for Aylesbury, being at that time Usher of the Black Rod in Ireland. In the following August he was appointed the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Rt. Hon. W. W. Grenville, a post he continued to fill under the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas until 1792. At the general elections of 1790 and 1796 he was rechosen for Aylesbury, (in which borough his father had resided, and has a monument in the parish church:) and in 1807 was elected for the borough of St. Mawes in Cornwall, for which he has been returned at every subsequent general election.

He married 26 July, 1785, Harriet, sole daughter and heiress of William Morland, Esq. M.P. for Taunton; and by royal license, Feb. 15, 1811, after the decease of his father-in-law, he took the name of Morland, in addition to his family name of Bernard. He succeeded to the Baronetcy July 1, 1818, on the decease of his elder brother Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. Chancellor of Durham, Vice President and during many years the benevolent and patriotic Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital in London, (and of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 82.)

Sir Scrope Bernard Morland did not rest his claim to the respect and attachment of his friends and the public, upon the lustre of ancestral honours, or the accumulation of wealth only: but entitled himself to their esteem and regard by the suavity of his mild and conciliatory manners, his punctuality and attention to his duties as a senator and a magistrate, and his affectionate and zealous attachment to his family and his

dependents. His abilities were of a very superior order: he was a sound classical scholar, and possessed a fund of practical knowledge, which in the various relationships in which his situation placed him, was always ready to be communicated with singular affability and promptitude. He understood, and was an admirer of the fine arts, and his advice and assistance upon every occasion in which they might be thought conducive to the advancement of science or the benefit of the public, were dispensed with the liberality of the scholar and the urbanity of the gentleman. It would ill accord with the respect to which such qualities entitled him, if the writer of this short sketch neglected to advert to the fact, that when Mr. Lysons compiled that part of the *Magna Britannia* which relates to Buckinghamshire, the contributions of Sir Scrope Bernard were amongst the most important and useful which were afforded to him, and that the countenance and encouragement which he has extended to the History of that County now in progress, and speedily expected from the pen of Dr. Lipscomb, has been repeatedly mentioned in terms which reflect great praise on the promoter of an object of such public utility and interest. Unassuming and unostentatious, Sir Scrope passed much of his time, and more particularly in the evening of his day, in retirement: but, if he felt no anxiety to distinguish himself in the bustle of public life, he was ever ready to devote his services to the public advantage. If he has reared no proud structure to attract the applause or excite the envy of his neighbours, he has at least preserved, through the course of a long life, in "the noiseless tenor of his way," an unspotted reputation or honesty, consistency, and sincerity, and has left a name and a character behind him, which many of his contemporaries, aspiring to the distinction of more brilliant talents, might be proud to bequeath to future times.

By the lady before-mentioned, (who died March 4, 1822, and by whose side Sir Scrope has been buried on the 27th April at Great Kimber in Buckinghamshire,) the deceased Baronet had issue five sons and two daughters; 1. William, who served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1811, and died at Caen in Normandy, Nov. 21, 1820, aged 36; 2. Thomas, who died young; 3. Margaret, married to Capt. Henry Pigott of the 82d regiment; 4. Sir Francis Bernard Morland, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he was born in 1790, is Joint Agent of Invalids, and a banker in Westminster; 5. Thomas-Tyrringham, also a banker in Westminster; he served

Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1816, and married in 1819, Sophia-Charlotte, only child and heiress of the late Sir David Williams, sixth and last Baronet, of Guernevet, co. Brecon; 6. Richard-Scrope, a Captain in the Bengal horse artillery; and 7. Mary-Anne, married in 1823 to the Rev. Frederick-Charles Spencer, Rector of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, cousin by his father, and nephew by his mother, to the Duke of Marlborough.

SIR R. T. FARQUHAR, BART.

March 16. In Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, aged 53, Sir Robert Townshend Farquhar, Bart. M.P. for Hythe, a Director of the East India Company, and of the Alliance Insurance Office.

Sir Robert was born October 14, 1776, the second son of the late Sir Walter Farquhar, M.D. who was created a Baronet in 1796, by Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Stephenson, Esq. He was for many years Commercial Resident at Amboyna, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Pulo Penang. At the Peace of Amiens, in 1802, he was appointed Commissioner of adjusting the British Claims in the Moluccas, and to deliver up those islands to the Batavian Republic. In 1807 he published "Suggestions for counteracting any injurious effects upon the population of the West India Colonies from the abolition of the Slave-trade," 8vo.

In 1812 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius; and he was created a Baronet, by patent, dated 21st of August, 1821. He resigned the Government in 1823; and on the voyage home, he visited Madagascar, to take leave of the Chiefs, and was received with great ceremony. Many thousands of the natives on that occasion came from a great distance in the interior, all of them bringing presents, with their own free will, as peace-offerings. Two thousand disciplined and well-clothed black troops fired three volleys in honour of the visit, when the word of command was given in English.

Sir Robert entered Parliament as a Burgess for Newton, in Lancashire, on a vacancy at the beginning of 1825; at the general election in 1826 he was returned for Hythe. He was placed on the direction of the East India Company a few years ago.

Sir Robert Farquhar married, January 10, 1809, Maria-Francis-Geslip, second daughter of Joseph Francis-Louis Latour, Esq. of Madras, by whom he had issue Sir Walter-Minto Farquhar, born in the following October, who has suc-

ceeded to the baronetcy, and other children. The present Baronet is a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and has taken the degree of B. A. since his father's death.

SIR CLAUDE SCOTT, BART.

March 27. At his seat, South Lytchet, Dorset, aged 87, Sir Claude Scott, Bart. of Bruton-street, and head of the banking-house of Scott, Dent, and Co. in Cavendish-square.

Sir Claude was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 7, 1821. He married Sept. 8, 1767, Martha, only child of John Eyre, of Stepney, Esq.; by whom he had issue Sir Samuel, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1772, married in 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommamney, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq. and has a son Claude-Edward, born in 1804.

Of Sir Claude's house at Lytchet we find the following account in the new edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire: "John Jeffery, Esq. of Poole, built an elegant house here, commanding a delightful view of the bay and adjacent country; of which he presented a plate to this work. In the year 1810 he sold this house and estate to Claude Scott, Esq. of London, and of Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent. Mr. Scott has made considerable additions to this villa, and it is now his summer residence."

Not less than seven heads of banking establishments in London have died within two months: viz. Sir Claude Scott, Sir Scrope Morland, Hon. D. Kinnaid, and Messrs. Hankey, Bainbridge, Hopkinson, and Williams.

VICE-ADM. SIR J. N. MORRIS:

April 15. At Marlow, Sir James Nicoll Morris, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Sir James was the son of the gallant Captain James Nicoll Morris, who fell in the ever memorable action of Sullivan's Island, North America, June 28, 1778, when in the command of his Majesty's ship Bristol, of fifty guns, bearing the flag of Commodore (late Admiral) Sir Peter Parker. The son entered the navy under his father's care, and was serving at his side on the fatal occasion. On being asked whether he had any thing to impart respecting his family, the dying hero's reply was, that "he left them to the providence of God, and the generosity of his country." The widow was awarded a pension of 100*l*.

In the year 1778, 1779, and 1780, we find the orphan midshipman serving under the patronage of his father's most particular friend, that distinguished officer, Admiral the Hon. Samuel Bar-

rington, both in the Prince of Wales and Barfleur, of ninety guns each; from which last ship he was promoted on the 14th of September, 1780, to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1781, he became a junior lieutenant in the *Namur*, under the command of Captain Sawyer, and early in February, 1782, the *Namur* being selected (and the command devolving on Captain Robert Fanshawe) to join a squadron of twelve sail of the line, under the orders of Sir George Rodney, to reinforce the Fleet in the West Indies, in order to cope with the French force in those seas, and arriving after a quick passage at St. Lucia, barely in time to gain over the enemy that decided victory which took place on the 9th and 12th of April. During these battles, Sir James, then only eighteen years of age, acted as fourth lieutenant of the *Namur*, whose station in the line was second to the Commander in Chief, astern of the flag ship, and the next ship who passed through, and accomplished the separation of, and effected the breaking, of the enemy's line, from which new system the victory became more decisive, and the result more important.

The steady and brave conduct of Lieutenant Morris during these engagements, called *distinctly* for the praise of all on board, and ensured him the esteem and friendship ever after of his gallant commander, Captain Fanshawe. The war thus gloriously terminating, we find our young officer employed in the peace as lieutenant of the *Arrogant*, and other ships, at Chatham, and at other ports, until the equipments of the several armaments which took place with the Dutch, Russians, and Spaniards, in 1787, 1788, and 1790, when we find him again selected by his firm and distinguished friend, Admiral Barrington, who, on the arrangement of the dispute with the latter powers in 1790, caused him to be promoted from the *Royal George* of 100 guns, as second lieutenant, to the rank of commander; soon after which he hoisted his pendant on board the *Pluto* fire-ship, on the Newfoundland station, where he captured, after a smart action of fifteen minutes, the *Lutine* French privateer, of 16 guns, and 70 men. He obtained post rank in the *Boston* 32, Oct. 7, 1793; and, subsequently to his return to England in 1795, was actively employed in the Channel, and on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, where he captured the following privateers: *l'Enfant de la Patria*, of 16 guns and 130 men; *el Principe de Paz*, of 20 guns and 100 men; *St. Bernardo*, of 12 guns and 75 men; and the

Hazard, of 8 guns and 50 men. He was afterwards removed to the *Lively* frigate, in which he had the misfortune to be wrecked near Cadiz, about the early part of 1798.

In the summer of 1799 Captain Morris was appointed to the *Phaeton* of 38 guns, in which he that year conveyed to Constantinople the Earl of Elgin, then sent ambassador to the Porte. During the spring of 1800 he was employed on the coast of Genoa, in conjunction with the Austrian army, under General d'Ott; and in the month of May, when the French burnt their magazines at Atassio, and retired to Port Maurice, he seized twenty corn vessels, together with a *depôt* of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. In October the boats of the *Phaeton* captured the Spanish polacre-rigged ship, *San Joseph*, of 14 guns; and in May, 1801, with those of the *Naiad*, captured *l'Alcudia*, and destroyed *el Raposo*, Spanish armed packets. Early in 1802, Captain Morris arrived at Portsmouth with despatches from Lord Keith, Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet.

On the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, he was nominated to the command of the *Sea Fencibles*, between Blackwater and Stour; and, towards the latter end of the same year, we find him in the *Leopard* of 50 guns, from whence he went to the *Colossus*, 74, the command of which ship he retained until the autumn of 1808. The *Colossus* formed part of Lord Nelson's fleet in the sanguinary combat off Cape Trafalgar; and on that memorable occasion sustained a far greater loss than any other British ship, having had 40 killed and 160 wounded; among the latter was her gallant Commander. For his distinguished conduct on that memorable day, Captain Morris, in common with his brother officers, received a gold medal, and the thanks of both houses of parliament.

Captain Morris subsequently commanded the *Formidable* of 98 guns. He received the honourable appointment of a colonelcy of Royal Marines, July 31, 1810; and became a Rear-Admiral, Aug. 1, 1811. His flag was hoisted on board the *Vigo*, as second in command in the North Seas: and here it may be recorded, that this appointment was conferred early in January, 1812; when Sir James proceeded to the above-mentioned station, where his flag continued flying till the middle of the ensuing year. For a long period of this time the entire duties of this arduous command rested upon him; and his proceedings being

repeatedly noticed with flattering marks of approbation, it was with surprise he beheld the flag of a Vice-Admiral approach the Station, when he rather looked for a commission constituting him Commander-in-chief.

He solicited, in consequence, permission to return to England, which he did in June 1813, and struck his flag. He was nominated a K.C.B. at the enlargement of the order, Jan. 2, 1815. His commission as Vice-Admiral bore date, Aug. 12, 1819.

It was always considered of Sir James Morris, from his day of being a first Lieutenant up to the day when he struck his flag, that the quarter-deck of his ship was a school for good breeding, cheerfulness, and gentlemanly manners.

Of Sir James's private character and merits enough cannot be said, since, through the whole scope of his messmates, they are loud in his praise, as a man of honour and integrity, and from having experienced the worth of his social and amiable manners.

Sir James Nicoll Morris married, October 25, 1802, Margaretta-Sarah, second daughter of the late Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq. banker, of Charing Cross, niece to the first Lord Somers, and sister to the lady of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hargood, K.C.B.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND NAGLE.

March 14. At his house, at East Moulsey, aged 73, Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

This Officer was a nephew of that celebrated orator and statesman, the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke. During the American war he commanded the *Polecat*, of 14 guns, from which sloop he was removed into the *Racoon*, of the same force. In the latter vessel he had the misfortune to be captured by two French frigates, off the Delaware river, but was soon afterwards liberated by Captain Elphinstone (the late Viscount Keith), who fell in with, and took *l'Aigle*, the ship to which the *Racoon's* crew had been conveyed.

Captain Nagle was afterwards appointed to the *Duc d'Estillac*, of 14 guns, on the Jamaica station. He obtained post rank Jan. 27, 1783, but does not appear to have held any other command prior to the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, when we find him commanding the *Active* frigate, and subsequently the *Artois*, of 44 guns, and 281 men, cruising on the French coast, under the orders of Commodore Warren. In August, 1794, he assisted at the destruction of *La Felicité* French fri-

gate, and two corvettes, near the Penmarks.

On the 21st October in the same year, the *Artois* being off Ushant, in company with a squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, joined in the chase of an enemy's ship; and her superior sailing afforded Capt. Nagle the happy opportunity of distinguishing himself by a well-conducted action of forty minutes; when, upon the approach of the other British frigates, the Frenchman struck his colours. The prize proved to be *La Revolutionnaire*, a fine frigate, built during the early years of the Revolution, of 44 guns, and 351 men, 8 of whom were killed, and 5 wounded. The *Artois* had Lieut. Craigy, of the marines, and 2 men slain, with 5 wounded. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, Captain Nagle received the honour of knighthood.

From this period until July 31, 1797, on which day the *Artois* was lost, by running upon a sand bank, when reconnoitring the harbour of Rochelle, Sir Edmund Nagle was actively employed under that excellent officer the late Sir John B. Warren, whose squadron kept the enemy's coast in a perpetual state of alarm. The *Artois* also accompanied the Commodore in an expedition against Quiberon, &c. in the summer of 1795.

For a short time, in 1801, Sir Edmund commanded the *Montagu*, of 74 guns; and during the remainder of the war, the *Juste*, 80. Soon after the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, he was appointed to superintend the Sea Fencibles from Emsworth to Beachy Head, on which service he continued until his advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Nov. 9, 1805.

About the commencement of the year 1808, Sir Edmund Nagle hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief, at Guernsey, from whence he removed to Leith, where he remained until the general promotion, July 31, 1810, when he became a Vice-Admiral. In 1813 we find him at Newfoundland, with his flag in the *Antelope*, of 50 guns, as Governor of that Colony; and in the following year, when the allied monarchs reviewed the fleet at Spithead, Sir Edmund had the distinguished honour of being nominated a Naval Aid-de-Camp to his present Majesty, then Prince Regent.

The flattering and distinguished marks of favour experienced by Sir Edmund Nagle from our present gracious Sovereign, had their origin in a casual interview with the Royal personage many years ago, while Prince of Wales. Sir Edmund and his lady had for some years been occasional visitors to Brighton, where they resided at an hotel; he had

been mentioned to His Royal Highness as a most heroic and spirited seaman; and his frank and honest manners gaining upon the Prince, he very soon became a constant and indispensable guest at the Pavilion; and upon his Royal Highness becoming REGENT, a more permanent attachment ensued, as he received an appointment in the royal household soon after; and upon the demise of the late King, he became enrolled among the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to the new Sovereign. Sir Edmund was without guile or deception; but sometimes his good nature and simplicity of mind led to his being made the vehicle of the artifices with which the waggish guests were inclined to enliven the princely table during the festive hour. Mr. Sheridan regarded him much for his sincerity of heart and frank character, and always spoke of him as well deserving the confidence of his royal master. So high did he stand in estimation with his Royal master, who loved his nautical humour, that of late years he has been almost domesticated with him.

Sir Edmund was considered as an excellent seaman, and of a most undaunted character. His officers and seamen held him in great regard.

When Sir Edmund attained the rank of Flag Officer, he commanded, for a short period, on the north-east coast of England, and was not subject to any superior Flag Officer's authority. This appointment was considered as complimentary to the Regent, who, it was expected, would have embarked in one of the royal yachts, but the event did not follow.

On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, in 1815, Sir Edmund was appointed a Knight Commander; he was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1820.

Sir Edmund married, August 16, 1798, a lady of ample fortune, the widow of John Lucie Blackman, Esq. of Craven-street.

MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES STUART.

April, 1828. At Calcutta, aged about 68, Charles Stuart, Esq. Major-General in the East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

General Stuart was a native of the county of Galway, in Ireland. He went to India at an early age, and having entered into the Company's military service, rose, it is believed, solely by his own merit. He devoted much of his time to the study of the Eastern languages; he was an attentive observer of the religious rites and customs of the natives of India; and expended consi-

derable sums in the collection of sculptures, MSS. and other curiosities; a large portion of which have been sent to this country, where it is conceived very little of the kind is elsewhere to be found, and which are shortly to be disposed of by Mr. Christie. The MSS. are about forty in number, chiefly Sanscrit, and the greater part embellished with illuminated miniatures. A few from Oressa, Ceylon, and Arracan, are on palmetto leaves. The sculptures, about one hundred and eighty in number, are of alabaster, gritstone, basalt, and steolite; two of them, representing the Jain deity, Parus Nauth, are of basalt, five and six feet high; and a groupe of Siva and other figures, of steolite, is six feet high. They comprise an instructive, and in many respects a novel series, illustrative of the opinions of the Buddhists, the Jain sect (hitherto but little known), and the Brahminical system.

General Stuart was a man of mild and gentle manners, ever ready to do acts of benevolence, kindness, and generosity, and free from the least taint of pride or avarice. Otherwise he might have amassed a much greater fortune than he left behind him. He had been long in the habit of making annual remittances to his kindred in Ireland for their better support, besides affording pecuniary assistance to many friends and acquaintances. About twenty years ago the General (then Colonel Stuart) came to England, and having paid a visit to his relations in Ireland, he next sought out the abode of the female who nursed him, to whom he made a handsome donation. After a stay of several months in this and his native country, he went back to Bengal, whence he meant to return last year, but did not live to accomplish his purpose. By his will he made a handsome provision for his numerous native servants, besides leaving several legacies to friends. He named as his executor in India, John Palmer, Esq. of the long established firm of Palmer and Co. of Calcutta, which it appears by the newspapers has recently been obliged to suspend payment, though it is said the partners possess ample funds to satisfy all demands on their house.

COLONEL MADAN.

Feb. 16. At his house in the Close, Lichfield, aged 67, William-Charles Madan, Esq. a Colonel in the Army.

This Officer was the youngest son of Dr. Spencer Madan, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and the Lady Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Earl Cornwallis, and sister to Charles the first Marquis. He was educated at the Char-

terhouse; and entered the army in 1781, as Ensign in the 33d regiment, of which his uncle, the Earl, was then Colonel. Having been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 37th, May 3, 1782, he served between three and four years in North and South Carolina, and in Newfoundland, during the latter part of the American war, and returned to England in 1785. He obtained a company in the 7th regiment in 1788, and went out with Lord Cornwallis, (when that nobleman was appointed Governor-general) on his lordship's staff, to the East Indies, where he served upwards of six years, including the whole of the first Mysore war; and on the submission of Tippoo, and the termination of hostilities in that country, was entrusted to bring home despatches, with the definitive treaty of peace; on which occasion, and in acknowledgement of the honorable mention of Captain Madan's services, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the rank of Major in the Army, Aug. 1, 1792, as a mark of his royal favour, and to present him with the sum of £1000. He also received 1000 guineas by a vote of the Directors of the East India Company. Health greatly impaired by exposure to various climates, compelled Major Madan to exchange on half-pay in 1795. He obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1796. On the appearance of invasion in 1797, he assisted, as Lieutenant-Colonel, in raising and training one of the Staffordshire supplementary regiments of Militia, with which he volunteered to go to Ireland during the Rebellion; and the regiment received his late Majesty's most gracious thanks. In 1803 he took the command of a local corps of Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1800; but having originally retired as a field officer, without receiving the difference, and having subsequently been employed, as far as health permitted, in the active duties of his profession; he was much mortified by the stoppage of his brevet rank, in consequence of new regulations, when the period arrived for presenting his name for the step of Major-General.

He married in 1793, Frances, third daughter of the late Archdeacon Falconer; that lady survives him, having had no family.

Few men have lived more universally esteemed and beloved than the subject of this brief memoir. Upright and honourable in his principles, courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, he possessed an amiable disposition, an enlightened mind, a placid and cheerful temper, a warm and generous heart. He

dispensed his hospitality with a liberal hand, and his numerous deeds of charity were without show. He was cordially attached to our glorious constitution in church and state, and zealously promoted the interests of true religion; nor should it be omitted, that an humble spirit of genuine piety shed its lustre over all his other virtues.

His mortal remains were interred in a vault in the chancel of Stowe Church near Lichfield.

EDW. THOROTON GOULD, ESQ.

Feb. 15. At Paris, Edward Thoroton Gould, Esq. late Colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia; grandfather of the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

Mr. Gould was the eldest son of Henry Gould, of Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Nottingham, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Robert Thoroton, of Screveton, in the same county. At the period of his marriage, October 27, 1775, with Lady Barbara Yelverton, only daughter and heiress of Henry third Earl of Sussex, (and then only fifteen years of age), Mr. Gould was an officer in the fourth foot. Lady Barbara Gould had two daughters and one son; Barbara, who died young; Mary, married in 1807 to the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powys, and has several children; and Henry, who, on the death of his grandfather, the last Earl of Sussex, succeeded in 1799 to the barony of Grey de Ruthyn, and died in 1810, leaving by Anna Maria, daughter of William Kellam, Esq. (remarried in 1820 to the Hon. and Rev. William Eden) one infant daughter, Barbara, the present Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

Lady Barbara Gould, although the mother of three children, died before she had completed her twenty-first year, April 8, 1781. Colonel Gould married secondly, Dec. 12, 1792, the Hon. Anne Dormer, eldest daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Dormer, and sister to the ninth and tenth Lords.

Colonel Gould served the office of high-sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1792.

N. B. HALHED, ESQ.

Feb. 18. In West Square, Surrey, aged 79, Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq.

This gentleman, who in early life was regarded as an individual of more than ordinary talent, was educated at Harrow. "Nathaniel Brassey Halhed," says Dr. Johnstone, in his *Life of Dr. Parr*, "was another of Parr's schoolfellows or pupils whilst at Harrow. I shall give some of his letters, and also some of Walter Pollard and Fortescue, and other of his juvenile friends, should there be

space enough in the Appendix," (which, however, was not the case). With his schoolfellow, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he composed "The First Part of the Love Epistles of Aristæetus, translated from the Greek into English metre." This was published by Wilkie in 1771; and the Preface thus concludes: "The original is divided into two parts; the present essay contains only the first; by its success must the fate of the second be determined.—H. and S." [Halhed and Sheridan.] The second part never appeared.

Mr. Halhed started in life as a civil servant of the East India Company at Bengal, and published the following works relative to the East: "A Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation," 1776,* 4to, 1777, 8vo; "A Grammar of the Bengal Language," printed at Hoogly, in Bengal, 4to, 1778; "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Mahratta Empire since July, 1777," 8vo, 1779.

After his return to England, in 1790, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Leicester, but in May, 1791, on a vacancy, obtained a seat in Parliament for Lymington.

In 1793-4 he published in four parts, in 4to. "Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial."

In 1795 he afforded a melancholy and memorable instance of the occasional eccentricity of men of talent, by becoming the avowed champion of the soi-disant prophet, Richard Brothers, and publicly professing his belief in the pretended mission of that wretched fanatic. In this character he put forth in the course of that year, the following publications: "The whole of the Testimonies to the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews;" "A Word of Admonition to the Right. Hon. Wm. Pitt, in an Epistle occasioned by the Prophecies of Brothers;" "Two Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough;" "Speech in the House of Commons, March 31, 1795, respecting the confinement of Mr.

Brothers, the Prophet;" "A Calculation of the Millenium, with Observations on the Pamphlets entitled, 'Second Arguments,' &c., and the 'Age of Credulity,' together with a Speech delivered in the House of Commons, March 31; an original Letter written by Brothers in 1790 to P. Stephens, Esq.; and also a paper pointing out those parts of his prophecies that have already been fulfilled;" "Answer to Dr. Horne's second Pamphlet, entitled, 'Occasional Remarks;'" "Second Speech in the House of Commons, April 21, 1795, respecting the detention of Mr. Brothers, the Prophet." Such as may feel any curiosity respecting these bygone wonders, will find a long examination of some of these pamphlets in our volume for 1795, pp. 223—229, and in the Monthly Review of the same year. In the latter is the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Brothers has no pretensions to literature:—but to see a gentleman eminent for his mental abilities, and extensive attainments in classical, and particularly in oriental, literature and science; to behold such a man a convert to the unparalleled reveries of the prophet of Paddington, is an object of such novel appearance, that we are almost at a loss for words to express our surprise, and indeed concern, on the occasion! What a strange alliance is here between knowledge, taste, and wit—and ignorance, infatuation, and perhaps insanity. "Who would not laugh, if such a man there be?"

Who would not weep if Atticus were he?"

By this foolish business, and the dissolution of 1796, Mr. Halhed's public career was closed, and he has since lived in retirement.

A portrait of him, drawn from the life, by J. Cruikshank, and engraved by White in 8vo, was published by Crosby in 1795.

MR. KLOSE.

March 8. In Beaumont-street, Marylebone, Mr. F. J. Klose, an eminent musical composer, performer, and teacher.

This gentleman was born in London, the son of a well-known member of the same profession, and studied composition and the piano-forte under the celebrated Francesco Tomich, and others. In the course of his life he was a member of most of the orchestras in London, particularly of the King's Theatre, and the Concert of Ancient Music. As a piano-forte teacher he was eminently skilful, and as a composer he was much esteemed for facile works, of a description calculated to promote the end of

* In 1778, the Rev. George Costard published "A Letter to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq., containing some Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws lately published." "A letter evidently dictated, not by the spirit of criticism, but by the love of truth, and for which Mr. Costard deserved the thanks of every friend to revelation."—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, Vol. ii. p. 431.

instruction. He also excelled in ballads of a pathetic and sentimental cast. Amongst these may be particularly mentioned Lord Byron's "Adieu! adieu! my native land;" Lady Caroline Lamb's "Can'st thou bid my heart forget," and others from her ladyship's novel of *Glenarvon*; "The Rose had been washed," by Cowper, &c. Indeed the catalogue of his works is very extensive. He was the author, too, of several ballets and detached pieces, performed with success at the King's Theatre.

REV. THOMAS PRINCE, D.D.

Jan. 22. At Bremmel House, Brompton, aged 42, the Rev. Thomas Prince, D.D. alternate Morning Preacher at Oxford Chapel, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

Dr. Prince was the second surviving son of the Rev. J. Prince, the present venerable Chaplain of the Magdalen, and distinguished himself while at Oxford, not only by his brilliant talents, but by a spirit of independence; which, had he not been a man of principle, would have put him at the head of the malcontents of the University. Although plucked, as it is technically called, at his first examination for honours, because he, perhaps imprudently, remonstrated with the examiners for giving him a corrupted passage in (we think) *Lucretius*, he was nevertheless put into the second high class, though he had the temerity to don his cap, and to quit the theatre, and to refuse to return when summoned. Soon after taking holy orders, 1811, he was appointed preceptor to the two sons of the hero of *Quatre Bras*, the Duke of Brunswick Oels, over whose establishment in England he had unlimited control during the space of nearly five years, at the expiration of which he returned with them to Brunswick in 1815. After the fall of that illustrious soldier, Dr. Prince retained his high office, in conformity with the Duke's will, until it was resolved by the government of Brunswick to give a German the lead in the education of the youths, a determination which was followed by the resignation of the preceptor, to the great regret of his spirited charge. Returning to England, he projected some reforms at Oxford, and by a veto in the convocation, on a subject of interest, again drew upon him the angry notice of those in power; but he was saved from further contest in England by being suddenly called, by the late Duke of Kent, to Brussels, to become Chaplain to himself and the British residents. Here he found a powerful opposition making to the royal interest by a party of which the late Duke of Richmond appeared the head, and Dr. Prince soon became involved in the broils of one of the most violent disputes on record. By the

interposition, however, of the King of the Netherlands, the storm at length abated, and his Majesty offered to the Doctor, for his congregation, one of the churches frequented by himself and the royal family. From Brussels he removed, at the invitation of the Countess of Athlone, to the Hague, where he became her ladyship's chaplain, and the conductor of a flourishing school. His state of health compelled him, in 1825, to return to England; from which period until his decease, he has occasionally taken clerical duty in the chapels at the west-end of the metropolis, and assisted in the education of youth.

Dr. Prince was much noticed by the late Princess Charlotte, who encouraged him to expect her unqualified future favour and patronage. In like manner, the late King of Bavaria, the Margravine of Baden, and other members of the continental great families, both made him their confidential friend and adviser, and promised him their countenance and notice. The ruthless hand of death lay heavily on his patrons; and his own somewhat proud spirit stooped not to ask advancement.

Limited as Dr. Prince's means of doing good were, by the loss of his powerful friends, he was by no means slow in the performance of acts of kindness, not to say beneficence; which, though they often lowered his purse, proved him to possess a feeling heart and a most Christian philanthropy. Inconsistent he might have been, with many other honest and good men; but his errors were the result of circumstance and situation; and had he been less irritable in constitutional structure, he had yet lived to show himself an ornament to his country and to mankind.

His death was somewhat sudden. Resident in the house of a kind and indulgent friend, he so far neglected his health as to make little observation of a common symptom of catarrhal affection—sore throat. Abscess took place, and delirium ensued, and in three days he was no more.

REV. JOHN BUTLER SANDERS, M.A.

March 15. At the Rectory, Bread-street-hill, the Rev. John Butler Sanders, M.A.

He was the only son of the Rev. Henry Sanders, formerly curate of Shenstone in Staffordshire, assistant master of the free-school, Birmingham, and afterwards master of the free grammar school at Hales Owen, Salop, and perpetual curate of Oldbury chapel. He died in 1785. He married Miss Elizabeth Butler, an amiable lady whom he had the misfortune to lose after a happy union of a very few years. They left an only son, the subject of this memoir. He was educated at Birmingham free-school, and afterwards at Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1780.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1830.

In 1786 Mr. Sanders was minister of the English church at Gottenburg; but about forty years since returned to the metropolis; where he officiated as a laborious curate till his death. He was in 1794 curate of St. Alban's Wood-street, and lecturer of St. Olave's, Old Jewry; he afterwards was curate of St. Faith's; and died a city curate in Bread-street-hill. Mr. Sanders was also second master of the free grammar school of St. Olave, Southwark. Mr. Butler, sen. wrote "the History and Antiquities of Shennstone, Staffordshire," which was published after his death by his son, in 1794, and to which he prefixed a short account of his father and his family. This work is now very rarely to be met with. From this account it appears, that it was at his mother's earnest wish Mr. Butler was bred to the ministry. The evening before she departed, she desired to see her only child, who was not five years old; after giving him some important instructions for his future life, it was her express order, that he should choose no other profession than a minister of Christ; that, be his fortune ever so small, he should disregard lucre, care of preferments, &c. for that *that* employment, properly discharged, was superior to any other in the world. Mr. Sanders was formerly an active manager of the Royal Humane Society, and frequently advocated the cause of that excellent charity in the pulpit.

THOMAS COLLINS, ESQ. F. S. A.

May 3. Aged 95, Thomas Collins, Esq. of Berners Street, and of Finchley, Middlesex, F. S. A.

If a long life, spent in the exercise of all the duties of society, claim a record, this memorial cannot better be merited than by the late Mr. Collins. His career in life commenced in business; he undertook, with the late Mr. White and others, the continuation of the excellent houses in Harley Street, Marylebone, which they accomplished successfully. In the pursuits of business he did not neglect the cultivation of his mind, so that he became a desirable member of the society of Dr. Johnson, Sir William Chambers, the architect (to whom he was executor), Mr. Baretti, Major Rennell, Rev. Dr. Burney, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Nichols, and others. He was foreman of the jury at the trial of Lord George Gordon, and the writer of this article has heard the late Lord Erskine express how much he owed to his firmness and discrimination in that important event. He afterwards became an active magistrate of the county of Middlesex, and the father of the vestry of St. Marylebone.

Mr. Collins had the happiness to be united to a lady whose views in life were quite accordant with his own; she lived till the end of the year 1824, a bright example of conjugal affection and urbanity.

Such a life, employed in the exercise of virtue, was attended with considerable wealth; this he has distributed among his relations, without forgetting the friends with whom he associated.

The Memoirs of John Sampson, Esq. the late highly-respected Solicitor-general at Sydney in New South Wales; Dr. Lister, the Rev. Joseph Cassan, Joseph Hayes, Esq., and others, are unavoidably deferred to our next.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 31. In the King's Bench prison, Mr. Revet, son of the late John Pytches, esq. formerly M. P. for Sudbury, who died last June in the same place (see a memoir of him in our last volume, pt. i. p. 569). Mr. Revet took that name as heir to the property of his maternal ancestors the Revets of Brandeston-hall, and the wreck of the property, which is still considerable, devolves on his son, who is a very fine lad.

Feb. 11. In Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 54, Peter Latouche, esq. of Belle Vue, co. Wicklow. He was one of the sons of the Rt. Hon. David Latouche, and brother to David Latouche, esq. late M. P. for co. Carlow, and the late Countess of Lanesborough. He was M. P. for the county of Leitrim from 1802 to 1806; and succeeded to the estates of his uncle Peter Latouche, esq. in the county of Wicklow, in 1828 (see vol. xcvi. ii. 650).

Feb. 28. Lady Augusta de Ameland. Her ladyship was the fourth daughter of John 4th Earl of Dunmore, by Lady Charlotte Stewart, 6th dau. of Alexander 6th Earl of Galloway. She was married at Rome, April 4, 1793, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; the ceremony was repeated at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the December following; but, in consequence of the Act 12 Geo. III. ch. 11, prohibiting the descendants of George the Second to marry without permission from the Crown, the alliance was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court in August 1794. Her ladyship gave birth by the Duke to a son, Col. Augustus D'Este, and a dau. named Augusta, both still living. After her ladyship's separation from the Duke, she had the Royal license, in Oct. 1806, to use the name of de Ameland.

Feb. 26. In Grafton-street, aged 88, H. Gray, esq.

In the Regent's-park, aged 76, Mrs. Morritt.

March 13. At Chelsea, aged 16, George third and youngest son of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A.

March 15. In Spring-gardens, aged 79, Mrs. Jane Burn.

March 18. At his brother's, Upper Gower-street, aged 60, S. S. Chancellor, esq. late of the East India-house.

At Kentish-town, James Newbon, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

March 20. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Nicholas Power, esq.

At Hackney, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Roberts.

March 22. At Vauxhall, aged 77, John Lyon, esq.

March 27. In Regent's-park, aged 20, Augusta-Maria-Selina, dau. of Hon. Mrs. Graves, and niece of Lord Say and Sele.

At Belmont-house, Vauxhall, aged 81, Thomas Evance, esq. Bencher of the Middle Temple; upwards of 50 years Recorder of Kingston-upon-Thames, and late one of the Justices of Union-hall.

March 28. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Crook, esq. of Battersea Rise.

Aged 34, David Latouche, esq. eldest son of late Col. David Latouche, esq. M. P. for co. Carlow, and Lady Cecilia Leeson, dau. of Joseph 1st Earl of Miltown, nephew to Peter Latouche, esq. above noticed, and brother to Lady Branden.

March 29. In Montagu-place, aged 78, Wm.-Henry Crowder, esq.

March 30. At Herne-hill, aged 72, Chas. Terry, esq. late of Bedford row.

March 31. In Sloane-st. aged 85, Thos. Barnard, esq. formerly of the Civil Service, Madras.

Lately. Aged 54, G. B. Downing, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. D. Rector of Quainton, Bucks.

John Staniforth, esq. of Norton-hall, Suffolk, a merchant of London, formerly a Bank Director, and M.P. for Hull from 1802 to 1818.

April 1. In Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 86, Alex. Lean, esq. many years Secretary to the Hudson's-Bay Company.

April 3. Aged 42, George Beloe, esq. of the Ordnance Department, third son of the late Rev. William Beloe, B. D. F. S. A.

April 4. Mrs. Ogle, eldest dau. of P. J. Miles, esq. M. P.

Margaret-Eve-Sophia, youngest dau. of John Mitchell, esq. Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.

April 5. At Kennington, aged 45, Harriett, widow of Mr. John Thornton, of East Retford, Notts, and dau. of the late Capt. Becks, Adjutant of the Notts. Militia.

April 6. In Brunswick-street, Blackfriars-road, Mrs. Burchett. She was buried at Caversham, near Reading, on the 21st, and has bequeathed the following in charity: 3,000*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 2,000*l.* to Missionary Societies; 500*l.* to the British and Foreign School, Borough-road; 1,500*l.* in trust to her own Chapel at Caversham, in Oxfordshire, (which she built at her own expense,) to support a minister for ever; 500*l.* to the almshouses of Wotton-under-Edge; 100*l.* to the poor of Caversham; 100*l.* to the Blind School, St.

George's-fields; and 100*l.* to the Bath Infirmary for curing diseases of the eye.

At Whitehall, the Hon. Louisa-Mary Smith, dau. of Lord Carrington.

At his mother's, in Torrington-sq. aged 33, James T. Smoult, esq.

April 7. At the Treasurer's, Guy's-hospital, Mary, widow of Captain Chas. Pelly, Royal Navy.

April 11. In Hampstead-road, A. Frankinet, esq.

April 12. At Kennington, aged 57, Ann, wife of Lewis Wolfe, esq.

In Gower-st. aged 71, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Robert Blayney, of Pitsford, Northamptonshire, and half-sister to Lord Howard of Effingham. She was the elder dau. of Henry Howard, of Arundel, esq. by his first wife Catherine, dau. of the Rev. John Carlton, D.D.

April 14. At her son's, in Great George-st. the relict of Major Blundell, esq. and sister of the late J. Houghton, M.D. F.R.S.

In Upper Norton st. aged 74, Major Kendall, of the 9th cavalry.

April 16. Aged 62, Mr. Harriss, sen. of Saville-house, Leicester-sq.

April 17. At Kensington, aged 22, Mark, eldest son of the late Hon. George Winn, M.P., of Warley Lodge, Essex, (of whom we gave a memoir in vol. xcvi. ii. p. 559.) He has left one younger brother, who now becomes the heir presumptive to the Barony of Headley.

April 18. At Walham-Green, aged 82, universally lamented and respected, Mr. John Faulkner, sen. who was one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish. His remains were interred in the vault in Fulham church-yard, in which the family have been deposited for more than a century. (See Faulkner's History of Fulham.)

April 21. Aged 68, Margaret, wife of C. Conuell, esq. of York-gate, Regent's-park.

In Cadogan-place, Charles Hopkinson, esq. Banker in Regent-street.

In Regent's-park, Helen, eldest dau. of late W. Sinclair, esq. of Breck, Orkney.

April 23. In Grosvenor-sq. in his 5th year, the Rt. Hon. Thos. Grey, Viscount Grey-de-Wilton, only child of the Earl of Wilton.

April 24. At the house of her uncle Thos. Gore, esq. Nottingham-place, Ellen, dau. of late Charles Orlando Gore, esq. of Tring Park, Herts.

April 26. In Upper Bedford-place, aged 19, Harriot, eldest dau. of Edw. Dod Colville, esq.

April 27. At Camberwell, Mary, youngest dau. of late Capt. Henry Geary, R.A.

Aged 59, Joseph Dickenson Croskey, esq. Mansion-house-street.

April 28. In Craig's-court, aged 12, Nicholas, second son of John Pearse, esq. M.P. for Devizes.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, in her 82d year, Mrs. Frances Clarke.

April 29. In Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 37, having given birth to a daughter on the 26th, Charlotte-Marianne-Harriet, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. of Taverham, Norfolk, and sister to the Earl of Stradbroke. Her Ladyship was the second dau. of John first Earl of Stradbroke, by Charlotte-Maria, dau. of Abraham Whittaker, esq. and became the second wife of Mr. Micklethwait, Dec. 27, 1810. The elegant monument by Bacon, in Sprowston church, near Norwich, to Mr. Micklethwait's first wife, Lady Wilhelmina-Maria Waldegrave, is described in our vol. lxxvii. p. 1118.

April 30. In Abingdon-street, aged 71, George Pink, esq. of the Ordnance department.

May 1. At his Lordship's, in Grosvenor-sq. aged 56, Isabella, Marchioness of Bath. Her Ladyship was the third dau. of George Viscount Torrington, was married to the present Marquess in April, 1794; by whom she has had a numerous family, of whom seven sons and three daughters survive her. In the walks of fashionable life, the Marchioness of Bath was ever esteemed a woman of the highest accomplishments, and spotless virtue. When at Longleat (commonly more than half the year), her charities were extensive, and of a superior order of usefulness. Food, raiment, and medical aid to the necessitous poor, and education, with clothing and instruction, to their children, were largely distributed by her in person throughout the surrounding villages; and in one parish a dairy was maintained at her expense expressly for their comfort.

May 2. At the house of his brother Dr. Ainslie in Dover-street, aged 71, Montagu Farrer Ainslie, esq. F.S.A. Bencher of Gray's Inn, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

May 3. Mrs. Middlemist, of Great Russell-street.

In Drury-lane, John Ripkey, at the age of 108 years. He served in America, under Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, and at Bunker's-hill, in the 13th foot. He quitted the army in 1791, and was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He had three wives, but no family. He retained his faculties. The whole of his teeth were gone, with the exception of one (a very large one) in the centre of the upper jaw; his eye-sight remained good till the last.

Aged 37, Susannah, wife of the Rev. J. P. Bean, second Master of St. Paul's School, and sister to Mr. Joseph Slater of Oxford-street. A coroner's inquest recorded, "that the deceased precipitated herself from a window, while in a state of temporary delirium, produced by bodily illness." Mrs. Bean had been married 16 years, and had two children, who died young.

At Brompton, Jane, only dau. of late Walter Hamilton, esq.

May 4. Aged 72, Mr. Thiselton, many years of Goodge-street, bookseller.

May 5. At Brixton, aged 72, Joseph Cooper, esq.

May 11. At North Brixton, Catherine, widow of James Cross, esq. of Southwark.

May 13. In Essex-st. aged 74, Edward Smith Foss, Esq. F.S.A. many years a solicitor of eminence, and Secretary to the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade. In private life, Mr. Foss was very justly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends. He married one of the daughters of the late Dr. Rose, of Chiswick. She died in 1808. Mr. Foss has left two daughters and two sons; the eldest (Edward) was his partner in business, and the youngest (Henry) is partner in the well-known firm of Payne and Foss, booksellers, in Pall-Mall.

May 14. In Woburn-place, aged 69, Jacob Wood, esq.

May 16. In Manchester-sq. in his 80th year, Wm. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell House, Oxon.

Aged 61, James Greensill, esq. of Manchester-buildings.

BERKS.—*April 11.* At Reading, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, sister to Mr. Edward Abbott, who died in Nov. 1791 (see vol. LXI. p. 1069), and last of the family. A woman of exemplary piety and probity of conduct.

April 18. At Reading, aged 85, Peter Pineau, esq.

April 20. At West Ilsley, aged 15, Caroline Mary, only dau. of Rev. G. S. Evans, and grand-dau. of John Ireland, esq. M.D. of Iffley, near Oxford.

DEVON.—*March 18.* At Kenton Lodge, aged 68, Lt.-Gen. Charles N. Cookson. He was appointed Gentleman-Cadet in the Royal Artillery 1772, 2d Lieutenant 1777, 1st Lieutenant 1779. From 1783 to 1785 he served under Gen. Elliot at Gibraltar; thence he removed to Jamaica, where, and at St. Domingo, he remained until his promotion to the rank of Major in 1803. He was promoted to be Lieut.-Col. in 1804, Colonel 1809, Major-Gen. in 1812, and Lieut.-Gen. 1825.

DORSET.—*April 20.* At Shaftesbury, aged 85, Thomas Bennett, esq. Alderman of that town.

April 23. Aged 92, John Donnc, esq., of Lyme Regis and Whitlands.

ESSEX.—*April 24.* Aged 85, Allen Taylor, esq. of Wimbish Hall, Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant, and formerly Commandant of the Freshfield Hundred Cavalry.

April 26. Aged 41, Henry Cooke, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April 16.* Thomas Winniatt, esq. of Stanton.

April 27. At Walton Hall, the lady of Charles Waterton, esq.

Lately. At Bristol, aged 28, Richard Charles Gibson, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Bristol Hotwells, Mary, wife of S. T. Scroope, jun. esq., of Danby Hall, Yorkshire.

May 10. At Cheltenham, Henry John Ross, esq. of Jamaica.

May 11. At Cromhall, Wm. Morris, esq. R.N.

May 20. At Bristol, Amy-Carew, relict of William Hassell, esq. Bristol.

HANTS.—*April 27.* At Winchester, in his 75th year, Edward Townsend, esq. late of Lime-street, London.

May 10. At Lyndhurst, aged 48, Susanna, wife of George Halford, esq.

HEREFORD.—At Hereford, Mr. John Meysey, aged 72, for many years a member of the Corporation of Oxford, where he formerly practised as an attorney, and was the son of Mr. Meysey, a most respectable apothecary.

HERTS.—*April 20.* At Clavely, aged 88, the widow of Richard Raynsford, esq.

HUNTS.—*May 8.* At Hemingford Grey, Mary-Jane, wife of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge.

KENT.—*March 27.* At Lewisham, General Gothe Mann, Inspector-general of Fortifications, and Colonel-commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers. He was appointed Practitioner, Engineer, and Ensign, 1763; Sub-Engineer and Lieut. 1771; Engineer extraordinary and Capt.-Lieut. 1777; Lt.-Col. 1793; Colonel 1797; Major-Gen. 1803; Colonel commandant of R.Eng. 1805; Lieut.-Gen. 1810; and General 1821.

April 18. Aged 18, Mungo B. Parke, eldest son of Osborne Parke, esq. Gravesend.

April 20. At Bromley, aged 59, Thomas E. Willoughby, esq. many years Register-general of Shipping, Customs, London.

April 26. At West Malling, in his 60th year, Lieut. Charles Broome, esq. R.N.

May 8. At Greenwich, Mary-Anne, wife of Captain Godby, R.N.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April 22.* In her 82d year, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Muxloe, esq. of Pickwell, and eldest dau. of the late J. Hopkinson, esq. of Burton Coggles, Linc.

May 7. At Coleorton Hall, the infant son of Sir George Beaumont, Bart. and grandson of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Gufford, the Hon. Elizabeth Rowley.

May 7. At Grimsby, aged 26, Charles, son of the Rev. Robert Leek, Vicar of Fulstowe.

May 11. At Lincoln, Mrs. Garvey, mother of the Rev. R. Garvey, senior Vicar of the Cathedral.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 30.* At Stratford, in her 30th year, Margaret-Amelia, wife of C. H. Pritchard, esq.

May 2. In Hampton Court Palace, the Right Hon. Frances Lady Lavington. She was a daughter of Frederic Maximilian Baron de Kolbel, a general in the Imperial service; and was left a widow by Ralph Lord Lavington, K.B. in 1807.

May 6. In Hampton Court Palace, Lavinia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Cottin.

May 16. Aged 30, Mary-Sarah, wife of T. Bent, esq. of Hillingdon.

NORFOLK.—*April 17.* At the House of Major Forster, her brother, Ditchingham Cottage, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Crompton, Rector of Cranworth with Letton, and dau. of the late Rev. Peter Forster, and Elizabeth elder dau. and coh. of Samuel Howard, esq. of Brook Hall. In the memoir of her father (vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 83), it is shown that he was maternally descended from the Tindals, of whom, as also of the Forsters, many have been eminently distinguished by their learning and great attainments; but in no instance more than in the present living one of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The very amiable qualities of Mrs. Crompton, her highly cultivated mind, and superior good sense, secured her the esteem of all.

NOTTS.—*April 27.* R. Ramsden, esq. of Carlton Hall.

OXON.—*May 14.* The infant son of John Shute Duncan, esq. M.A. of New College.

SOMERSET.—*April 19.* At Bridgwater, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Tuthill, dau. of late Rev. Richard Tuthill, Vicar of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, and Curate of Huntspill.

April 23. At Bath, aged 82, T. Edridge, esq., of Monkton House, near Chippenham.

April 25. J. Good, esq. M.D. of Hutton Court.

April 28. Aged 22, Charles, only son of late Mr. J. B. Crocker, bookseller, Frome.

May 1. At Bath, aged 41, Margaret Frances, wife of G. P. Moore, esq.

May 3. At Bath, aged 76, John Mayo, esq.

May 12. At Angersleigh, aged 79, T. Southwood, esq., Lord of the Manor of Taunton Deane.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*May 3.* At Cannock, Sarah, wife of Richard James Jenney, esq.

May 17. At Bruton, aged 30, Fanny-Margaret, the wife of H. A. Colby, esq. Captain R. Eng.

SUFFOLK.—*May 4.* At Claydon Hall, aged 81, John Meadows Theobald, esq.

SURREY.—*May 13.* Harriet, wife of Charles Fassett Burnett, esq. of Haling Park.

SUSSEX.—*April 19.* At Brighton, aged 10, Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of Major Du Cane, Colchester.

April 22. At Chichester, Ann, daughter of the late Wm. Ridge, esq.

April 27. At Bexhill, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Witherston, many years in E. I. C's. service.

April 30. At Hastings, aged 27, Ca-

therine-Frances, eldest dau. of J. Lusford, esq. of Higham.

May 5. At Brighton, aged 50, Mari-
anne, wife of Henry Hopkins, esq. of High
Cliff, Hants.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Coventry, the
relict of John Hewitt, esq. youngest and
last surviving dau. of Rev. John Dyer, A.
M., formerly of Aberglassney, Author of the
"Ruins of Rome," "The Fleece," &c.

WILTS.—May 15. Benjamin Hayward,
sen. esq. of West Lavington.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At York, Tim.
Bentley, esq. of Lockwood. He has be-
queathed to the trustees of the Methodist
chapel, Huddersfield, 1000*l.*, in addition to
1000*l.* given to the chapel two years ago;
and 1000*l.* to the Methodist Female Benefit
Society.

April 22. At Newby Park, aged 6, John
Wm., only son of J. C. Ramsden, esq. M.P.
and grandson of Sir John Ramsden, Bart.

Aged 33, at the Vicarage, Harewood,
Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Hale, and
eldest dau. of John Loft, esq. of Stainton
Hall, near Louth.

May 6. Aged 24, Matilda, youngest dau.
of Wm. Burton, esq. of Turnham Hall, near
Selby.

May 7. At York, Jane, eldest dau. of
late Edw. Ombler, esq. of Camerton Hall.

IRELAND.—April 21. At Cork, Dr. Lo-
gan, the Catholic Bishop of Meath.

ABROAD.—Feb. 14. At the Cape of Good
Hope, on her passage from Bombay, the
wife of Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, only dau.
of late James Atkinson, Esq. of Newcastle.

Lately. At Salzbouurg, aged 80, in indi-
gence, the sister of Mozart, who, in her
younger days was very celebrated for her
musical knowledge.

At Bourdeaux, Joseph Hill Pears, Esq.
late Major 64th Foot, from which he retired
about 1820.

Near Paris, the widow of Col. Jennings,
eld. dau. of late C. Campbell, esq. of Bath.

At Paris, aged 28, the Hon. Robt. Arthur
Southwell, only son of Ld. Visc. Southwell.

At Keitah, E.I., Lt.-Col. H. W. Wilkin-
son, commanding the 22d N.I.

In Bombay, George Charles Wroughton,
Esq. of the civil service, 5th son of late Geo.
W. Esq. of Adwicke Hall, Yorkshire.

Lieut.-Col. B. Stewart, E.I.C.

Major Spottiswoode, E.I.C.

At Paris, aged 78, the Duchess de la
Rochefoucauld, widow of the late benevolent
Duke.

March 5. At Boulogne, Maria, relict of
Major Wm. Ramsay, aunt to Sir Henry
Dryden, of Canons Ashby, co. Npn. Bart.
She was the 2d dau. and coh. of Beville Dry-
den, of Ore in Berkshire, Esq. and sister to
the lady of the late Sir John Turner (who
assumed the name of) Dryden, the first
Bart. of the new creation.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 18, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	- 1104	} 2266	Males	- 833	} 1654		
Females	- 1162		Females	- 821			
Whereof have died under two years old				459			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½ <i>d.</i> per pound.							
		Between	2 and 5		459	50 and 60	179
			5 and 10		141	60 and 70	170
			10 and 20		65	70 and 80	131
			20 and 30		49	80 and 90	71
			30 and 40		104	90 and 100	13
			40 and 50		157		

CORN EXCHANGE, May 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
74 0	37 0	31 0	34 0	44 0	37 0

PRICE OF HOPS, May 24.

Kent Bags	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to	7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	8 <i>l.</i>	8 <i>s.</i> to	9 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to	7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Essex	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to	6 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	Sussex	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)	10 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i> to	12 <i>l.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>	Essex	5 <i>l.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> to	6 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 24.

Smithfield, Hay	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to	4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Straw	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Clover	3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
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SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to	6 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market .	May 24 :			
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,188	Calves	171	
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	20,030	Pigs	239	

COAL MARKET, May 24, 27*s.* 0*d.* to 33*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 37*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 72*s.* Mottled, 78*s.* Curd, 82*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, May 17, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	80 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£ 45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	119 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp. . .	173 0	—
Barnsley	306 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington . . .	—	5 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.) . . .	291 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav. . . .	108 0	6 0	East London	123 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction	—	2 10
Coventry	860 0	44 0	Kent	42 0	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	—	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London	95 0	4 p.ct.
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex	80 0	3 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	99 0	3 15	Albion	65 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde	—	27 0	Alliance	10 0	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	0 10
Grand Junction	295 0	13 0	British Commercial	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Union	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 0	Eagle	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 5
Grand Western	—	—	Globe	—	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0
Huddersfield	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Hope Life	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	28 0	1 5	Imperial Fire	120 0	5 5
Lancaster	25	1 0	Ditto Life	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool	465 0	20 0	Protector Fire	1 14 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	240 0	17 0	Provident Life	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0	Rock Life	4 4 0	0 3
Loughborough	2800 0	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	188 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	645 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	242 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	—	Bolanos	—	—
Neath	400 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Oxford	640 0	32 0	British Iron	5 0	—
Peak Forest	—	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	28 dis.	—
Regent's	23 0	12 6	Hibernian	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Rochdale	87 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—	—
Severn and Wye	23 0	1 6	Real Del Monte	63 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 10	Ditto, New	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	190 0	10 0
Swansea	273 0	15 0	Ditto, New	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	15 6	British	—	—
Trent & Mersey ($\frac{1}{4}$ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	—	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	115 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 4	Brighton	10 dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	—	3 0	Bristol	34 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Liverpool	375 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	193 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	—	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	83 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	124 0	5 3 2 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	24 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Australian (Agric ^{ult})	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	—
Do. New 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—
Vauxhall	—	1 0	Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	3 0	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	—	0 17 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	—	0 15 2	Ditto, 2d class	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 26, to May 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
26	59	64	51	30, 20	fair
27	67	74	70	, 15	fine
28	64	70	59	, 10	fine
29	74	76	57	30, 00	fine
30	72	72	56	29, 80	fair
<i>M</i> 1	65	70	56	, 90	cloudy
2	61	65	57	30, 09	cloudy
3	64	63	50	, 17	cloudy
4	61	74	52	, 10	fair
5	60	76	60	, 07	fair
6	74	79	65	29, 86	fair
7	67	75	59	, 59	cloudy
8	69	61	58	, 50	rain
9	53	54	54	, 30	rain
10	48	54	44	, 44	showers

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
11	47	50	45	29, 65	cloudy
12	49	50	47	, 74	cloudy
13	47	50	47	, 96	cloudy
14	52	55	48	30, 10	cloudy
15	58	63	54	, 16	cloudy
16	62	66	55	, 24	fair
17	64	74	60	, 24	fair
18	67	74	57	29, 96	fair
19	62	67	58	, 88	cloudy
20	65	66	54	, 90	cloudy
21	60	65	50	, 70	cloudy
22	61	65	56	, 86	shs.&thund
23	64	67	59	, 80	thund&shs.
24	63	68	56	, 68	cloudy
25	65	64	54	, 58	showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27, to May 26, 1830, both inclusive.

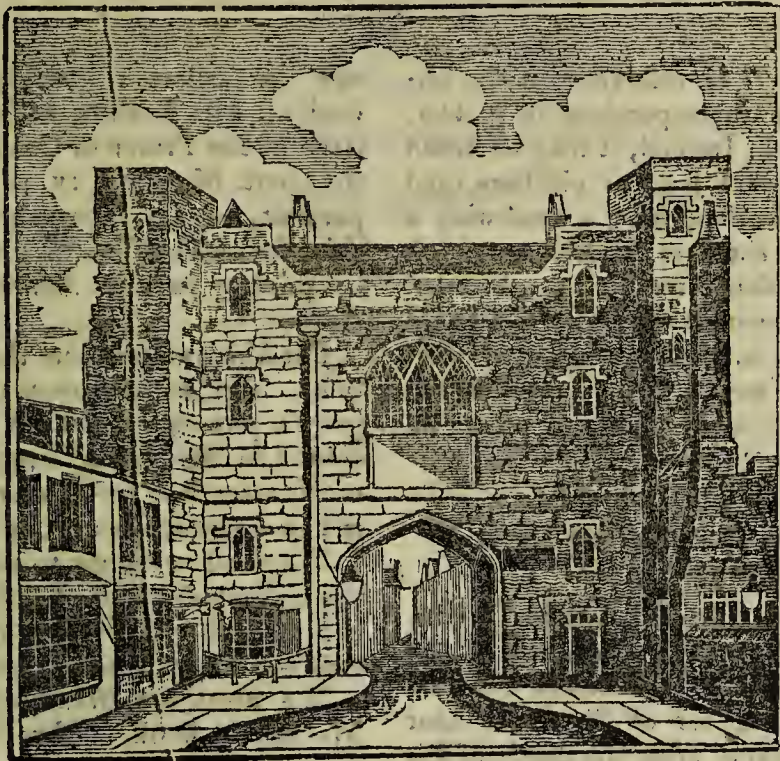
Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27	215½	92½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	240½	82 83 pm.	—	79 80 pm.
28	215	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	240	83 82 pm.	92½	79 80 pm.
29	214¾	91¾	100	92½	99¾	101½	104½	19	240	—	—	79 80 pm.
30	215	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104	19	240	84 pm.	92½	80 79 pm.
1 Hol.												
3	214	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	18½	—	84 85 pm.	92½	78 79 pm.
4	214	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19	—	83 84 pm.	92½	78 79 pm.
5	213¾	91¾	100	92½	99¾	101½	104½	19½	239½	84 81 pm.	—	78 77 pm.
6	214½	92	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	—	80 82 pm.	92½	77 78 pm.
7	214	91¾	100	92½	99½	101½	104	19½	240½	82 81 pm.	—	77 79 pm.
8 Hol.	92	92	100	92½	99½	101½	104	19	240	—	—	78 79 pm.
10 Hol.	91½	92	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	—	—	—	78 79 pm.
11	214¾	91¾	100	92½	99¾	101½	104½	19	239	82 81 pm.	—	78 80 pm.
12	215½	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	—	81 83 pm.	—	78 79 pm.
13	215	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104½	19½	—	—	—	78 79 pm.
14	215¼	91½	100	92½	99½	101½	104	19	240½	82 83 pm.	92½	77 pm.
15	215	91¾	100	92½	99½	101½	104	19½	240½	83 pm.	—	78 77 pm.
17	216	92	100	92½	99½	101½	—	19½	—	82 pm.	—	77 pm.
18	216½	92½	100	93¼	99½	101½	—	19½	—	—	92	79 78 pm.
19	215¼	92¼	100	93½	99½	101½	104½	19	241½	83 84 pm.	—	78 pm.
20 Hol.												
21	217	92½	100	93½	99½	102½	104½	19½	242	84 82 pm.	—	77 78 pm.
22	216¾	92½	100	93½	99½	102½	—	19½	—	84 pm.	—	78 pm.
24	216½	92½	100	93	99½	102½	104½	19	—	84 pm.	—	78 pm.
25 Hol.	91½	92	100	93½	99½	102	104½	19½	243	83 84 pm.	—	77 79 pm.
26	216½	91½	100	92½	99½	—	104½	19½	243	85 84 pm.	92½	79 78 pm.

Old South Sea Ann. May 11, 91½.—13, 91½.—26, 91½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

I. L. remarks, "In reference to the observations of our Correspondent in p. 415, on the jug found in Ireland, it may be noted that the brown ware jugs or pitchers used in the north of Scotland have a head with a flowing beard in the fore part, from which they are always denominated 'greybeards.' The traditional account which I have heard of this ornament is, that it originated with the Dutch, who meant it to represent the Duke d'Alva, and some lines are preserved concerning it:—

'The Duke de Alva's beard and face
The Dutch do on their pitchers place,
Intending it for a disgrace,' &c."

C. L. observes, "In vol. xcvi. i. 210, your Correspondent L. W. speaking of the *Tipping family*, asks 'what became of Dame Mary Tipping, daughter of Sir John Lear of Lyndridge, Devon, after the death of Sir Thomas her husband?' She subsequently married a Mr. John Comyns of Wood in the parish of Bishopsteignton (in which parish Lyndridge is situate), and I have no doubt was buried there; but I cannot positively assert the latter fact; nor do I know if she left any issue of that second marriage."

With regard to the wife of the late Sir Eliab Harvey, after what we stated last month, another correspondent, still incredulous, has sent a repetition of the assertion that the late Marchioness of Buckingham "was the sole legitimate child and heiress of Earl Nugent by Lady Berkeley." For the satisfaction of L. we have referred to the "*Mémoires of the Margravine of Anspach*," and are thus enabled to confirm our former statement by the good authority of a sister of the party in question. The Margravine gives an account in p. 2, of all her mother's children by the Earl of Berkeley, and says she "produced at one birth three children, females, who were born at Berkeley Castle, but lived only a few hours after being christened." The only Lady Louisa Berkeley of that generation was one of these. Again, in p. 10, the Margravine mentions her mother's second marriage to Earl Nugent, and adds, "by whom she had two daughters." And again, in p. 48, "At one of these balls, I saw my father-in-law [stepfather], and told him I had named my two bride-maids, and they were my young sisters." As the Margravine was herself the youngest daughter of Lord Berkeley, these were of course her mother's two daughters by Lord Nugent, and of these Lady Louisa Harvey was one.—The other remarks of L. shall be attended to hereafter.

Collins the Poet.—Mr. Pickering of Chancery-lane will feel obliged if either of our Correspondents can furnish him with any

new particulars respecting Collins or his family. His *Letters*, a Poem on the Marriage of the Prince of Orange, mentioned in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. iv. p. 167; an original portrait, or his autograph, will be acceptable, for the edition of his works about to be printed in the Aldine Edition of the Poets.

For the remarks on the Highland Costume, in p. 445, as represented on his Majesty's picture by Mr. Wilkie, we were indebted to Mr. James Logan, who has paid much attention to these matters; and who is now engaged on a work on the Celts, &c.

We shall be happy to continue to receive the communications of A.C.C.; but we cannot take the liberty he suggests with the articles of our other Correspondents.

We must see Mr. Knott's Sermon, and Mr. Bree's book, before we can give any opinion.

We beg to inform J. D. that Bishop Bridgman's epitaph in Kinnersley Church has been published in Ormerod's History of Cheshire.

J. J. W. says, "When Dr. Parr heard Fox in the House of Commons, he exclaimed, 'Had I followed any other profession, I might have been sitting by the side of that illustrious statesman; I should have had all his powers of argument,—all Erskine's eloquence,—and all Hargrave's law.' (Barker's *Parriana*, vol. i. p. 498.) This exclamation of Parr's may be compared with the conclusion of the following splendid passage which occurs in an oration intended to have been delivered by Sir William Jones before the University of Oxford, but which, strange to say, is not inserted in the collected edition of his works: 'The miserable times in which he [Milton] lived, deprived this great man of the glory which he must have acquired, if his genius had found room to expand itself in a free air and a favourable climate; for, had he flourished in Athens, while Athens herself was independent, he would have rivalled Sophocles in poetry, Demosthenes in eloquence, and even Socrates in virtue.'"

We are obliged by the communication of W. S. It shall appear in our next.

ERRATA.

P. 295, a. 10, read, "about three feet four inches long, and three feet; one foot deep; and nine inches," &c.

P. 338, a. l. 11, for *Londinalis* read *Londinatis*.

P. 374, a. 18, for widow read sister.

P. 442, for "Dream of Devorgoil," read *Doom*.

P. 474, a. lines 11 and 19, for Butler read Sanders.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1830.

DEATH

OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

THE melancholy duty at length devolves upon us of recording the death of our revered, illustrious, and highly-accomplished monarch George the Fourth, who, after a long and painful illness, breathed his last, at the Palace of Windsor, on Saturday the 26th inst. at a quarter past three o'clock in the morning. The first bulletin, announcing his Majesty's indisposition, was issued on the 13th of April; and the late bulletins, for some weeks past, had in some degree prepared us for the present afflicting event. The admission that his Majesty was labouring under considerable languor and debility, in consequence of cough and expectoration, was considered by those acquainted with the nature of the disease as an alarming symptom. The remedies which were employed by the attendant physicians had for some time the effect of controlling but not of averting the painful progress of the disease. The cough which latterly came on appeared to have been chiefly dependent upon the impeded flow of blood through the left side of the heart, by which it was thrown back upon the lungs, so as to produce congestion. Considerable portions of the lungs were consolidated, from the previous attacks of inflammation with which his Majesty had repeatedly been afflicted, and hence any additional affection added greatly to the difficulty with which the respiratory organs performed their functions. More lately the expectoration had been mixed with blood. On Thursday and Friday, excepting only when painfully suffering from paroxysms of coughing and expectoration, the Royal sufferer remained in a state of absolute stupor, but apparently free from bodily pain. About the middle of Friday the attendant physicians perceived that their Royal patient was rapidly sinking, and they forwarded the intelligence to the

Duke of Wellington by express. His Grace immediately communicated with his colleagues, and as the demise of the Crown might from that communication have been expected some hours before it did occur, it was determined to take the necessary steps to prevent the Commons making a House, which was accordingly effected. At ten o'clock on Friday night his Majesty appeared drowsy. The physicians, Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney, and Mr. Brodie, the surgeon in attendance, withdrew for the purpose of allowing his Majesty to enjoy that relief from pain which sleep invariably brings. His Majesty slept at intervals, and without any particular variation, so as to make it necessary to call the physicians, till about three o'clock on Saturday morning, when he awoke, and expressed a wish to be raised up. The attendants, while preparing to raise his Majesty, perceived that a material change had taken place in his whole appearance, and apprehending the most fatal and immediate consequences, they instantly summoned the medical attendants into the chamber of their Sovereign. But the painful event that was about to happen was too apparent. After languishing, without pain, for about ten minutes, nature became completely exhausted, and his Majesty expired. The melancholy intelligence was, of course, forwarded to ministers, and the Duke of Wellington immediately left London for Windsor Castle, from whence, after having given the necessary instructions, he proceeded to Bushy Park, for the purpose of communicating the painful event to the Duke of Clarence, now his Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, and to do homage to the new Sovereign of this mighty empire.

Thus terminated, in the 68th year of his age, the reign of George the

Fourth, after a duration of ten years and five months, in addition to a Regency of near nine years,*—a period of time the most glorious in the annals of our history; during which this country has arrived at the highest pinnacle of political greatness, and been distinguished, above all other nations, for the transcendant splendour of her arts, and the glory of her arms. We may safely affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the gloom which the death of the King diffused all over the metropolis has never been exceeded, if we except the melancholy and unexpected death of his late Majesty's beloved daughter. The affection felt for the Sovereign had been sufficiently testified by the anxious inquiries during his Majesty's illness; and their respect for his memory was manifested by the abstinence from all except necessary business, by the closing of shops, tolling of bells, &c.

On the intelligence of the melancholy event arriving in London, a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned; and the necessary bulletins and public despatches, announcing the King's demise, were issued. Summonses were sent to the members of the Privy Council to attend at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of arranging the forms of Proclamation of the new Sovereign, and their taking the customary oaths of allegiance, &c. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the new King, accompanied by his Queen, arrived at St. James's Palace from Bushy Park. Shortly after the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London proceeded to the Palace, and had an audience of his Majesty, to whom they administered the oaths taken by the Sovereign on his accession to the Throne. All the Cabinet Ministers afterwards proceeded, in full state, and dressed in their court costumes, to the Palace, to congratulate his Majesty on his accession, and to deliver up to him the seals of their respective offices, all of which he was graciously pleased to return. These ceremonies being completed, his Majesty returned to Bushy Park.

The House of Lords was summoned to attend at eleven o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor and several Peers took the usual oaths of allegiance and fide-

lity to the new King, under the title of William the Fourth. The same ceremony was gone through in the House of Commons. Both Houses adjourned to Monday morning, in order that the necessary oaths might be administered to those members who had been already sworn.

On Monday, the ceremony of proclaiming His Majesty William the Fourth took place. The Heralds and their officers were at the King's Palace at ten o'clock, when the King of Arms read the Proclamation signed at the first Court of His Majesty. The procession then moved off in the following order:—

A numerous body of Constables,
to clear the way.

A Troop of Life Guards.

The Farriers of the Horse Guards.

Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster,
attended by his Deputies.

The Beadles of St. James's and St. Martin's
Parishes, in their full dress, with
their staves of office.

A posse of Constables (New Police).

The Band of the Horse Guards, in their state
uniforms.

Eight Marshals on foot.

The Knight Marshal and his Men.

The Household.

State Band. Kettle Drum. Trumpets.

Pursuivants on Horseback.

Heralds.

Garter King of Arms,

Supported by Serjeants at Arms with their
Maces.

A Troop of Horse Guards.

The Proclamation was read again at Charing-cross; the procession then moved up the Strand towards Temple-bar; the Bar was shut, and not opened until a Herald knocked at the gate, and demanded admission in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William IV., in order to proclaim his being called to the Throne. The gate then was partially opened by one of the City Marshals, who presented the Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was in waiting to receive him within the gate. His Lordship then ordered the gates to be thrown open, and the cavalcade entered. The procession halted at the corner of Chancery-lane, where the King of Arms again made proclamation. The procession then moved on down Fleet-street, followed by the Lord Mayor and the other City Officers. The Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood-street, and at the end of the Royal Exchange.

* His Majesty was appointed Prince Regent Feb. 5, 1811; and succeeded to the throne Jan. 29, 1820.

STATE OF RELIGION IN MOLDAVIA
AND WALLACHIA.*Taken from the French.**

THE number of churches and convents in the towns and their suburbs is almost incredible. All the princes, and many wealthy individuals, have had the vanity to perpetuate their names by building them, not forgetting to have their portraits and those of their families painted on the walls within. The churches are very dark; the walls are covered with paintings of saints and their miracles, which reflect no credit on the artist either for execution or design. In the further chapel there is only a single altar, which, according to Greek custom, is hidden by a curtain and a portico of gilt wood. The walls are lined with seats; in the principal churches a throne is raised for the prince and a smaller one for the princess. At the entrance are marble tombs of the founders, in which their descendants only have the right to bury; other persons, as well as the commonalty, are interred in neighbouring cemeteries. [The churches and convents are extremely rich; those of Bucharest, the metropolis of Wallachia, have been computed in present times at 400,000 piasters, or 12,000*l.* and those of Jassy, the metropolis of Moldavia, at an equal amount. Of late years no asylum has been respected by the Turkish soldiery; for these barbarians have violated the convents, tortured the treasurers to make them discover concealed valuables, and carried away the inmates as slaves, with all the usual circumstances of cruelty.]

There are three dioceses in Wallachia, namely, the archbishopric metropolitan of Bucharest, the bishopric of Crayow, or Rimnik, and that of Buseo. In Moldavia there are four dioceses, namely, the archbishopric metropolitan of Jassy, and the bishoprics of Fernauci, Romanow, and Falci. In these Principalities the archbishop metropolitan is president of the divan, and is regarded as the oracle of the law. Prince Ypsilanti admitted also the bishops in Wallachia; and in increasing

their authority and distinction he was well aware of the ascendant they had over the uneducated and superstitious minds of the people.

The prevailing religion is that of the Greek church, and the patriarch of Constantinople is recognised as the spiritual head. [In Moldavia the Catholics are numerous, amounting to about 50,000. They once obtained leave to erect a bishopric at Bacow, which was occupied for three years; but after the bishop's death the court of Rome obtained the nomination; however, as the French government was then in possession of the Roman states, the new prelate could not obtain his passports, and the see remained vacant; which lapse is regarded by the Moldavians as an abandonment of the papal claim. In 1818, the Pope having sent a bishop into this province to administer confirmation, not only did he fail in endeavouring to establish the see of Bacow, but had great difficulty in accomplishing the particular object of his mission.]

The ecclesiastics are mostly very ignorant, and the people have no other principles than those of an outward and superstitious worship. The chief point, and in which they place the whole of religion, is to observe four seasons of abstinence in the year, namely, Christmas, Easter, the Apostles, and Assumption, which is very strict with regard to the quality of food, though not as to quantity, and to fast on Wednesdays and Fridays. Their confessors are married priests (for the Greek church ordains men who have been previously married, though it does not permit its clergy to marry after ordination); and prelates who are always chosen from monasteries of the order of S. Basil, that office being interdicted as long as they remain in the monastic condition. The penitent always gives an alms to the confessor, who recommends him to have forty masses said for the dead. One of these confessors counselled a female penitent to purloin the necessary sum from her master; assuring her, that as he was not a Christian, that is, not of the Greek communion, it was no sin to abstract this sum for so pious a purpose. [For these people, out of ignorance, consider the Catholics in the same light as they themselves are held in by the Mahometans.] This fact, however, ought not to prejudice us against

* Voyage en Valachie et en Moldavie, traduit de l'Italien par M. Lejeune, Professeur de littérature, et ex-professeur particulier de Son Altesse le Prince de Moldavie. Paris, 1822. The passages enclosed in brackets are added by the French translator, as also the notes, except those marked L.

the clergy, as if these were their general principles. [The bishops who composed the sacred synod under the venerable patriarchs Cyril and Gregory, most of whom have fallen by Turkish butchery, joined to the purest morals the most enlightened philosophy; and they were sincerely desirous of seeing the two churches terminate their differences by an union which is generally desired, which the times have facilitated, but which only the fear of the Turks impedes.]

It is certain that the common people have no idea of Christian morality, yet they regard as infidels all who are not of their communion. Hence more worship is paid to an image than to the sacrament of the Eucharist. For instance, there is an image of the Virgin which is esteemed miraculous; when the prince, or any great nobleman, is ill, a fine carriage is sent to bring it from the monastery of Serandari, where it is kept; the abbot mounts the carriage, which is surrounded with lighted torches, resting the image on his bosom; if the invalid is of inferior degree, a monk in a chariot conducts a smaller image of the same form; but if it is a poor man that is sick, a common monk carries a little picture on foot. In the streets where this image is carried, every one prostrates himself with a reverence which is always in proportion to its size.

The Eucharist, however, is carried on foot, in a little coffer, by a priest, a child precedes it with a dirty lantern, and no attention is attracted by it. [According to Greek rites, it is composed of bread and consecrated wine, and not of a wafer like the Catholic one.] The priest makes no scruple of going into a house to gossip, and even into a tavern to drink. Mass is said in the churches only once, and at day-break, except in the chapels belonging to the princes, or where *mi-matins* are said. There is a prodigious number of festivals, and in Wallachia even the feast of the Devil is celebrated on the second Wednesday after Easter, with an infinity of superstitions.

Credulity is not confined to the vulgar, but people of cultivated minds believe in sorcery and divination, and in all that the roguery of man has ever invented. They are persuaded that there are persons so malicious, that they can dry up a tree by fixing their

eyes upon it, and even strike a man with sickness. They do not love to hear their children, their horses, or any other favourite object praised too highly;* and hang garlic-tops from their necks as an efficacious antidote against witchcraft. If any one happens to praise such an object with earnestness, they entreat him to spit upon it. This is common in the Levant. One of the most absurd exhibitions, and which serves the priests best, is that of the Vampires. They assert, that a corpse which is not immediately tainted preserves a spark of life, and that the soul is not yet parted, nor can be, if the individual had incurred an ecclesiastical censure, whether openly or tacitly; that during the night the soul quits her tomb, and seeks to do all the harm she can among the living. The first proof or suspicion of this being the case, is when the earth, which covers the body, trembles; then the priest, his wife, and at length the whole neighbourhood, as being the most exposed, begin to spread the report, and call on the relations of the defunct, who are obliged to pay the priest for disinterring the corpse, and delivering it from the excommunication. If it is found entire, they place it against a wall, and it often happens that the body falls to dust while the priest is exorcising it. If, on the contrary, it is slow in decaying, or remains upright, the assistants redouble their complaints and howlings, in the persuasion that the excommunication which rests on it is most weighty and of the first degree; a priest of higher order is then sent for, and sometimes a bishop, by whom the miracle is performed. As the nobles are buried under tombs of stone, they are probably free from the imputation of vampiricism, and their corpses are never exposed to this inconvenience; it is the captains of police, and the dealers in provisions, who are most so; for persons of their calling are detested by the people, and their ill-gotten wealth seems to devolve, in some just proportion at least, upon the clergy.

(To be continued in Supplement.)

* Catullus alludes to this superstition, when he says that his and Lesbia's happiness is greater than arithmetic can calculate, or envy—

“Malâ fascinare linguâ.” L.

CLASSICAL MEMORANDA.—No. III.

THOMAS GATAKER.—THE LETTER Q, AND ITS ORIGIN.—GREEK AND LATIN
SIMILAR, BUT NOT IDENTICAL.

5. **W**HY have not we our own *Vitæ clarorum Philologorum*, as scholars on the Continent have theirs? The division of labour in biographical literature, as in every other department, becomes now imperatively necessary, from the accumulation of materials for each particular line in the history of learning and of learned men. If a regular biography of all our classical scholars, therefore, might be too extensive a work; why should we not have in one good volume a brief, clear, and distinct *Notitia Literaria* of such men as Lily and Linacér, as Gataker, Duport, Stanley, and Gale, cum multis aliis, were it only to the year 1700 inclusive? At all events, there is a desideratum in our literature pointed out: whoever supplies the performance, will do honour to his country.

Thomas Gataker was a man of very extraordinary erudition, and of fine talents as a critic; but like other men of much learning, he had his favourite conundrums. And from one such cause alone I consider his book now before me (*De Novi Instrumenti Stylo Dissertatio*, Londini, 1648,) as a very great and somewhat rare curiosity. Gataker maintained the letter Q in its origin and use to be strictly equivalent to CV: accordingly, QVI with him was a vile usurpation on the rights of QI. And in agreement with this notion (of which a good account may be found in Ainsworth's own Dictionary introductory to the letter Q) he had his whole Dissertation (except by some mischance the title-page) entirely so and consistently printed.

The following extract from the first chapter of that work, here accurately given, may for more reasons than one deserve the attention of the curious reader; in Gataker's own words, it is the *Scripti occasio*.

“Dum amici rogatu, cujus curæ fideique reclusas suas bonus ille senex morti jam proximus commiserat, viri gravissimi, et cum eruditione non vulgari, tum canitiæ qoqe venerandâ insignis, D. Gualteri Traversii bibliothecam, bonis autoribus liberaliter instructam, excutio; incidi in D. Sebastiani Pfochenii Vedderavi libellum, q̃i diatriben habebat de linguæ Græcæ Novi Testamenti puritate; mole quidem haud grandem, sed

literis bonis gravidam, qæge paucis schedis utilia ac observatione digna visa est complecti non pauca.”

His opening chapter is on many accounts valuable, and perhaps not the least so from its giving the first specimen of an illustration of the Latin language as derived from the Greek. In the five verses of Virgil, beginning “Tityre, tu patulæ, &c.” Gataker has ingeniously traced a most plausible etymology from the one language to the other. And whoever peruses it carefully, will find it vastly superior in plainness and probability to a similar attempt made by Scheid (in his *Prolegomena ad Etymologicum*) to elucidate the first eleven verses of the Æneid.

Unluckily, indeed, this whole doctrine of the derivation of the Latin from the Greek, in a certain sense just if restrained to great general similitude with much actual coincidence betwixt the two languages, becomes full of fancy and moonshine when extended to absolute or even-predominant identity.

11 June, 1830.

R. S. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Thetford, May 7.*

I FIND, in p. 307, the mention of a well-known line,

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

Your Correspondent in particular, and your readers in general, may be glad to see what I have extracted below.

You solicit classical communications, and I hope that the *Urban-e Cerberus* will deign to accept this *sop*, in the absence of more substantial food!

E. H. BARKER.

1. “In carminum ineditorum numero hunc etiam versiculum repositum video a viro amicissimo,

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

Egregia sententia, quam exemplis aliquot illustrabo. Epicharmus apud Clem. Alex. Str. 7, p. 844. Potter:

Καθαρόν τὸν νοῦν εἶναι ἔχης, ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα καθαρὸς εἶ.

Grotii Excerpta, p. 477. De Pythagora hoc narrat Diod. S. in Excerptis

Valesii, p. 246. Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς Πυθαγόρας παρήγγελλε πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς προσίεναι τοὺς θύοντας, μὴ πολυτελεῖς, ἀλλὰ λαμπρὰς καὶ καθαράς ἔχοντας ἐσθῆτας· ὁμοίως δὲ μὴ μόνον τὸ σῶμα καθαρὸν παρεχόμενους πάσης ἀδίκου πράξεως, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγνεύουσιν. [Auctor incertus Epigr. 239. Anal. 3, 199.

Ὅστις δ' οὐλοὺν ἦτορ, ἀπόστιχε· οὐποτε γὰρ σὴν
Ψυχὴν ἐκνίφεις, σῶμα διαινόμενος.

Jam versus iste, de quo agimus, ex eorum est genere, qui, inverso ordine lecti, eadem verba, eundem sensum præbent. Καρκίνους vocant, aut retrogrados. Qua re animadversa, consului caput Anthologiæ Planudeæ, ubi tales ingenii lusus extare memineram, ibique hunc etiam versum inter alios deprehendi. Vide Anthol. L. 6, Tit. 13.—IM. G. HUSCHKE'S *Analecta Critica in Anthol. Gr.* 1800, p. 289.

2. "Post hunc Indicem," (in Cod. Palatino-Vaticano, nunc Parisino,) "in locum Paraphrasios Nonni inserta sunt tria folia, impleta illa, ut dixi, variis epigrammatis, ex Planudea maximam partem excerpta. Sunt autem hæc,—24. Versus, sive verborum lusus potius, mihi aliunde non notus, καρκινώδης,

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

In marg. τοῦ Κύρου Στυλίου Καρκίνος."

3. "Le docteur M. Gevartius, Historiographe de l'Empereur et du Roy d'Espagne, me donnant à disner chez luy à Anvers, me fit remarquer sur son bassin à laver, ce vers retrograde, tiré de l'Anthologie,

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

Ce qui me fit souvenir de ce que m'avoit dit autrefois mon pere, qu'il avoit oui à Paris un predicateur, qui commença son Sermon ainsi, *Nous lisons autour du Benoîtier de l'Eglise de S. Sophie à Constantinople ce vers Grec,*

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

Ce qui confirme le Medicin Vertunian écrivant à Scaliger, de Poitiers le 13 Avril 1607. *M. Rapin*, dit-il, *m'a appris ce Vers Grec ἀντιστρέφοντα trouvé autour d'un Benoîtier à Constantinople, Νίψον, etc.*—P. COLOMESII *Opera*, 1709, p. 318.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

IN the following passage of Horace—"Meo sum pauper in ære," (Epist. ii. lib. 2,) there appears some difficulty. The words occur, it will be remembered, in the opening of the Epistle, in the story of the slave-dealer, who, after commending in the highest terms the qualifications of the boy in [person, obedience to command, and education; "Literulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti Cuilibet"—

goes on to say, in reference to himself, who is thus dexterously making his bargain,

"Multa fidem promissa levant; ubi plenius æquo

Laudat, venales qui vult extrudere merces.
Res urget me nulla: meo sum pauper in ære."

The meaning of the expression seems to be, that, "although poor, I am indebted to no one, and able to keep out of debt, and therefore in a manner rich." Perhaps the familiar phrase, when applied to a man of humble means, of *living on his own property*, may be nearer than any other expression in English to the Latin phrase, although by no means comprehending the exact meaning. The Delphin note on this passage is,

"Nullum æs alienum habeo; nihil debeo cuiquam. Cic. pro Roscio comædo. Locuples erat: nihil debebat: in suis nummis versabatur."

The *meum æs* seems to be used in direct contrast to the *æs alienum*, and to intimate that a freedom from all debt may be thus comparative wealth. Francis translates the lines I have transcribed thus:

"He sinks in credit who attempts to raise
His venal wares with over-rating praise,
To put them off his hands. My wants are
none,
My stock is little, but that stock my own."

And gives this note in explanation,

"Meo sum pauper in ære." A kind of proverbial expression, nor possible to be translated. Cicero says of Roscius, "Debebat? imo in suis nummis versabatur."

It certainly seems a proverbial expression, but probably some of your learned correspondents may be able to throw a little more light upon it than the notes I have transcribed.

Yours, &c.

H. B.





Seal of Turistock Abbey; Betsy Grimbald's Tower;
and sepulchral Vestiges preserved at the Vicarage, Turistock.

NOTICES OF TAVISTOCK.

*With a Plate.**(Continued from page 412.)*

IN Tavistock Church is a monument, beautifully executed, of Judge Glanville, in his robes; another, which I have little doubt, is that of the unfortunate Sir John Fitz (of whom more under Fitzford) and his lady. Also memorials of the Willesfords, the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh, and the Manatons, who, subsequently to the Glanvilles, were the possessors of Kilworthy.

Prince mentions an honorary cenotaph to that eminently great and politic sovereign Queen Elizabeth: the Rev. Mr. Bray informs me, that it consisted of a painting on the south wall of the chancel, now effaced, representing a sepulchral monument. Such memorials to that eminent protector of our newly established reformed church, were, I believe, not an unfrequent tribute by the parochial congregations of England, to her memory. Against the north wall of Greenwich Church, in Kent, there hangs, at this day, a painting on board, representing a monumental effigy of the Virgin Queen.

THE LAZAR HOUSE, OR HOSPITAL,
OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN AND ST.
THEOBALD.

An hospital for leprous men and women, (of the foundation of which no record is extant) stood at the western extremity of the town of Tavistock, on the spot where the parish work-house is now built. It was dedicated, as eleemosynary establishments for a similar purpose usually were, to St. Mary Magdalen, and was commonly called the Maudlin Chapel. St. Theobald was, in this instance, associated as co-patron with St. Mary.

My researches among such of the old deeds in the parish chest at Tavistock as were accessible to me, in the year 1827, has enabled me to give the following list of Priors or Governors of the Maudlin. I shall incidentally mention the different documents which have afforded me the information.

Ralph Gryth was Prior in the 17th year of the reign of Edward the Fourth, when I find him granting to Ralph Foster, in the name of himself and his successors, for 20 years, all the close called the Maudlin park (enclosed

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fields obtained, and in many instances I believe retain, the appellation of *parks* in this county), at the yearly rent of 12s. *per annum*.

Thomas Glanfelde was Prior in the 19th year of Henry VIII. as I learn from his lease to John Tibb, during the term of the contracting parties' lives, of nine feet of ground "lying by the hospital plats and boundyngs," at 10d. *per ann.* the rent to be paid at Michaelmas and Lady-day, half-yearly.

William Cole, Prior in the 32d of Henry VIII. leases for 60 years to Richard Foster, Constance his wife, and John the son of Richard Foster, all the close and garden situate north of the hospital, having on the west the Spital-lane, and the land called the "Mawdelyn ground."

Robert Isaac, who is styled Gubernator (Governor), in the following year grants a lease to Guido Leman, of a tenement and three gardens in Ford-street.

Thomas Payne, Prior in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, lets to William Russell, baker, all the garden and its appurtenances called "the blind Hey," at 2s. *per ann.* The style of the King and Queen I shall add from the attestation, as it is not perhaps very generally known: "Philipp and Marye, by the grace of God Kyng and Quene of England, Fraunce, Naples, Hierusalem, and Ireland, defenders of the Fayth, princes of Spayne and Sicyll, archdukes of Austria, dukes of Milayne, Burgundye, and Brabant, counts of Haspurge, Flaunders, and Tyroll."

The hospital or lazarus-house of St. Mary and St. Theobald, survived the suppression of establishments of a larger nature, and in the 27th of Elizabeth, "John Batte, then Prior, and the bretheryn and sustern of the same house, with one consent, by deed indented under seal, demised to John Ffitz, Esquier, William Houghton, Nicholas Glanville, Robert Moore, Edward Denys, Roger Upcote, Thomas Libbe, Richard Drake, Thomas Sowton, the last eight being supervisors, dispensators for the behoof of the Church and parish of Tavistock of the poor people of the same, for the term of one thousand years, the house known by the name of the Maudlyn Chapel, the chapel hay thereto belonging, three closes of land called the Maudlin parkes, one garden in the occupation of John Ffitz, and one meadow called

the Maudlin mead, lying near the water of Lambourn."* These were therefore the possessions of this charitable endowment (by whomever originally made) which had protected for some centuries the outcast of society, the poor afflicted leper, from beggary and want. Lepers not thus provided for, sought their living from the charity of passengers, and sate by the wayside, attracting their attention, or warning them from contact, by the ringing of a hand-bell: in an illuminated MS. of the Lansdowne Library, in the British Museum, may be seen a representation of a leprous woman thus provided, her face disfigured with spots, her limbs swathed in bandages. She rings her bell and exclaims, "some good, my gentle masters, for God's sake!" Stow, speaking of the charitable provisions instituted in London by the Christian benevolence of Edward the Sixth, says, "they provided for the Lazer to keepe him out of the citie from *clapping of dishes and ringing of bells*, to the great trouble of the citizens, and also to the dangerous infection of many, that they should bee relieved at home at their houses, by severall pensions."†

The Chapel of the Maudlin appears by the following entry in the Churchwarden's book of Tavistock, to have been in existence, and used I suppose for divine service, in the year 1672. "October 20, 1672, then collected at the Maudlin Chappell, towards the reliefe of John Bazely, blacksmith, inhabitant in the saide towne of Tavistocke, the sum of thirty shillings and sixpence."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

On the south bank of the Tavy, under a steep and woody declivity, near Guile or Abbey-bridge, stood St. John's Chapel, a dependency of the Abbey, occupied, I believe, by a solitary monk or hermit, to whose custody this oratory was consigned.

A fine natural spring rises in this spot from the earth (a circumstance which seems to have been usually sought for in chusing the site of an hermitage),‡ and falls into the Tavy.

* Now Lamerton. Rowe the Poet was born there. He was son of the incumbent of the Church.

† Survey of London, 4to. edit. 1613, p. 596.

‡ See observations by A. J. K. on the Hermitage in the wall, Monkwell-street, Cripplegate. Gent. Mag. May, 1825, p. 401.

Hermitages were generally dedicated to St. John, from that apostle having entered on his labours in the desert. The ancient Romish Pontifical has a particular office for consecrating an hermit to his solitary life, "*Ad recludendum anacoritam.*" From an old inventory of the Treasury of Tavistock Parish Church, I gather that a hermit (doubtless of St. John's) left his silver crucifix to the Church, inclosing a portion of the wood of the real cross.§ The following petition to William Earl of Bedford, which may be dated about the year 1677, is extant among the parish archives.

"To the Right Honorable William Earle of Bedford, Lord Russell, and Baron of Thornaugh :

"The humble petition of your Portrieve, and the Masters of yo^r Towne and Burrough of Tavistock,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That, whereas theare is a little cottage much ruyned, with two little garden plots to the same belonginge, called by the name of St. John's Chapple, bought in by the p'shioners of Tavistocke in the tyme of the late contagious sicknes, and then converted to a Pest House, and was verie usefull and beneficiall to your said Towne and Burrough, in regard it borders on the River of Tavey, and seeinge of late it is falne into your Lordship's hands, wee humbly desire and begge your Lordship, out of your noble bountie and wonted charitie, to bestowe an estate for nynetienne yeares determinable on the three lives hereunder named, in the said cottage and gardens on your said Towne and Burrough, reservinge to your Lordship the auncient rent of one shilling yearly: and as it is our whole desire, soe it shall be our choicest care, it be altogether converted to the use of the poore of your said Towne and Burrough, except great necessitie constrainne us againe to convert it to a Pest House. This boone, if your honour please to bestowe on us for soe pious a worke, your humble petic'oners shall daylie praie for your Lordship's prosperitie, long to continue. (Signed) John Cudlippe, Portrieve, Ffrancis Collen, Michael Willesford, Jo. Herry, David Sargant, Richard Spry, William Saxfen, Walter Godben."

ST. MARGARET'S

was a small Chapelry also dependant on the Abbey. No remains of this

§ I saw a cross of gold of this description, sold in the year 1828, at Thomas's Auction-rooms, described as having belonged to Edward the Confessor; it inclosed a small portion of black wood, and bore the inscription *PRECIOSVM LIGNVM DOMINI.*

building are now extant; but the Rev. Mr. Bray thinks it stood near Tavy town, now Mount Tavy, the seat of John Carpenter, esq. and that it was used as a place of worship by the families inhabiting the hamlet and manor of Cudlippe town.

THE BRIDGES.

There are three stone bridges over the Tavy at Tavistock, establishing a communication between the town and the south bank of the river. Two are in immediate contiguity with the town, Abbey or Guile bridge, and New bridge; and the third is West bridge at Ford or Fitzford, in its immediate vicinity. The legend which accounts for the erection of Guile or Abbey bridge, however trite, cannot well be passed over in silence in a topographical sketch of Tavistock. In the reign of Edward III. one Child of Plimstock, a man of large possessions, hunting in the winter season on the trackless waste of Dartmoor, lost his way, and being pressed by the extremity of cold, killed his horse, embowelled him, and crept into his carcase for shelter; but seeing little chance of preservation by this expedient, he at the same time made his will in the following terms, using some of the blood of his steed for ink:

“He that finds and brings me to my tomb,
“My lands which are at Plimstock shall be
his doom.”

At length, to use the words of a British pastoral poet, pathetically describing a similar occurrence,

———“on every nerve
The deadly winter seizes, shuts up sense;
And, o’er his inmost vitals creeping cold,
Lays him along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretch’d out and bleaching in the northern
blast.”

A passenger finds the body with the testament, and gives notice to the monks of St. Rumon of the circumstance; they hasten to the spot in order to bring the corpse to their church for interment, and to claim the conditional bequest. The men of Plimstock, hearing also of the extraordinary will of their townsman, assemble at a certain bridge, then the only passage over the river in those parts, to oppose the monks in their way, and possess themselves of his body. The monks, too subtle for their opponents, construct a temporary bridge for the passage of the corpse, on the spot where one of stone was afterwards erected, which bears to this day the name of “*Guile bridge*,” in allusion to

the wily stratagem. Those, however, who are not easily credulous of these amusing old tales, will perhaps conceive that by Guile bridge there is nothing more implied than the *Guild* bridge, particularly as it leads immediately to the Guildhall of Tavistock. Mr. Bray informs me that the old bridge of the town was situate between Guile and the East-bridge, and that he some years since recollects the ruins of one of the piers projecting above the water-course. None of the present bridges at Tavistock bear the marks of any antiquity.

FITZ-FORD.

At the distance of about a mile westward of the town of Tavistock, near the bridge over the river Tavy, called West bridge, in which spot the river was anciently passed by a ford, stood the mansion of the ancient family of Fytz, which from its contiguity to the passage over the river, obtained the appellation of Fitz-ford; a gothic gateway of the Tudor age, and some spacious barns and outbuildings, still afford testimony of the former importance of this knightly residence. John Fytz, one of the governors of the Society of Lincoln’s Inn, in 6, 7, and 8 Hen. VI., settled here about the middle of the fifteenth century, and John his great grandson joined to a distinguished proficiency in his profession as counsellor at law, a profound application to the more abstruse and altogether chimerical principles of judicial astrology; reveries which, like those of Gall and Spurzheim, had their day, but which possessed a longer influence than the latter are likely to maintain over men’s imaginations. Mr. Fytz married a daughter of Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset,* and previously to the birth of a son and heir, while his lady was in labour, he erected a scheme to calculate his child’s nativity, and found by the relative position of the planets at the moment,

* The counterpart lease of a field, with liberty to John Fytz, esq. to convey water from a fountain therein “in pipes of timber, lead, or otherwise,” to his mansion-house at Fitzford, dated 10th of Elizabeth, is extant among the archives of Tavistock parish. It is sealed with Mr. Fytz’s arms, a cross engrailed gules in a field gouttée argent. There is some variation between this and the coat as given by Prince. The spring above mentioned is in a meadow at a short distance from the gateway, and a little conduit is erected over it. The name of Fytz is pronounced by the Devonians long, Fyze.

that unless the midwife could defer the birth one hour, the child must come to an unhappy end; thus indeed (for pretended seers sometimes prophesy the truth) it fell out: for this child succeeding to his father's estate, was knighted, and on some quarrel with his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Slanning of Bickleigh, the occasion of which is not known, met and slew him in a duel in the year 1599. The occurrence is reported by tradition to have taken place under the gateway at present standing at Fitzford; and an officious servant is said to have urged his master, Sir John Fytz, on to the sanguinary catastrophe; for, seeing him put up his sword, as unwilling to push the affair to its dreadful extremity, he exclaimed, "What, play child's play! Come to fight, and put up your sword!" Sir John Fytz procured his pardon from the Queen, but the widow of Slanning brought her appeal in the Court of King's Bench, and obtained part of his estate by way of fine. Fytz's ill stars still shedding their baleful influence over him, he shortly after killed another person, and repairing immediately to the Court to sue for a pardon, was disturbed at the inn at Salisbury where he lay, by a knocking at his chamber door, when fearing, as the poet says, "each bush an officer," he thought the ministers of justice were in pursuit of him, and seizing his sword, suddenly in the dark slew the unfortunate person who in mistake had disturbed him. Lights being brought, and finding himself for the third time guilty of a sanguinary deed, he in despair ran on his own weapon, and perished. The epitaph of Slanning in Bickleigh Church at this day alludes in quaint but expressive terms to this event, and points it out as a just retribution by the hand of Providence on homicide:

"Idem cœdis erat nostræ simul auctor et ultor,
Trux homicida mei, mox homicida sui;
Quamq. in me primum, mox in se condidit
ensem;

O nostrum, summi Judicis, arbitrium."*

It may perhaps be inferred, from the charge of cruelty against Fytz, as exer-

* Thus closely rendered by Prince:

"He author of my murder was, and the re-
venger too, [he slew,
A bloody murderer of me, and then himself
The very sword which in mine first, he
bathed in his own blood,
O! of the highest Judge 'twixt us, the ar-
bitration good!

Worthies of Devon, p. 597.

cised by him in the contest, that he really, as the story goes, took advantage of a false step made by his antagonist, to give him his death-blow. The imputation could hardly otherwise be just, how much soever duelling is to be deprecated as a violation of the laws of God, and consequently of the bounden duty of a Christian. Much more courage in this point of view may be exhibited in refusing than accepting a challenge. He must be a hero indeed who, for conscience sake, can consent to be

"A fixed figure for the hand of Scorn
To point her slow unmoving finger at."

The monument of this Fytz and his lady are extant, as has been said, in Tavistock Church; it was erected probably in their lifetime, and his subsequent dreadful end may account for the absence of all inscription whatever.

There remains in the parish chest of Tavistock the muster roll of Sir Nicholas Slanning, son of the above, who was remarkable for his zeal in the royal cause during the civil war, and who, having joined the forces of the West under Sir Bevil Grenville, was present at the battle of Lansdowne near Bath, and perished in the same year, 1643, at the assault of Bristol. Slanning's muster roll is thus intituled:

"*Stannary of Tavistocke*.—A perfect muster-roll, containing the several hundreds, parishes, and hamletts, together with the officers and souldiers within the said Stannary. Officers, Sir Nicholas Slanning, Lieutenant-Colonel; Joseph Drake, esq. Capt.-Lieutenant; John Jacob, gent. Ensign." Names of four serjeants and eight corporals.

"*Hundred of Roborough*.—Walkhampton, 12 names; Whitchurch, 13 ditto; Tamer-ton Folliett (Foliot), 3 ditto; Sampford Spiney, 6 ditto; Wilsworthy Hamblet, 3 ditto; Buckland Monocor' (Monachorum), 29 ditto; Peter Tavy, 7 ditto; West Tavistocke, 8 ditto.—*Hundred of Tavistock*—Tavistocke towne, 24 ditto.—*Hundred of Liston*—Liston and Verginstow, 3 ditto; Sour-ton, 6 ditto; Mary Tavy, 9 ditto; Lidford, 3 ditto; Lew Trenchard, 1 ditto; Broad-wood widger, 2 ditto; Lamerton, 4 ditto; Bridistow, 10 ditto; Oakhampton, 2 ditto; Coriton, 3 ditto; Bratton Clovelly, 6 ditto.—*Hundred of Black Torrenton*—North Lew, 2 ditto; Keakebeare Hamblett, 0.

"Seen and confirmed by us under our hands and seales (name effaced), Nicholas Slanning, Edw. Yarde, Joseph Drake."

The total of this force is 156; of which about two-thirds are specified as armed with muskets, and the remainder

with pikes. At the back of the roll are the following notes, which may be interesting to the military antiquary:

“Horse defensive armes, are a back, brest, and pot; pistol prooffe; offensive, a sword and a case of pistells, ther barrell not under 14 inches in length; horse furniture, a great saddle or pad wth burrs and straps to affix the holster.

“Footman’s armes: musquett barrell not under three foot; the gage of the bore for twelve bullets (new) but y^e old way fourteen to y^e pound; a collar of bandaliers; wth a sworde.

“Pykeman’s armes: a pyke of ashe not under 16 foote head and foote included, wth a backe, brest, head-piece, and sword, y^e old pyke fifteen [feet]; Musquetier, halfe pound poudder and 3 yards of match, half a pound of bullets.

“Horse, a q^r a pound poudder and soe of bullets; 5^s for every day’s omission” [of attendance.]

To return to the notice of Fitzford, from which I have somewhat digressed. The unfortunate Sir John Fitz left an only daughter by his wife Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham. She in succession married four noble gentlemen, (falling short in her matrimonial alliances by one only, of Chaucer’s wife of Bath); first, Sir Alan Percy, 6th son of Henry Earl of Northumberland; next Thomas, son of Thomas Darcy Earl Rivers; then Sir Chas. Howard, fourth son of the Earl of Suffolk; fourthly and lastly, Sir Richard Grenville, who, embracing the royal cause in the great rebellion in 1644, his house at Fitzford was taken in that year by the Parliamentary General, the Earl of Essex, with two pieces of cannon and 150 prisoners. The number of prisoners, it will be seen, almost exactly coincides with that of the muster-roll which I have quoted, and I think there is a strong probability that the first signature on the roll, unfortunately erased, is that of Sir Richard Grenville. He afterwards perished in the cause which he had espoused. Lady Mary Howard and George Howard, esq., who I suppose were children of the often contracted Lady Gertrude, are found in 1670 subscribing to the brief for the captives to the Algerines. Tradition at Tavistock has fixed a lasting stigma on the memory of Lady Howard, of which, with some poetical licence, as to the time of her existence and her connexion with the family of Fytz, Mrs. Bray has made good use in her admirably characteristic old English tale, *Fitz of Fitzford*:

“The memory of Lady Howard,” says Mrs. Bray, “is, even at this remoted distance of time, execrated by posterity; and a wild legend respecting her, worthy the Hartz mountains, is to this day current amongst the elders of Tavistock. It avers that the coach of which she was so proud may still be seen amid the glimpses of the moon, rattling through the streets of this town on its way to Oakhampton Park, the seat at which she died. But the vehicle is now a coach of bones. Human skulls supply the place of those balls that once ornamented the four corners of its roof, and Lady Howard rides in it a pale and sheeted spectre, as her skeleton hound runs before her, to bring nightly a blade of grass from Oakhampton Park to the gateway of Fitzford; a penance doomed to endure till the last blade of grass shall be plucked, when the world will be at an end.” —*Fitz of Fitzford*, vol. 3, p. 293.

There was at Fitzford a small chapel dedicated to St. George. Risdon says, that Fitzford was originally an hospital founded by the family of Tremaine.

KILWORTHY

Lies about one mile north of Tavistock; it is a barton, or insulated estate, and was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth by Judge Glanville of Holwell House, in the adjoining parish of Whitchurch. Sir Francis Glanville, his son, erected a seat on it for his own residence, the greater part of which is still standing. The remains of a finely timbered park, and of the artificial terrace embankments of the garden, attest its former splendour. Prince details an affecting story relating to Francis Glanville; in his youth he abandoned himself to a dissolute course of life, and his father, the Judge, hopeless of his reformation, disinherited him in favour of his younger son, John. At length, however,

“Consideration like an angel came,
And whipped the offending devil out of him.”

He became a sincere penitent, and an altered man. His younger brother, rejoicing at the change, invited him to a banquet at Kilworthy; where, after dinner, he told him he had yet one dish more to taste, which being brought in covered, was placed before him, and he was requested to appropriate to himself the contents—these were the title-deeds of his father’s estates that the younger brother, fulfilling what he knew would have been his father’s will, if he could have seen his son’s altered course, thus generously gave up to him! A noble instance indeed of fraternal affection and a love of justice.

CROWNDALE

Lies about a mile west of Tavistock; here the celebrated Sir Francis Drake is said to have been born; the house in which he first saw the light was pulled down a few years since. The Rev. E. Bray has preserved a sketch of it.

HURDWICK.

Hurdwick was the capital manor of the Barony of that name, which contained sixteen knights' fees and a half, and which gave title to the whole hundred. This was, I suspect, the residence of Ordgar, the founder of the Abbey. It were too fanciful, perhaps, to conclude, that its name is a contraction of *Ordwick*, or *Ordgar's-wick*. In right of this barony, the Abbat of Tavistock claimed the privileges of view of frankpledge, gallows, pillory, assize of bread and beer, which were allowed on an inquisition of *quo warranto* held in the time of Edward I.* At Hurdwick there remains, or remained till lately, a fine old gothic barn.

MORWEL HOUSE,

A quadrangular stone building with a court in the centre, is an excellent specimen of the domestic architecture of the latter end of the fifteenth century. It is traditionally styled the hunting-seat of the Abbats of Tavistock, and was probably the capital manse, or grange, of the manors of Morwell and Morwel-ham, which belonged to the Abbey. This edifice contains a small chapel for the celebration of religious offices by the monks who were resident at the Grange.

COURTENAY ALMS HOUSES.

One of the ancient and noble family of Courtenay gave 4*l.* per annum, to be divided, by way of pension, among four poor widows in an hospital, or alms-house, at Tavistock. This building was repaired by George Courtenay, Esq., of Walreddon, at the beginning of the eighteenth century.†

* *Placita de quo warranto*, 9 et 10 Edw. I.

† Walreddon is the old mansion of an estate so called belonging to the Courtenay family, in the adjoining parish of Whitchurch. It occupies an elevated site in the centre of the demesne which is beautifully situated on the south side of the Tavy. The house is of stone, and the arms of Edward VI. are carved in oak in one of the principal rooms. It is at present the residence of William Courtenay, Esq. and his lady, elder daughter of the late Admiral Arthur Kempe.

COMMON SEAL OF THE ABBEY, AND
ADDITIONAL NOTES.

By the friendly liberality of John Caley, Esq. F.S.A., Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, I am enabled to illustrate these notes with an engraving, from a drawing by the late Mr. Bartholomew Howlett, of the Seal of Tavistock Abbey. It is one of the extensive and valuable collection of drawings after monastic seals, made for Mr. Caley by that ingenious artist. The impression of the seal here represented is attached to the original deed of surrender in the Augmentation Office, which I have before noticed.

The virgin and child are represented under a Gothic canopy, and on either hand a kneeling angel swinging a *thuribulum*, or censer. Under an arch below the virgin's feet is St. Rumon decorated with a mitre, and holding a pastoral staff, and on each side of the saint a monk in the attitude of prayer.

Legend.—SIGILLVM ECCLESIE S'C'E MARIE
ET S'C'I RVMONI TAVISTOCH.

This seal I suppose was made about the time of the rebuilding of the Abbey Church, which was consecrated when completed by Bishop Stapylton, A. D. 1318, the architecture of which was doubtless similar in style. Having again adverted to the surrender of the possessions of the Abbey to the Crown, I take the opportunity of observing with what particularity the lands, liberties, and advantages surrendered are detailed in that instrument. It recites that,

“ John, by the patience of God, Abbat of the Monastery, or Abbacy, of the Church of the blessed Virgin and St. Rumon Tavistock, of the order of Saint Benedict, and the convent of the same place; finally, and of their own accord, grant, resign, and confirm to their illustrious invincible Lord and Prince Henry VIII., &c. &c. all the said Monastery or Abbacy, together with all and singular the manors, demesnes, messuages, gardens, curtilages, tofts, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, mills, passages, knights' fees, marriage wards, native villeins and their followers, commons, liberties, free foundations, advowsons, nominations, presentations, and donations of churches, vicarages, chapels, chantries, pensions, portions, annuities, tithes, oblations, and all and singular emoluments, profits, possessions, hereditaments, and rights whatsoever, within the counties of Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Wiltshire, and elsewhere, within the Kingdom of England and Wales, and their marches, in what way soever belonging to the said Monastery, or Abbacy, of

Tavystocke." Also "all charters, evidences, writings, and muniments, and the whole foundation, circuit, and precinct of the Monastery aforesaid, and all rights to it belonging, however acquired."*

Nothing could well be more plenary and irreversible than the terms of the above instrument. Uncle Toby defies a man to swear out of Ernulphus's Romish Anathema, so I think might a lawyer be defied to find a flaw to the prejudice of the claims of the crown in the above surrender.

I derive the following supplementary note of the possessions of the Abbey, from the fee farm roll in the Augmentation Office, which recites the grant of them to Baron John Russell and the Lady Anne his wife, to be held of the King, *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee, yielding annually, at Michaelmas, thirty-six pounds only.

"The whole demesne and site of the late Monastery of Tavistock, and all its appurtenances, all the burgh and town of Tavistock, and all the burgages therein, the manors of Hurdwick, Morwel, and Morwelham, the hundred of Hurdwick, otherwise called the hundred of Tavistock, the Bartons, or Granges of Hurdwick, Morwel, and Morwelham, with their appurtenances, the demesnes and manors of Milton Abbot, otherwise Milton Legh, Lamerton, Hole, Brentorre, Wyke Dabernon, Peterstavy, Ottrew, otherwise Ottery, Whitchurch, and Newton, the manor of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, the rectory and vicarage of Tavistock."†

For the service of one knight's fee, at the reserved rent of 148*l.* 5*s.* per annum, is granted also to the above—

"All the burgh of Denbury, the manors of Denbury, Plymstoke, Worynton, Cowyke, Exwyke, Barlegh, Alridge Cavilyrch, Plymple, Wodmanstorr, Cristenstow, Borynton and Cornwood, in the county of Devon, lately belonging to the Abbey; also the manor of Hawkewell, co. of Somerset, the rectories or churches of Whitchurch, Lamerton, Milton Abbot, alias Milton Legh, Borynton, the Chapel of Aldridge, the Rectory of St. Thomas, without the west gate of Exeter, the Rectories or Churches of Christenstowe, Okehamton, Spreyton, Anthon and Petherwyn, alias North Petherwyn, all the demesne and site of the late Monastery of

Duuckeswell, the Rectory of Blackawton, parcel of the late Monastery of Torr, and the site of the late Friars, preachers within the city of Exeter, with all their lands and possessions."

Among the persons of note who were natives of Tavistock, I should have mentioned Sergeant John Maynard, designated by Clarendon "as a lawyer of great eminence, who had too much complied with the irregular and unjust proceedings of the Parliament," and described as opposing them, when their measures became illegally subversive of the royal prerogative. He was afterwards committed to the Tower by Cromwell, for demanding, as Counsel in the Court of King's Bench, the release of one obnoxious to the Protector, who like all factious champions of liberty, proved a real tyrant when "his power was well put on," and sent for the Judges, telling them, with a severe reprimand and threat, "that they should not suffer lawyers to *prate* what it would not become them to *hear*!"

Browne, the author of "Britannia's Pastorals," has celebrated some of the wild and romantic scenery of Tavistock, his native place.

Some collections for "a Civil and Monastic History of the Town and Abbey of Tavistock," were made by the late Mr. Edw. Smith, who possessed much antiquarian zeal and industry. Mr. Smith was a native of Tavistock; and had served during the late war as an officer in the navy. His topographical researches were terminated while he was yet in the vigour of youth and intellect, by a fever, of which he died at Tavistock, in the year 1827. He has left, I believe, a large collection of MSS. which are still in the possession of his aged mother. A. J. K.

EMENDATIONS AND ERRATA.

In the Churchwarden's account, A.D. 1385, for "*custos hujus ecclesie*," read "*custos luminis ecclesie*." I find the person annually chosen for the administration of the receipts and expenditure of the parish Church at Tavistock, until the Reformation, usually styled "*Custos or Warden of the light*," which was kept constantly burning before the high altar of the Church, in allusion, I suppose, to the undying flame of devotion which pervades the spiritual Church.

In the same account, for "*per me clericum*," read "*Christi nomine amen dico v.v.*" (qy. *vobis*?)

P. 116, for "*præstet animam*," read "*præstet. Amen.*"

* Latin original in Augmentation Office.

† Note in the margin of the Record, "9th Dec. 1651. It is ordered by the Trustees that the stipend of 11*l.* be paid to the Curate of Tavistock, to be fixed upon the rent for the scite of the Monastery of Tavistock, only being 36*l.* per annum.—John Wheatly."

P. 218, for "Abbot's bridge," read "Abbey bridge."

P. 220, for "octogesimo," read "octogesimo quinto."

P. 411, for "lay," read "laid."

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

MY "local habitation" is in that part of the kingdom which Mr. Edmund Waller, in his *Elegy on the Death of my Lady Rich*, has thought fit thus to anathematize:

"May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness
reigns,

Prove as a desert, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, and men as wild as they!"

Although it may be said certainly that the county has been greatly improved since this stigma was fixed upon it, yet it is most probable that the "courtly Waller" knew very little of this, to him, Bœotian district, which, if it cannot boast of scenes possessing high romantic interest, has many spots of great amenity and pastoral beauty; and if we except, perhaps, that part of the county contiguous to the estuary of the Thames, so far from being unhealthy, is very salubrious.

Like that of the worthy Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, walking is my favourite relaxation,* and in my rambles I can answer for having visited many interesting objects surrounding my own house, not the least of which are those considerable remains of the ancient forest that in former ages nearly overspread the county, but which is now subdivided into the forests of Waltham, Epping, and Hainault. These I have so often explored, that I may say, in the beautiful language of Comus,

"I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or hashy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood."

With your permission, I will transport myself in fancy to the village of Waltham, whose parish church† is

* "He would often profess, that to observe the grass, herbs, corn, trees, cattle, earth, waters, heavens, any of the creatures, and to contemplate their natures, orders, qualities, virtues, uses, was ever to him the greatest mirth, content, and recreation that could be: and this he held to his dying day!"—*Fuller's Abel Redivivus*, article *Andrewes*.

† The nave of the conventual church.

nearly all that has escaped the hammers of destruction of the once splendid mitred abbey of that name, in which reposed the remains of Harold Infelix.‡ A step will bring me to the sedgy Lea, and revive a whole train of delightful recollections,—of Izaak Walton, "that happy, garrulous, old man," one of the best, yet most unostentatious of philosophers, who, living in an age of civil dissension, was an exemplar of contented quietness, and who bequeathed to posterity a most valuable moral in the humble disguise of a fishing-book.§

Many other spots I could enumerate interesting to the topographer, but I must repress the wings of my imagination, or I shall have no chance of being allowed a corner of your useful *Miscellany* for my rough notes of a visit which I have recently made in *propria persona*. VIATOR.

A WALK FROM WANSTEAD TO LITTLE ILFORD AND EAST HAM CHURCHES, ESSEX.

13th Dec. 1829.—One of the most inviting mornings I ever witnessed. It was not frosty, yet the sun shone gloriously forth, and there was a dryness at the same time, a mild elasticity in the air, highly exhilarating to the spirits,—it was more like a foretaste of spring than a prelude to the winter: I could not remain at home. But in what direction shall be my ramble? It matters not. So I sallied forth at the postern gate of the garden, and accident determined it.

Forcing my way through "brake and briar" in that part of the forest

‡ These two impressive words are said to have been all that were engraven on his tomb.

§ I am waiting with impatience for the appearance of Mr. Pickering's long announced quarto edition of the *Angler*, which is so much wanted by the "illustrators," Major's pretty edition being too small for their purpose; and I trust that it will contain some engravings of the scenery about the streams and villages mentioned in that sweet pastoral. And here let me ask what have the "Walton Club" of London done to commemorate his name?—Look into Prior Silsteed's Chapel in the south transept of that glorious cathedral at Winchester. Surely the name of the gentle Piscator, engraven on a memorial worthy of him, would not dishonour even those hallowed walls.

where the trees (including some splendid specimens of Spanish chesnut, and two stately lime groves) now stand marked for felling by their ruthless lord, I reached that extensive portion of uninclosed level ground, known here by the name of the Flats, having Wanstead Park on the left. Now and then, through the trees, I obtained a sight of the church, which stands on a gentle eminence in the middle of the park. Near to the church, eight or nine years since, stood Wanstead House,* one of the most splendid mansions in the kingdom, the glory of this county, or at least, if I must award that pre-eminence to Audley End, yielding only to that interesting relic of the Tudor style in antiquarian interest. But, alas! thoughtless extravagance has laid it low, and one of the noblest monuments of successful industry has perished for ever!

Crossing the great road which leads through the county of Essex to Suffolk and Norfolk, I came presently to the church and rectory house of Little Ilford. The exterior of the church has nothing worthy of notice. It consists of a rough-cast nave, and a red-bricked chancel. On the western end is a small wooden receptacle for a bell; and abutting upon the north side of the nave is a plain brick building like the chancel. The interior is such as you might be led to expect from its unpromising exterior,—unadorned as a village school-house. In fact, the clerk, or some such dignitary, was beating (in his hand was a formidable rattan) the rudiments of knowledge into the pericraniums of a class of vociferous urchins marshalled in the aisle. But, traveller, if peradventure thou art an inquisitive one, do not suppose from this my description that the church of Little Ilford is altogether unworthy of a passing visit,—far otherwise;—be merry, but wise, and turn into the plain brick building before noticed, which you will find the private burial place of a gentleman's family, though, from the smallness of

the church, it is allowed to be used as a vestry-room. Beneath this chapel are interred the remains of Smart Lethieullier, one of those patient yet enthusiastic investigators who, not all-absorbed in the pursuits of the “ignorant present time,” take delight in tracing the history of by-gone ages, and those remains of antiquity that serve to illustrate it. The monuments in this chapel, which present a very elegant appearance, consist principally of a large sarcophagus of red-veined marble, and two pedestals on either side of it, bearing urns of white marble, that to the left inscribed as follows:

“To the memory of Smart Lethieullier, esq. of Aldersbrook, a gentleman of polite literature and elegant taste; an encourager of arts and ingenious artists; a studious promoter of literary inquiries; a companion and friend of learned men; judiciously versed in the science of antiquity; and richly possessed of the curious productions of nature; but who modestly desired no other inscription upon his tomb than what he had made the rule of his life, an admonition to the reader, by example, to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God.”

Mr. Lethieullier was descended from an ancient family that fled from France in time of persecution. His desire to improve the civil and natural history of his country led him to visit all parts of it; the itineraries in his library, and the discoveries he made relating to its antiquities, with drawings of every thing remarkable, are evidences of his great application to rescue so many ancient remains from mouldering in oblivion. Mr. Lethieullier did not publish the result of his labours, further than by some papers to the *Archæologia*, &c. He died without issue, in 1760, and Mr. Hulse of Portman-square, who married the heir general of the Lethieullier family, possesses his valuable manuscripts, including a History of Barking Abbey; also his collection of natural history, fossils, &c. On the death of Mr. Lethieullier, the mansion house at Alders-

* WANSTEAD HOUSE was a very magnificent structure, and was built by the celebrated Colin Campbell about the year 1715, for Sir Richard Child, Bart. afterwards created Earl of Tylney, son of Sir Josiah Child, who was a merchant of London. Wanstead House was considered one of Campbell's best works. The principal front, shown in the annexed view, drawn in 1787, (see *Plate II.*) was 260 feet in length. It consisted of two stories, the basement and the state story, and was adorned by a noble portico of Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of the portico was the arms of the Tylney family. A further account of it may be seen in vol. xcii. i. p. 627.—EDIT.

brook was purchased by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. of Wanstead Park, and immediately pulled down. Its site is now occupied by a farm house. Within the church, on the north side of the chancel, is an interesting alabaster monument, with two figures kneeling; beneath them are effigies of several sons and daughters. The women are in high-crowned hats and ruffs, with small hoops. The inscription states it to be in memory of William Waldegrave, "of the ancient family of that name in this county," who died in 1610, and Dorothy, his wife; she died in 1586.

Leaving the church of Little Ilford, and bearing to the right across a few fields, I reached the village of East Ham, which, though it presents some poverty-stricken tenements, can reckon also several substantial houses, notwithstanding the apparent disadvantage of its situation, being close upon the marshes of the Thames. At some distance from where the houses terminate, and the country lies open to the river, from which it is situated about a mile, stands the venerable church of East Ham. Time and circumstances will sometimes give an aspect to things which otherwise perhaps they would not seem to warrant. Possibly it was to the splendour of the day, or it might be to a certain indistinct recollection that I should find here some relics of antiquity, that I owe the interest I felt when this time-worn edifice first came in view. There was, moreover, I thought, something striking in the landscape beyond what I had expected,—the grey, sombre-looking church, with its ponderous though somewhat low tower, supported in its tottering age by a massive brick buttress,—the villagers assembling for evening prayer individually or by groupes, summoned by the sonorous knell from this tower,—to the right Woolwich, and the crowd of masts from those rich "argosies" in the East India Docks. A mile or more distant to the left rose the embattled tower of the ancient church of Barking, near to which stood the celebrated abbey so named, the first convent for women established in this kingdom. For a back-ground

Shooter's Hill in Kent; whilst to enliven the scene numerous vessels, some of large burthen, were passing up and down the river, their sails lighted up by the now setting sun.

East Ham Church consists of a nave, a double chancel, (the farthest having a semicircular apsis), and the massive tower before mentioned, strengthened by brick buttresses, one of them of amazing bulk.* It is much disfigured by plaster and rough-cast, but enough is visible to show that it is built of stones and flint. The walls of the chancel are three feet thick; this, with the semicircular east end, Saxon round-headed windows, and, I think, the door-way at the western extremity, mentioned below, bespeak it a striking specimen of church architecture about the period of the twelfth century. Along the string course of the tower are a few ornamental bosses, among which is to be seen that elegant device the portcullis, the Badge of the House of Tudor, which is represented with such profusion and fine effect in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. At the western angles are gargoiles, representing eagles, or other birds. The outer entrance to the tower is mean, and apparently modern; but within is concealed a door-way of the boldest proportions, with three semicircular receding arches. The capitals of the columns are without ornament, and the whole presents a fine example of early Norman architecture. This was, probably, before the erection of the tower, the great western entrance to the church, as it is not likely that the architect would have made so poor an entrance to the tower from without, and at the same time concealed from view this noble door-way. To the south of the altar, within a deep recess formed by two trefoil arches, united in the centre by a slender detached column, is a Piscina with a double drain. This elegant piece of architecture is covered by a thick coating of white-wash. On the opposite of the altar is one of those interesting monuments, not infrequently to be seen in our parochial churches, but which often unexpectedly present themselves to the ardent topographer, in requital of his toils,†

* There is a S. E. view of this church in Mrs. Ogborne's "History of Essex;" and a N. W. view in Woodburn's "Ecclesiastical Topography."

† The vexatious annoyances to which the topographer was subjected in the prosecution of his labours in the days of the first James are thus alluded to by old Weever,

sometimes even, as in the present instance, affording him a motive for an inquisitive research into the history of his country, to resolve some obscure or doubtful point.

The monument here referred to, bears, with two others, the following inscription:—

“In memoriâ sacrum.

“To the memory of the Right Honourable Edmond Nevill, Lord Latimer, Earl of Westmoreland, and Dame Jane his wife; with the memorials of their seven children. Which Edmond was lineally descended from the honourable blood of kings and princes, and the seventh Earl of Westmoreland of the name of Nevill.”

The effigies of the Earl and his Countess are about the size of life, and are represented with uplifted hands, as in prayer, kneeling at a desk or altar, on which are open books. The Earl is in armour, over which is a mantle, with his helmet lying beside him. His Countess is attired in sweeping robes, and the coronet on her head denotes her dignity. On the lower step of the monument are figures representing their seven children in black dresses, and in white hoods, and, as is usual on these occasions, their heights are nicely graduated. This monument is exceedingly rich in heraldry, there being no less than eleven separate escutcheons of arms, showing the alliances of this illustrious house, whose name has been associated with the annals of their country for so many generations. Those most conspicuous, from being emblazoned on much larger shields, are,

1st. Gules, a saltier Argent, for Nevill.* 2d. Or, fretty Gules, on a Canton party per pale, Argent and Sable, a ship of the second with sails furled.

I remember to have seen it stated somewhere that the latter is the ancient coat of Nevill. It is, however, certain that it was borne, but without the canton, by the de Verdons, a powerful baronial family of Norman descent, who flourished for several centuries after the Conquest in the northern counties.†

But it is the circumstances attending the history of the personage here commemorated, that render this monument more than ordinarily curious. Although the undoubted representative of his ancient line, this Edmond Nevill was only the titular Earl of Westmoreland. Charles, the sixth Earl of Westmoreland, and thirteenth Baron Nevill of Raby, having conspired with the Earl of Northumberland (Thomas Percy, seventh Earl), against the government of Elizabeth, and not improbably with a view to place her rival, Mary, on the Throne, these powerful nobles, having called together their friends and vassals, met at the Castle of Brancepeth, in Durham, an ancient stronghold of the Nevills, where they suggested to their followers, “That all the English Nobility were resolved to restore the Romish religion; and that they did thus put themselves in arms to prevent upstarts from trampling on the old nobility; and so appeared in open rebellion.”‡ But upon the President of the North (Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex) marching against them with a superior force, they fled into Scotland, from whence the Earl of Westmoreland escaped to Flanders; and being attainted of high treason by outlawry in the Parliament of the 13th of Elizabeth, 1570, his dignity and possessions were forfeited.§ He died

in his “Discourse on Funeral Monuments;” and the writer of these crudities can bear witness to the teasing interruptions sometimes encountered even at the present time, by the disciples of John Leland; although hitherto he has escaped the mortification of affording amusement to the village urchins by an exhibition of his meagre visage in the cage, or resting his weary legs in the stocks. “Having found,” says Weever, “one or two ancient funeral inscriptions, or obliterated sculptures, in this or that parish church, I have ridden to ten parish churches distant from that, and not found one. Besides I have been taken up in divers churches by the churchwardens of the parish, and not suffered to write the epitaphs, or to take view of the monuments as much as I desired.”

* The Right Honourable Henry Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Baron Bergavenny, or as it is now spelt, Abergavenny, premier Baron of England, who is descended from Edward Nevill, sixth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, bears this coat with a difference; viz. Gules, on a saltier Argent a rose of the First, barbed and seeded Proper.

† During the last summer I observed the arms of the de Verdons, on a shield attached to the monumental effigy of a knight, half buried in the ground, among the picturesque ruins of Calder Abbey, Cumberland.

‡ See Dugdale.

§ The Castle of Brancepeth was vested in the Crown by a special act. In the reign of

abroad at an advanced age, without issue male.

In the second year of the reign of James the First, Edmond Nevill (whose name is recorded on the monument above-mentioned) the lineal descendant of George Nevill, fifth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, who was created to that dignity by letters patent in 1397, and next heir male of Charles the last Earl, having assumed the title of Earl of Westmoreland, notwithstanding the attainder, was summoned to appear at Whitehall, before the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshall, which he answered on the 3d of March, 1605, by his attorney, who prayed for time. It appears that the case was afterwards, by the command of the king, propounded to the judges, who decided against the claim, on the ground that the attainder had caused all the honours to be forfeited to the Crown as an estate of inheritance.* To the untoward circumstances attending his suit, he may be supposed to allude, in the following rhyming epitaph on his tomb:

“From princely, and from honourable blood,
By true suecession was my high deseent;
Malignant crosses oft opposed my good,
And adverse chance my state did circum-
vent.”†

Edmond Nevill, although entitled

to the Earldom of Westmoreland (barring the attainder), as representative of the eldest male line of his family, the assumption by him of the title of Latimer was surely erroneous, the ancient Baronies of Latimer having long before passed by females into other families, according to the law of descent of Baronies in fee, by which the females of each generation are preferred to the males of the preceding generation. The Barony of Latimer, constituted by writ of summons of the 28th Edw. I. 1299, though it has not been taken out, is vested in the present Lord Willoughby de Broke, by the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Willoughby, with the sister and sole heir of John Nevill, the fifth Baron, who died in 1430.

The Barony of Latimer, by writ of the 10th Henry VI. 1430, upon the death of John Nevill, fourth Baron, in 1577 (who was great-great-grandson of George Nevill, first Baron, fifth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, from whom Edmond Nevill deduced his descent), fell into abeyance between his four daughters; and the present Duke of Northumberland, by the marriage of his ancestor, Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, with Katharine Nevill, is the representative of the eldest of the four coheirs of that honour. It would appear rather that Edmond Nevill should have styled

Charles I. it was sold, under the authority of letters patent, to Lady Middleton and others, since which it has passed, by alienation, through several families, and is now the seat of William Russell, Esq. M. P. for the County of Durham. Brancepeth came to the Nevills by marriage with the heiress of the Bulmers. [A view of Brancepeth Castle will be found in vol. xcvi. i. p. 305.] Raby Castle, in the same county, was the chief residence of this great family, and was among the estates forfeited by Charles, the last Earl, for the rebellion in the north. On the grand entrance to Raby are three shields, bearing the arms of the Nevills.

* A copy of Edmond Nevill's claim, which is a curious document, may be found in the Lansdowne MSS. 254, p. 376. See Mr. Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage of England, a work of great labour and research, and one of the most valuable “Helps to History” which has appeared for many years. May I venture to hope that Mr. Nicolas will undertake a similar elucidation of the Peerage of Scotland and Ireland. [The latter, we have some time since announced, is promised by the best authority, Sir William Betham, the present Ulster King at Arms.—EDIT.]

† Edmond Nevill might, probably, feel the disallowal of his ancestral honours the more acutely, from the circumstance of the Earldom of Northumberland being vested, in his day, in the family of Percy, notwithstanding the attainder in 1571 of Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, on account of his participation with Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, in the rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, mentioned above. The Earldom of Northumberland and other dignities, were by Letters Patent conferred (the ancient Earldom was under forfeiture) on Thomas Percy, in 1557, and in default of heirs male, with remainder to his brother Henry, and the heirs male of his body. The said Thomas Earl of Northumberland, was attainted of high treason in 1571, and had he left issue male, so long as such issue male existed, these dignities would have been forfeited; but on the extinction of the issue male of his body, the remainder would immediately take effect; as, however, he died without issue male, the dignities instantly devolved on his brother, in consequence of the limitations in the Patent. (Vide Nicolas.)

himself, instead of “Lord Latimer,” “Lord Nevill of Raby,” that ancient dignity, held originally by tenure in the reign of Henry II. by Geoffrey de Nevill, grandson of Gilbert de Nevill, Admiral of the Conqueror’s fleet, being vested in him, excepting always the impediment of the attainder, and provided also there were no representatives in the female line nearer than himself in blood to Charles, the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland, and thirteenth Baron Nevill of Raby.*

In this Church is also a monument with kneeling figures, inscribed to Giles Breame, Esq. dated 1621; and others belonging to the family of Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart. On the north side of the nave are several semicircular arches; but to what purpose they were originally appropriated I am unable to determine. On the Nevill monument is no date, but I find that Jane Nevill died in 1641, and left, together with some charitable bequests, five shillings to be laid out annually in repairs to her husband’s monument.

In the parish is an ancient mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills.

That famous antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, lies buried in this quiet churchyard, in a spot which struck him whilst on a visit to the vicar a short time before his death, in 1765. He was many years Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and published the *Itinerarium Curiosum*, an account of Stonehenge, of the Remains at Abury, &c. Dr. Stukeley obtained from his friends the appellation of the Arch Druid of his age; and probably from having been led, by the nature of his inquiries into “the dark-backward and abyss of time,” to contemplate how inadequate are the most pompous sepulchres to insure a “perpetuity of fame,” he directed that a green turf only should be laid smoothly over his grave. My questions, therefore, to the honest bell-ringer, as to his “whereabouts,” were vain.

The lengthening shadows now began to warn me that the evening was wearing fast away, and as I retraced my steps, pondering on these things, I was delighted by one of the grandest sunsets that could be witnessed. The clouds appeared gathered from every quarter of the horizon, to do homage to the sun’s exit; and as he sank into that “western Paradise,” the clouds were dyed by his departing rays with hues of the most gorgeous vermilion.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

I HAVE read, with much pleasure, the observations of the writer of “*Stray Thoughts on Language*,” which have lately appeared in the *Gent. Mag.*, and particularly those relating to the unnecessary corruptions of the English language; a subject on which, with your permission, I will add a few more.

Since the use of language is to communicate our thoughts to each other; I think that the language which is the most perspicuous (the most easily understood), and the most simple (the most easily learnt), is the best. But if we use ten thousand borrowed words, of which an Englishman has to learn the meaning and sound, instead of as many English ones, of which he knows the meaning and sound without seeking them, we make our language less perspicuous and simple, and consequently less excellent. It may be said that the borrowed words are understood by well-educated people, which I will allow to some extent; but they are critically understood by those only who know the languages from which they are borrowed; and it is no commendation to the English tongue, to say that one must learn three or four others to understand it. However, it often happens that the very writer who uses them understands them so little, that he commits some unlucky blunder, of which he would most likely blush to be told. An author of an interesting book, I lately saw, calls the guides that lead visitors through ruins,

* It may be here observed, that the Right Honourable John Fane, the present and tenth Earl of Westmoreland of his family, is descended from Francis Fane, son of Sir Thomas Fane, by Mary Nevill, daughter and heir of Henry Nevill, Baron Bergavenny, Despencer, and Burghersh, who was descended from Edward, sixth son of Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland (that ancient tree from which sprung so many noble scions). This lady challenged the Barony of Bergavenny against the heir male, which led to the celebrated anomalous decision of the House of Lords in respect to that Barony, in the time of James the First. See 3d Report of Lords’ Committees on the Dignity of the Peerage, p. 216.

&c. "*these Cicerone*," forgetting that the plural was *Ciceroni*; and some of the public prints stated, not long ago, that some article of dress was worn "*à la Wellington*." Now *à la* agrees only with the feminine gender; and when the word *mode*, f. is understood, its adjective in the feminine gender is used; as, *à la Française*, *à la Parisienne*, &c. Many of the borrowed terms are not to be found in an English dictionary; and, indeed, no dictionary could teach an Englishman the true sound of the French *u*, and the nasal *en*, *in*, &c. The apology commonly made for the use of exotic expressions, is, either that they are more expressive than our own, or that we have none that will give their meaning; both of which assertions are as idle as they are scandalous to the English nation. If they are more expressive than our own, we must allow that their inventors are men of a better wit than ourselves; but I cannot easily believe that the word *porte-feuille* expresses (to an Englishman) the use of the thing better than the word *paper-case* would; the word *portmanteau*, more clearly than *clothes-case*; *envelope*, than *cover*; or that *chef-d'œuvre* is more expressive than *masterpiece*; *naïveté*, than *artlessness*; *valet-de-chambre*, than *bed-room-servant*; *dejeuné à la fourchette*, than *fork-lunch*; *soi-disant*, than *self-styled*; and will any reasonable man assert, that the meaning of woodman, tinman, coachman, &c. is not as clear as their equivalents in French or Greek would be found? That we have not equivalents for many terms we borrow, I will allow; but to say that we could not *make* such by composition, would be a different thing. Where the marching intellect in England seeks new words from other languages, the Germans compound them with the greatest ease and accuracy from their own; and whatever they can do with their language, we can do with ours; since, not only are both very much alike, radically, but, as far as our composition goes, it is precisely on the German principle.

The arguments in favour of the borrowing system are few, and (I think) quite idle; while those against it are not only many but strong. 1st. It is a proof of national inferiority, for if we have terms of war, or navigation, from another nation, it seems as if they had taught us something of those

things; if terms of music from another, that they taught us music; if from a third, terms of civility, that they taught us politeness, &c. 2ndly, It renders our language less simple, less perspicuous, less pure, less regular, and fit only for learned people to converse with each other in, being no longer one in which the more learned can easily teach the less so: this assertion will be admitted by those who know that half a country congregation understand but half the sermon, and youth but a quarter of what they read. That purity of language is a grace, we all seem to allow; for when we are weighing the excellencies and defects of a Latin author, we commonly throw the purity of his style into one scale or the other. 3dly. It causes great toil and obstruction to the teacher of youth, and keeps the pupil learning *words*, when he should be learning *facts*. Hence the dry expositors, glossaries, &c. that tire children before they have learnt anything of use. 4thly. The right sound of foreign words being known to few besides those who have learnt the languages from which they are borrowed, many a worthy English scholar, perhaps of first-rate abilities in science, is laughed at for a fool, because, in reading a newspaper, he does not give the Parisian accent to such scraps and words as *on dit*, *debut*, *eclat*, *qui vive*, *jeu de mot*, &c. 5thly. There is no need of borrowing, because we can make words to any extent by compounding those we have already. What is the use of the word *douceur*, when we have *softener*?

Of coup d'œil,	for a glance?
Of protégé,	— a ward?
Of aid de camp,	— an under general?
Of beau monde,	— the fine world?
Of jeu d'esprit,	— a sally of wit?
Of belles lettres,	— fine learning?
Of canaille,	— rabble?
Of billet-doux,	— a love-note?
Of grandiloquous,	— high-talking?
Of royal,	— kingly?
Of coup de grace,	— a master-stroke?
Of typographer,	— a printer?
Of sang froid,	— cool blood, or coolness?
Of jeu de mots,	— a pun?
Of bagatelle,	— a trifle?
Of finesse,	— a will?
Of precursor,	— a forerunner?
Of connoisseur,	— an understander?
Of escritoir,	— a writing-chest?
Of annual,	— yearly, &c.

The following words are some of those for which we have no equiva-

ents; and I have shaped a few which I think would be sufficiently expressive.

The English word *stead* means a place. So in the sister language of ours, the Danish, we find it with the same meaning: "I Jerusalem er det *sted* hvor," &c., in Jerusalem is the place where, &c. Now then, that awkward word

Lieutenant,	might be	steadholder.
Aviary,	—	a birdstead.
Menagerie,	—	animalstead.
Rendezvous,	—	meetingstead.
Head station (of a society, &c.)	}	— highstead.
Burying-place (not being a Church-yard)		— gravestead.
Place of refuge,	}	— safestead.
Asylum,		
Seat of war,	—	warstead.
Place of punishment,	—	painstead.
Lieutenancy,	—	steadholderhood.
Locomotive,	—	steadgoing.
Dislocate,	—	to unstead.
Place of amusement,	—	gaystead.
Place of study,	}	— lorestead.
Museum, &c.		
Substitute,	—	steadman, &c.
Laboratory,	—	workstead.
The seat of popular disturbance,	}	— mobstead.
Place of Reformation, penitentiary,		— mendstead.

Of a God,	we have	Godhead,	which should be	Godhood.
Of a King,	—	Royalty,	—	Kinghood.
Of a Regent,	—	Regency,	—	Regenthoo.
Of a Mayor,	—	Mayoralty,	—	Mayorhood.
Of a Bishop,	—	Episcopacy,	—	Bishophood.
Of a Colonel,	—	Colonelcy,	—	Colonelhood.
Of an Absentee,	—	Absenteeism,	—	Absenteehood.
Of a Beggar,	—	Beggary,	—	Beggarhood.

Good English words might be easily formed for the awkward and irregular ones frequently borrowed; and I hope these observations will meet the eyes of some scholars who may be better able, and no less willing than I am, to stop the contemptible system of *Gal-*

Lore means learning, doctrine, &c. therefore

Ornithology,	should be	birdlore.
Mythology,	—	fablelore.
Osteology,	—	bonelore.
Pathology,	—	painlore.
Physiology,	—	naturelore.
Tactics,	—	warlore.
Political Economy,	—	governlore.
Zoology,	—	animal-lore.
Pneumatics,	—	airlore.
Meteorology,	—	meteorlore.
Geology,	—	earthlore.
Potamology,	—	riverlore.
Philology,	—	wordlore.
Astronomy,	—	starlore.
Agriculture,	—	fieldlore.
Couchology,	—	shell-lore.
Hydrostatics,	—	waterweightlore.
Optics,	—	lightlore;

and so on. The substantives of the persons might be birdloreman, fableloreman, &c.; the adjectives applied to the persons, birdlearned, fablelearned, &c. and those answering to ornithological, mythological, could be birdlorish, fablelorish, &c. in the German manner.

From child, boy, man, woman, we have the substantives of the states, childhood, boyhood, manhood, womanhood, all right and regular. For the state

licising, *Latinizing*, and *Hellenizing* our language, now so extremely common, that it is likely to make it in a few years a medly understood *critically* only by a few professors of the dead and living languages.

Yours, &c.

DILETTANTE.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.
THE following Petition, complaining of the neglect, mismanagement, and oppression, of the Parliamentary garrison at Malmesbury, is from a draft on vellum, without signa-

tures, which has been preserved by the singular accident of its having been made the cover of a ciphering book.* Malmesbury was surrendered by the Royalists March 27, 1643; and it was probably during that year that this Pe-

* Belonging to Edward Ady in 1681.—As this book has remained in the possession of an inhabitant of Seagry, where the family of Ady or Adye lived, (in the chancel of Seagry Church is a tomb to the memory of Edward Adye, who died in 1663; at the side

tion was framed. As a picture of the iron sway of the stern Republicans, even to a community of their own party, and of the miseries attendant on civil war and military government under all circumstances, as well as an interesting record connected with local history, I think it not unworthy of insertion in your miscellany.

To the Right hon^{able}. the Com^{tee} of both Kingdomes.

The humble Petition of certaine freeholders and other sufficient inhabitants of the County of Wiltes, dwellinge neere vnto the Garrison of Malmesbury.

Humbly sheweth,

That since the Garrison of Malmesburie was reduced vnto the obedience of the Parliam^t, the same hath not onely beene maintained, espetiallie by the contribuc^{on} of your petic^{on}ers, and the places neere adjoyninge, but also your petic^{on}ers have ordinarily given free quarter to the forces of the said Garrison, and their plowes* have been prest at all seasons both to carry stone and tymber and other materialls for the fortificac^{ons}, and to carry hay, wood, and coles, for other vses in the said Garrison, w^{thout} any paym^t for the same; And moreouer divers considerable debts are contracted by certaine well affected Gent. of the Countie (as your petic^{on}ers are informed) for the buyinge of ammunic^{on} and other necessities, and for raysinge of horse and armes for the defence of the countrie (w^{ch} debts your petic^{on}ers hold themselves bounden in duty to discharge accordinge to their propore^{on} wth other parts of the Countie). And whereas your petic^{on}ers hoped (as the fruits of these great expenses) to have beene p^{ro}tected in some measure from violence and rapine, yet the enemy hath alwaies compelled the countrie to paie contribuc^{on} and other taxes, and alsoe hath continually plundered and spoyled yo^r petic^{on}ers, and the inhabitants of places nearest adjacent to the said Garrison, w^{thout} any opposic^{on} of the said forces, all w^{ch} hath happened through the insufficiency, timidity, and falshood of the chiefe Com^{anders} and certaine other Officers of the said Garrison, who have not onely notoriously deceived y^e State by fillinge vp their musters wth hired men, but alsoe have rather applied them-

selves to excessive drinckinge, p^{ro}phane swearing, and vicious and riotous livinge, than to exercise the duty of their places. And their counsellis haue alwaies been soe publiq that noe designe of theirs have ever been followed wth good successe, but those p^{ro}visions w^{ch} have beene made for our defence have beene alwaies turned to the advantadge of the enemy, and the forces and armes (espetiallie of horse) rayased to p^{ro}tect vs, have beene soe remissly governed, that y^e enemy hath alwaies surprised them, and by been enabled to ruine vs. And yet these calamities have beene increased by sundrie most greivous insolencies and oppressions acted by the authoritie of the said Garrison both upon the p^{ro}sons and estates of divers inhabitants of the countrie, as by imprisonm^{ts}, vnjust exactions of money, hay, and other p^{ro}visions, seasinge of horses, vnder pretence of recruitinge the horse forces lost by neglegence of the commanders, and other grievances. And lastly, the familiaritie and favours w^{ch} malignants have in the said garrison doe begett a vehem^t suspic^{on} in your petic^{on}ers, that the said Com^{anders} and Officers, or some of them, may finde an opportunity to deliver the same vp vnto y^e enemy w^{thout} any such resistance as might bee made in defence of a place soe stronge and considerable.

In due considerac^{on} of the premisses may it please this Right hon^{able} Com^{tee} to graunte vnto your petic^{on}ers that the govern^{mt} of the said Garrison and forces may bee reduced into some better forme, and that y^e said Com^{anders} and Officers may be removed, and that other able Com^{anders} and Officers, such in whom your petic^{on}ers may have confidence, may bee placed to com^{and} and govern the said garrison and forces, and that a Receivo^r may be appointed for y^e said Garrison, who shall bee tyed to give a moonthly accompt for the satisfac^{on} of the countrie, by w^{ch} means corrupc^{on} may bee the more avoyded, and the debts of the Countie the sooner satisfied. And that those Gent. and others (many of w^{ch} are either malignants or neuters) who formerly found trained horses, may bee compelled to find horse and armes for y^e recruite of the horse forces of this Countie. And yo^r petic^{on}ers in acceptance of this favoure shall cheerfully contribute to y^e maintenance of the said Garrison and forces, and shall alsoe enter into any other considerac^{on} for defence of the said Garrison and partes adjoininge.

of the church a tablet to the memory of Wm. Adye, 1747, Edward Adye, 1765, and others of the family), it is probable that the Edward Ady of 1681 was at school at Malmesbury, four miles distant, and that the schoolmaster, whoever he was, may have placed this parchment cover on the book. The same individual is in possession of some fine specimens of penmanship, written for "Edward Adye," by Wm. Crowch, apparently of the period above mentioned (1681) or an older date.

* Probably their teams.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you an account of the Christmas drama of "St. George," as acted in Cornwall. I thereby vouch for the authenticity of what I send you. Having many friends and relations in the West, at whose houses I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the festivities, and mixing in the sports, you may be sure that "St. George," with his attendants, were personages too remarkable not to attract much of my attention, and I have seen their adventures represented frequently. From different versions so obtained, I am enabled to state that the performance in different parishes vary only in a slight degree from each other.

St. George and the other tragic performers are dressed out somewhat in the style of Morris dancers, in their shirt sleeves and white trowsers, much decorated with ribbons and handkerchiefs, each carrying a drawn sword in his hand, if they can be procured, otherwise a cudgel. They wear high caps of pasteboard, adorned with beads, small pieces of looking-glass, coloured paper, &c.; several long pieces of pith generally hang down from the top, with small pieces of different coloured cloth strung on them; the whole has a very smart effect.

Father Christmas is personified in a grotesque manner, as an ancient man, wearing a large mask, a wig, and a huge club, wherewith he keeps the bystanders in order.

The Doctor, who is generally the Merry Andrew of the piece, is dressed in a very ridiculous manner, with a wig, three-cornered hat, and painted face.

The other comic characters are dressed according to fancy.

The Female, where there is one, is usually in the dress worn half a century ago.

The Hobby Horse, which is a character sometimes introduced, wears a representation of a horse's hide.

The Christmas play, it appears, was in vogue also in the north of England, as well as in Scotland. A correspondent of yours has already given an interesting account of that of Scotland. By some the play is considered to have reference to the time of the Crusaders, and to have been introduced on the return of the adventurers from the Holy Land, as typifying their battles.

GENT. MAG. June, 1830.

Before proceeding with our drama in the West, I have merely to observe, that the old fashion was to continue many of the Christmas festivities till Candlemas-day, and then "throw Cards and Candlesticks away."

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE.

One of the party steps in, crying out,

Room, a room, brave gallants, room !

Within this Court

I do resort,

To show some sport

And pastime,

Gentlemen and Ladies, in the Christmas time.

After this note of *preparation*, old Father Christmas capers into the room, saying,

Here come I, old Father Christmas,

Welcome or welcome not ;

I hope old Father Christmas

Will never be forgot.

I was born in a rocky country, where there was no wood to make me a cradle. I was rocked in a stouring bowl, which made me round shouldered then, and I am round shouldered still.

He then frisks about the room until he thinks he has sufficiently amused the spectators, when he makes his exit with this speech :

Who went to the orchard to steal apples, to make gooseberry pies against Christmas ?

These prose speeches, you may suppose, depend much upon the imagination of the actor.

Enter Turkish Knight.

Here comes I, a Turkish knight,
Come from the Turkish land to fight,
And if St. George do meet me here,
I'll try his courage without fear.

Enter St. George.

Here comes I St. George,
That worthy champion bold,
And with my sword and spear
I won three crowns of gold.
I fought the Dragon bold,
And brought him to the slaughter,
By that I gained fair Sabra,
The King of Egypt's daughter.

Turkish Knight.

St. George, I pray be not too bold,
If thy blood is hot I'll soon make it cold.

St. George.

Thou Turkish Knight, I pray forbear,
I'll make thee dread my sword and spear.

They fight until the Turkish Knight falls.

St. George.

I have a little bottle which goes by the
name of Elecampane, [again.
If the man is alive let him rise and fight
The Knight here rises on one knee,
and endeavours to continue the fight,
but is again struck down.

Turkish Knight.

Oh pardon me, St. George, Oh! pardon me
I crave, [slave.
Oh pardon me this once, and I will be your

The Knight gets up, and they again
fight, till the Knight receives a heavy
blow, and then drops on the ground as
dead.

St. George.

Is there a Doctor to be found,
To cure a deep and deadly wound?

Enter Doctor.

Oh! yes, there is a Doctor to be found,
To cure a deep and deadly wound.

St. George.

What can you cure?

Doctor.

I can cure the Itch, the Palsy, and Gout,
If the Devil is in him I'll pull him out.

The Doctor here performs the cure
with sundry grimaces, and St. George
and the Knight again fight, when the
latter is knocked down, and left for
dead.

Then another performer enters, and
on seeing the dead body, says,
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,
If uncle Tom Pearce wont have him, Molly
must.

The Hobby Horse here capers in,
and takes off the body.

Enter Old Squire.

Here comes I, Old Squire,
As black as any Friar,
As ragged as a colt,
To have fine clothes for malt.

Enter Rub a Bub.

Here comes I, old Rub, Bub, Bub, Bub;
Upon my shoulders I carries a club,
And in my hand a frying-pan,
So am not I a valiant man.

These characters serve as a sort of
burlesque on St. George and the other
hero, and may be regarded in the light
of an anti-masque.

Enter the Boxholder.

Here comes I, great head and little wit,
Put your hand in your pocket,
And give what you think fit.
Gentlemen and Ladies sitting down at your
ease, [what you please.
Put your hands in your pockets, give me

St. George.

Gentlemen and Ladies, the sport is almost
ended; [mended.
Come pay to the box, it is highly com-
The box it would speak, if it had but a
tongue; [wrong.
Come throw in your money, and think it no

The characters now generally finish
with a dance, or sometimes a song or
two are introduced. In some of the
performances, two or three other tragic
heroes are brought forward, as the
King of Egypt and his son, &c.; but
they are all of them much in the style
of that I have just described, varying
somewhat in length and number of
characters. W. S.*

WRECK OF THE NEWRY.

"Death is discern'd triumphantly in arms,
On the rough seas his slaughtery to keep."
DRAYTON.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter was addressed
to a gentleman in Worcestershire.
If you think it all calculated to interest
the readers of the Gentleman's Maga-
zine, it is much at your service. ****

MY DEAR SIR, *Carnarvon, Satur-
day, April 24.*

WHEN I wrote to you a few days
ago, I told you that a distressing case
of shipwreck had just occurred in our
neighbourhood. I had then no con-
ception of the real magnitude of the
calamity, nor was I acquainted with
any of the circumstances attending it.
My means of gaining information on
the subject have since been most ample;
and some of the facts which have come
to my knowledge, are of so peculiarly
touching a nature, that I find it im-
possible to satisfy myself without en-
deavouring to record them. They can-
not fail to awaken the tenderest sym-
pathies of a heart like yours.

The Newry,† a vessel of five hun-
dred tons burthen, Captain Crosby,
set sail from Newry in Ireland, at half

* In the preface of Mr. Davies Gilbert's
work on "Ancient Christmas Carols," there
is an account of Cornish sports, with a de-
scription of a "metrical play," which seems
to be the same with that which is the sub-
ject of the preceding letter.

† She was built at Quebec in 1825, and
was the property of Messrs. Lyle of Newry.
It is scarcely possible to do justice to the
liberality and kindness which the surviving
passengers have experienced from these
gentlemen.

past two o'clock, in the afternoon of Wednesday in the last week, being bound for Quebec, and having on board between three and four hundred emigrants. These were not of the class that is commonly designated as the lower Irish: for, although there were doubtless a good many labourers among them, they appear to have consisted principally of small farmers, with their wives and children, and domestic servants. About the middle of the day on Thursday, the wind became unfavourable; and at noon on Friday, "it blew right a head," when a tack was made, and the ship changed her course to the south-east. She continued to pursue "her ocean way" in that direction till between nine and ten o'clock at night. There was then a thick haze, and the Captain entertained not the least suspicion that he was near the land; but as he was preparing to put the vessel about, she struck suddenly and with great violence upon a rock close to the shore at Maen Mellt, about three miles from Aberdaron in this county. The passengers had retired to their berths, and the lights below deck had for some time been extinguished. No sooner was the Captain aware of the danger, than he ordered the hatches to be fastened down. Appalling as the measure must have been to those who were below, it was in reality an act of prudence and of mercy; the tumult on the deck would otherwise have been such as to prevent the crew from working the ship, and from adopting any expedients to avert the catastrophe that was at hand. Within less than twenty minutes it was evident that all attempts to save the vessel must be ineffectual. The hatches were taken off; the Captain raised his voice and said, "Let us all have an equal chance for our lives;" while one of the crew exclaimed, "A watery tomb! a watery tomb!" At these thrilling words, the passengers rushed upon deck, not more than three or four among them having on any other clothes than those in which they had sprung from their beds. The boat was lowered down from the quarter deck. Before it had well touched the surface of the water, eleven men jumped into it, as it were, at once. The boat was instantly upset, and they all perished. The ocean was their grave. Their entreaties for help, and their screams of despair, as they struggled

with the raging billows, are said to have been terrific.

"They felt it bitterness to die
Deserted, and their friends so nigh."

In hopes that he might be able to form a communication, or a gang-way, as it is technically called, between the vessel and the shore, the Captain ordered first the mizen mast, and then the main mast to be cut away, and to be employed for that purpose; but owing to the violence of the gale, each of them "fell short." The important object was afterwards accomplished by means of a spare boom. One end having with much difficulty been lodged upon a rock on the main land, while the other rested upon the vessel, a rope was carried out by the carpenter from the vessel to the shore; and by this contrivance, in the depth of midnight, more than two hundred of the passengers were enabled to reach the rocks.

At four o'clock on Saturday morning, David Griffith, a seaman residing in the neighbourhood, came to the shore, and was instrumental in rescuing from their perilous situation between thirty and forty of his fellow creatures, men, women, and children, who on various accounts had been obliged to remain on the wreck. The fearless and untiring intrepidity of this young man is above all praise.

The vessel went to pieces on Sunday. The whole of the crew was saved. Of the passengers, it is supposed that at least between sixty and seventy have lost their lives in the remorseless deep. The survivors, on leaving the rocks at day break, sought refuge in the nearest farm-houses and cottages, where they were received and treated with almost unheard-of kindness.

On Sunday, about the middle of the day, a large body of them appeared at Carnarvon. They were then returning to Ireland. As soon as they told their melancholy tale to the Deputy Mayor and the Bailiffs, those gentlemen called together some of the principal inhabitants. A committee was formed: subscriptions were solicited without an hour's delay, from door to door; collections were made in the evening at St. Mary's church, and in all the other places of worship; it was resolved to appropriate the Guildhall to the use of the poor sufferers, and I can assure you, without entering into

a minute and tedious statement, that through the whole of this week every expedient which humanity and benevolence could devise for effectually relieving them, has been employed.

From their own lips I have heard a recital of their sorrows: and the following cases will give you a tolerably distinct as well as accurate idea of what has occurred.

A woman in the middle of life, was going, with her four children, to her husband, who is settled in Quebec. She had converted her little property into money, and with a part of it had purchased a stock of clothing that would have served her family for a long time in America. As she left the steps of the Guildhall at Carnarvon, on Monday, she exclaimed, "Ah, it matters little which way I turn, for I have neither a house nor a friend to receive me."

A young girl who had listened to her sad story, burst into tears, and said, "I too have lost all that I value in this world. I had the care of my brother's child, and was taking her to him in Canada. When I saw the danger we were in, I was more anxious about her than about myself. I had her on my back upon the boom. A piece of timber fell upon me and almost deprived me of my senses: but I never let the child go until I was within a yard of the shore, when a wave swept her from me. I screamed after her in vain. Oh that the wave had washed me away too, and then I should not have been separated from my darling!"

A very respectable looking woman, who stood absorbed in grief, on my questioning her as to the extent of her misfortunes, told me that she had lost her husband and her only child, a young man in his nineteenth year, and that she dreaded to think of the days to come. "I am now," said she, "a poor wanderer in the world, and have no one to befriend or comfort me."

A well-informed man, whose name is Clarke, and whose wife is a singularly pleasing woman, was going with her and their child, a little girl about two years old, to settle in America, as a house-carpenter. He had sold his "farm" in the county of Monaghan for an hundred and ninety sovereigns, and was carrying out a large and valuable assortment of tools. He states, that when the vessel first struck upon

the rock, he said to his wife, "Maria! we are in a bad way; there is something dreadful going to happen. It is very unlikely that we can all three be saved. Do the best you can for yourself: I will take care of the child." He accompanied her however to the deck, and assisted her to get upon the boom. He paused, and finding himself unable to bear the separation, committed their little one to the care of the mate, who stood by. In a few minutes he had the satisfaction of landing his wife safely on the rocks. The hold of the vessel was completely filled with water, but happily the mate's berth was upon deck, and he put the little girl into his own bed. "I kept my eyes," said Clarke, as he related the circumstances to me, "for four hours on the light that glimmered from a lantern on the fore-castle of the ship, and at day-break a seaman on the deck tied one end of a rope round the child's waist, and threw the other end to me on shore. I dragged her through the water, and her life was preserved. I never went near the spot afterwards. I willingly resigned my property, thankful to the Almighty that I still have my wife and my child."

Mary Ann Watt, an intelligent little girl, thirteen years old, lost both her parents in the wreck, and knew none of the surviving passengers, except a young woman, who, like herself, came from the county of Tyrone. She never saw her father after the vessel struck, nor can she give any tidings of him. She was dragged through the water to the shore. Her mother, who was a woman of an extremely delicate frame, appears to have been either too feeble or too timid to trust herself to the boom. About eight o'clock on Saturday morning, as she was standing upon the deck, a large piece of timber struck her on her left side. She held up one of her hands, uttered a faint shriek, and fell. A sailor ran to her assistance, but life was extinct. The case of the daughter, as is natural, has excited an extraordinary interest. Among the tokens of sympathy which she has received, is a New Testament, bearing this inscription on the inside of the cover:

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." Psalm xxvii. 10. Mary Ann Watt, given to her with the kindest wishes. Carnarvon, April 21, 1830. "I will sing of mercy and judg-

ment: unto thee, O Lord! will I sing." Psalm ci. i.

The poor orphan, you will be glad to hear, has since found a home in a respectable Irish family in this town.

A young man, Edward Tolley, from Ballyhays, in the county of Cavan, used every effort to save his aged mother and his two sisters. They were all upon the boom. His mother was washed from his back. As she was falling she grasped a rope. The son disengaged one of his hands for a moment, caught up the rope, and seized it with his mouth. In this manner he drew his mother to the shore. Alas! within less than four hours she died. The young man's mouth was greatly lacerated by the rope; and no sores were ever beheld with a livelier interest. It is not too much to say, that they presented even a beautiful sight. The man who can neglect or forget his mother—his first, his constant, his most indulgent, and often his only friend—must be a monster of ingratitude: but history itself scarcely holds forth an example of filial tenderness that speaks to the heart with more affecting or more impressive eloquence than this.

A remarkably interesting party made its appearance here on Wednesday evening. It consisted of a middle aged man whose name is Browne, his wife, their six children, and two young men who had resided at a short distance from them in Ireland. The youngest of the children is an infant at the breast. Mr. Browne has been in Canada, where he has made arrangements for settling his family. He had not lain down in bed, or taken off his clothes, when the vessel struck on the rock. He was attending on his children, who were suffering dreadfully from sea-sickness. Not an hour before, he had been walking on deck with the Captain, and had asked him whether, "as the wind was blowing fresh," he would not "take up a reef" in the sails for the night. The Captain answered that he did not think it necessary, as the ship was in such excellent sailing order. Mr. Browne succeeded in landing his wife and three of their children upon the rocks. The two young men had assisted him, and had themselves reached the rock in safety. One of them generously volunteered, at the imminent risk of his own life, to go back for the three

children who were yet on board. He returned to the vessel, found the children, tied them all on his back, and carried them unhurt to their parents. This heroic young man had been for four years servant to an Archdeacon in his native country. His master, after fruitlessly endeavouring to dissuade him from going to America, had given him testimonials which it was believed would have been of great use to him. The other young man evinced strong attachment to Mr. Browne. When asked what had detained him so many days on the road, he replied, "the children could move but slowly, and I kept with them to help them just."

In a group that came hither on Thursday, was an old man with his daughter-in-law and her two young children. He was nearly the last individual that left the wreck. The language in which he bore testimony to the warm and generous compassion of the Welsh peasantry, is strikingly characteristic of his country. "Every one in serving us," said he, "was better than another, and they were all the best." While recording his misfortunes, he deliberately unbuttoned his coat, and putting his hand into his waistcoat pocket, drew out a bunch of keys. As he looked on them the tears started into his eyes, and he exclaimed, "There are the keys of our trunks, and here you see all that is left to us!" Instantly recovering himself, he added with energy, "But we have still our lives, and have reason to bless God."

In the same party was a stout athletic young man with his wife and three children. He remained on the wreck until seven o'clock on Saturday morning. When I asked him why he was not, as I conceived he might have been, among the foremost in escaping to the rock, he told me, that in the confusion his children were separated from him, —that by some means or other, they had been put in a part of the vessel where he could not by any possibility get at them sooner than he did—and that he and their mother had resolved either to live or die with them. "All my property," these were his very words,—“all my property is gone; but I care little for that. There is my wife, and here are my children, and in them is my treasure. As we came along the road,” he went on to say, “the people of the country, and especially the women, were kind to us in-

deed. They could not understand our language, and we could not make out a single word of theirs; but when they saw us pass their cottages, they ran after us with bread and butter and milk; and taking off some of their clothes, wrapped them round the children. At the last place where we stopped (Clynnog, situated on the bay of Carnarvon,) there was plenty to eat and drink, and when we left the inn, the Clergyman gave us all sixpence apiece."

The circumstances of all the sufferers that came hither yesterday (Friday) were particularly affecting. Among them were Richard Irvine, late Sergeant-Major in the 28th regiment, his wife, and their three children. His wife is in a delicate state of health. She was too much under the influence of terror to be capable of quitting the vessel before nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and Irvine remained with her. One of the very first persons that reached the rocks on Friday night was his son, a fine looking spirited lad, in his seventeenth year. With a little sister on his back, the young man was making his way along the boom; and when he was about half over, a tremendous wave washed him off. Being a swimmer, he kept above water, and within less than a minute, had the joy to find himself and his precious charge thrown by another wave upon the rocks. A rope was tied around his two younger brothers, and a sailor dragged them through the water to the shore. Both the children were dreadfully bruised. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning one of them died. On Monday he was committed to the grave. As Irvine told me his tale of woe, the tears trickled over his manly cheek. "I must not complain," said he, "I ought rather to be thankful. And yet I have been severely tried. My child has been snatched from me. I have lost all my little property, and with it my Waterloo medal. This I valued more than my money. But I shall apply to the commanding officer; and as I did not lose it through any neglect or any fault of my own, I hope he will use his interest to get me another. I would not have taken a hundred pounds for it. Indeed gold should not have purchased it."

Irvine was accompanied to Carnarvon by a man and his wife, who were evidently in the deepest distress. They

had reached the rocks without their little daughter. The child, not two years old, had slipped from them in the confusion on board the vessel; and they believed she was drowned. Whilst they were resting themselves at Clynnag, about ten miles from Carnarvon, and twenty-five from Maen Mellt, some of their associates in misfortune overtook them, and stated that a child was left behind, and no one knew to whom it belonged. They immediately returned in sad suspense, and found that it was indeed their daughter. But the hand of death was upon her, and she soon breathed her last. They waited to lay the little innocent in the grave, and then once more directed their steps towards Ireland.

These, my dear Sir, are melancholy notices; but I am sure you will recognize in them some of the best features of the human character; and who will deny that their tendency is to soften and improve the heart?

I have transgressed the limits within which I meant to confine myself, and can only beg in conclusion that you will believe me to be ever affectionately,

Yours, &c.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

of the FAMILY of SHEPPARD, of Mendlesham, Ash by Campsey, Wetheringset, and Thwaite, in the County of Suffolk.

(Continued from p. 401.)

WE have seen that John Sheppard, the first husband of Lady Pryme, died without issue; and it appears that he was succeeded in his estates by his kinsman John Sheppard, the son of Thomas Sheppard, of Wetheringset, gent. by Bridget, his wife.

This Thomas Sheppard, the father, was born in 1675, and married Bridget, the daughter of ———, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters, viz. John, above mentioned, Edmund, Joyce, and Dorothy, who was born in 1733, and who, dying on the 7th of March, 1752, was buried with her mother (who deceased on the 2d of February, 1748,) in the nave of the church of Wetheringset, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to their memories:

Arms, Sheppard, impaling a cross fleuri between four fleurs de lis.— Sheppard crest.

"Here resteth the body of Bridget, the late wife of Thomas Sheppard, gent. who departed this life the 2d of February, 1748, aged 56 years. Here also resteth the body of Dorothy, daughter of the above-said Thomas and Bridget Sheppard, who departed this life the 7th March, 1752, aged 19 years.

Reader—if aught can fix th' attentive ear,
Or claim the tribute of the generous tear;
See blooming youth and innocence combin'd
With all the virtues of a Christian mind;
Resign'd her will, fearless foresaw her death,
Nor gave reluctant up her vital breath.

As swans when dying tune their mournful
lays,

She dying sung her great Creator's praise.

If health and vigour now on you attend,

With caution use that time which soon may
end;

Learn hence, ye mortals, this most solemn
truth, [Youth."

That hoary Age must dye, e'en so may

Thomas Sheppard, the husband, died at Thwaite on the 6th of Dec. 1754, and was interred also in the nave of the same church.

John Sheppard, the son, was born in 1730, and was never married. He deceased on the 13th of Jan. 1770, and was interred in the same grave with his father in the nave of the church of Wetheringset, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to their memories:

Sheppard arms:—Crest, a right arm embowed grasping an arrow. Motto, *Dat tela fidelitus*.

"To the memory of John Sheppard, esq. late of Campsey Ash in the county of Suffolk, who departed this life Jan. 13, 1770, aged 40 years.

"Near this place lieth the remains of his late father Thomas Sheppard, gent. who died at Thwaite, Dec. 6, 1754, aged 79 years."

He was succeeded in his estates by his kinsman, John Sheppard, who was born in 1737. He married, first, — the daughter of — Whincop, of Bredfield, gent. and by her had issue a son and six daughters; viz. John, of whom hereafter; 2. Elizabeth, born in 1758, and who, dying in 1793, was buried in the church of Ash; 3. Mary, born in 1761, and who, dying in 1793, was buried likewise in the same place; 4. Charlotte, born in 1768; she married William Woods Page, of Woodbridge, esq. by whom she had issue two daughters, Charlotte and Elizabeth; she died in 1803, and was interred in the church of Clopton; 5. Dorothy, born in 1770, and who, dy-

ing in 1788, was buried in the church of Ash; 6. Amy; and, 7. Charlotte; who both died infants, and were interred in the church of Monewden. He married, secondly, Mary, the daughter of John Revett, of Brandeston Hall, esq. and by her had issue five sons, and five daughters; viz. 1. Emma, who married Thomas Bland, esq. by whom she has had issue four sons and two daughters, viz. William, who died an infant; Emma Sheppard; William; Jane; Thomas; and Revett. 2. Sophia, who died in her infancy, and was buried at Ash. 3. Revett, who received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1801, and to that of A.M. in 1804; he is at present Curate of Wrabness in Essex, F.L.S. a gentleman well versed in various branches of natural history, and the writer of some valuable papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. He married Sarah Cobb, by whom he has had issue three sons and two daughters, viz. John-Revett; Edmund-Frederic; Mary-Anna-Revett; Sarah-Emma; and Arthur-William, who died an infant. 4. Catherine, who died an infant, and was buried at Ash. 5. Edmund, who died an infant, and was buried at Ash. 6. Emma, born in 1787, and who, dying in 1797, was interred at Ash. 7. Susanna, who died in her infancy, and was buried at Ash. 8. Edmund, a Captain in the 2d Royal Regiment of Artillery. 9. Frederic, a Lieutenant in the 4th, or King's Own Regiment of Foot, an officer of no mean promise, and who, during the short but eventful period of his service, ran a brilliant, nay, almost an unexampled career of military glory. He died in consequence of a wound received at the memorable siege of Badajoz, and to his memory a neat mural monument has been erected on the south side of the nave of the church of Ash, with the following appropriate inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Frederic Sheppard, Lieutenant in the 4th or King's Own Regiment of Foot, and 5th son of John Sheppard of Campsey Ash in the county of Suffolk, esq. His career was short but glorious. In 1806 he entered into the army, and was present the following year at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. He afterwards sailed with Sir John Moore to Gottenburgh, and from thence to Portugal: he traversed that kingdom and Spain as far as

Salamanca; endured the hardships of the retreat with the greatest fortitude, and carried the King's colours at the memorable battle of Corunna. He went upon the expedition to Zealand, where he beheld the fall of Flushing; was in garrison at Gibraltar, and thence removed to Ceuta, where, anxious to distinguish himself in the field of honour, he hastened to join the army serving under Lord Wellington before Badajoz, in storming which fortress April 6, 1812, he received a musquet ball through his thigh, of which wound, to the universal regret of the regiment, he died six days after, in the 22d year of his age; and his remains were honourably interred on the ramparts, where he so gloriously fell.

What tho' thy bones, lamented Frederic, lie
Beneath the aspect of a foreign sky,
'Mid Badajoz' ramparts with no stone to tell,
Or mark the spot where youthful valour fell!
Yet to high Heav'n our thanks we still re-
turn,

For shelter nobler than the sculptur'd urn."

The idea, expressed in this modest but highly appropriate inscription, has been thus enlarged:

"What though thy bones, lamented Frederic, lie
Beneath the aspect of a foreign sky;
Far from thy once-lov'd home, thy native coast, [most;
And distant far from those who lov'd thee
'Midst Badajoz' ramparts, with no stone to tell,

Or mark the spot where early valour fell.

Yet, gallant youth, the soldier's unmark'd grave, [brave,
Where rest the mouldering ashes of the
The patriot bosom would far nobler own
Than brass or trophied urn, or sculptur'd stone;

Would court, if doom'd to fall by Heaven's decree, [victory!

That fate which fixed thy fall mid shouts of
Cheer'd with these thoughts—let us no more repine, [thine;

But pride the glorious shelter which is
In resignation kiss the chastening rod,
And bow submissive to the will of God."

10. John, born in 1793, who, dying in 1805, was buried in the church of Ash.

Mr. Sheppard served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1779; and dying at his seat at Ash on the 17th of June, 1793, was interred in the chancel of that church.

He was succeeded by the only son of his first marriage, *John Sheppard*, esq. This gentleman was born in 1767, and received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in

1788. In 1798 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county. He married Lætitia, the daughter of Henry Wilson, of Diddington, in Norfolk. He was in the commission of the peace for, and a deputy Lieutenant of the county; and departing this life at his seat, the High House, on the 31st of Jan. 1824, in the 57th year of his age, was interred with his ancestors in the chancel of the church of Ash. The loss of this worthy man will be long felt and deeply regretted by his relatives, to whom he was most sincerely and affectionately attached; by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom the urbanity of his manners had justly endeared him; by his tenantry, as a kind and considerate landlord; by his servants, as an indulgent master; and by the poor, as a most liberal and judicious benefactor.

He was succeeded in his estates by his only child the late *John Wilson Sheppard*, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1822; and in 1823 married Harriot, the daughter of Colonel Crump, of Allexton, in the county of Leicester.

In that scarce 12mo tract, the "*Nomina quorundam è Primariis olim Regiæ Grammaticalis Scholæ Buriæ S'ti Edmundi, inter Icenos celeberrimæ, Carminibus illustrata: Edita à Joan. Randall, A.M. Coll. Christi, Buriensis nuper Scholæ Magistro: Lond. 1719:*" are the following lines relating to one of this family:

"Defuncto genitore oritur SHEPHARDUS, et alter

Aureus è simili stemmate Ramus adest;
O! utinam propriis junxissem fœdera (nunquam

Servat amicitias non juvenilis amor)
Profuit et multis cultura potentis amici;
Ah! nocuit magnis non placuisse viris."

A branch of this family was early seated at Wetheringset.

John Sheppard was born in 1611, and was most probably the son of John and Elizabeth Sheppard of Mendlesham. He was presented to the rectory of Wetheringset, and married Susan, the daughter of ———, by whom he appears to have had issue two sons and a daughter, viz. Susan, who was baptised Jan. 12, 1645; Daniel, baptised April 27, 1647; and John, who was baptised Jan. 24, 1649.

Mr. Sheppard deceased Oct. 27th, 1689, and was interred, together with

his wife (who died the 2d October), in the chancel of that church, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to their memories :

Sheppard arms :—Crest, a right arm embowed, grasping an arrow. Motto, *Dat tela fidelitas*.

“*Memoriæ sacrum Johanni Sheppard, Clerico, A.M. viro apprimè docto, pio, prudenti, et fideli, suis charo, alienis amico, nullis ingrato, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et genuino Principi constanter firino; mortales exuvias libenter deponenti, sexto calendarum Novembris, anno ætatis septuageno octavo, salutis MDCLXXXIX. Necnon Susannæ uxori, marito verè conjugii, liberis indulgenti, servis facili, proximis affabili, (brevis) mentis integrè Christianæ; sexto non. Oct. anno ætatis septuagesimo, æræ supradictæ, spe immortalitatem induendi suffultæ, placidè obdormienti, filius Johannes Sheppard piè posuit. Ne invideant posterius cinerum quietem.*”

John, his second son, was in holy orders; and dying in 1707, was buried under a table monument in the north aisle of the above church, with this inscription :

The same arms and crest :

“*Depositum Johannis Sheppard clerici tegit hoc marmor, ejusque nomine vota tua rogat, Christiane Lector, ut in die Domini inveniat misericordiam. Hincce migravit an. ætatis suæ 57, æræ Christianæ MDCCVII.*”

The following are extracts from the Registers of the parish of Wetheringset :

- 1604. Edward Sheppard was buried 12th July.
- 1612. Anne, the daughter of Samuel Sheparde, was bap. September.
- 1614. Robert, sonne of Robert Sheppard, was bap. 25 Oct.
- 1643. The widow Shepard was buried 26 Oct.
- 1645. Susan, daughter of John Sheppard, clarke, and Susan his wife, was bap. 12 Jan.
- 1647. Daniell, son of John Shepard, clarke, and Susan his wife, was bap. 27 April.
- 1648. Mary, wife of Robert Shepard, was bur. 31 Oct.
- 1648. Robert, son of Robert and Mary Shepard, was bap. 23 Nov.
- 1649. John, son of John Shepard, clarke, and Susan his wife, was bap. 24 Jan.
- 1650. Elizabeth, dau. of Elizabeth and Samuel Sheppard, was bap. 6 April.

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- 1651. John, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sheppard, was bap. Dec. 4.
- 1668. Anne, dau. of Edmund and Anne Sheppard, was bap. Dec. 5.
- 1671. John, son of Robert and Elizabeth Sheppard, was bap. Dec. 12.
- 1673. Dorothy, dau. of Edmund Sheppard, gent. and Anne his wife, was bap. Nov. 9.
- 1675. Thomas, son of Edmund and Anne Sheppard, gent. was bap. Oct. 13.
- 1724. Edmund, son of Thomas and Bridget Sheppard, was bap. Sept. 24.
- 1725. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Sheppard, was bap. Oct. 21.
- 1726. Gregory, son of John and Mary Sheppard, was bap. Mar. 19.
- 1729. Robert, son of John and Mary Sheppard, was bap. Mar. 12.
- 1734. Grey, son of John and Mary Sheppard, was bap. 29 Sep.
- 1606. John ——— and Marie Sheppard were married June 14.
- 1606. William Cole and Hesther Sheppard were married Sep. 1.
- 1657. Benjamin Sheperd and Elizabeth Birch were married Nov. 24.

Extract from the Register of the parish of Thwaite :—

- 1724. Joyce, the dau. of Thomas and Bridget Sheppard, was christened Dec. 3.

ASH HIGH HOUSE was erected by William Glover, esq. a retainer of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1600, and obtained its present appellation from the circumstance of its being four stories in height. It was altered and considerably enlarged by John Sheppard, esq. about the commencement of the last century. The chimnies are curiously ornamented. The grounds are extensive, and retain much of their original features : the high box hedges, stately yews, and venerable oaks, being carefully preserved. They of course exhibit a good specimen of the formal style of gardening which characterised that period; and form a singular, and indeed a striking contrast to the present improved and more natural mode of disposing and embellishing the parterre and pleasure ground. The park contains some fine timber, which form several beautiful avenues of considerable length and height : and almost impervious to the rays of the Sun from

the thickness of its foliage, is a majestic cork-tree.

A view of this house is given in the "Excursions in Suffolk," Lond. 1819, vol. ii.

I have in my "Collections for the County of Suffolk," an engraving of "Lightfoot, a fine breeding mare, the property of Mr. Shepard of Campsey Ash in Suffolk.

The arms which are at present borne by the family differ somewhat from those given by Hawes, in his MS. "History or Memoirs of Framlingham and Loes Hundred, in the County of Suffolk." He describes them as Sable, a fess Or between three talbots passant Argent, *wounded in their heads with an arrow feathered and armed of the second.*

J. F.

Mr. URBAN, April 20, 1830.

AS you have, in a former Number, inserted some extracts from old Gazettes at my desire, perhaps the following gleanings may prove equally acceptable.

PRIOR THE POET'S UNCLE. — June 4, 1688. Whereas there has been a false and scandalous report, that Samuel Prior, vintner, at the Rummer, near Charing Cross, was accused of exchanging money for his own advantage with such as clip and deface his Majesty's coyn, and that Prior had given bail to answer the same: this report being in every part false, if any person shall give notice to the said Mr. Prior, who have been or are the fomentors or dispersers of this malicious report, so as a legal prosecution may be made against them, or any of them, he will forthwith give 10 guineas as a reward.

July 9. An advertisement concerning Samuel Becket, mezzotinto-engraver, lately dead. (See Walpole's Catalogue.) His widow carried on his business at the Golden Head in the Old Bailey, "where all persons may be furnished with the newest and best sorts of mezzotinto prints, likewise all other things appertaining to the printing them on glass."

Oct. 8. Lost the first instant, from Edward Mansel, of Cosgrave, in the county of Northampton, a grey gelding, about 13 hands, 6 years old, a sprigtail, an E clipt on his near buttock, and branded on his fore shoulder. Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. Edward Mansel, aforesaid, or to Mr. John Mansel, grocer, at the White Lyon, in Wood-street, shall have twenty shillings reward.

Feb. 28, (O. S.) P. Vanderbank, the engraver, lived in Prince's-street, Leicester-fields.

Oct. 26, 1691. Colonel Parson's Chronological Tables advertised.

Dec. 28. Excellent new Cards, containing on the 4 suits, morals, precepts, fancies, tales, with figures curiously engraven, and pips like the other cards. Pack 1, published for the year 1692. Price 1s. Sold by Mr. Morden, in Cornhil, Mr. Nott, in the Pall-Mall, and by most stationers and cardsellers. Retailers and country chapmen are supplied by Mr. Warner, in Newgate-street, near Fetter-lane, London.

Dec. 17, 1694. Advertisement of two sermons, preached at Northampton, by John Mansell, LL.B. rector of Furthoe.

Feb. 11. Whereas a bond of 1300*l.* due from the late Alderman Backwell to Dr. Peter Barwick, which was in the custody of Mr. George Barwick, of the Inner-Temple, lately deceased, cannot be found; whoever brings it to the said Doctor, at his house near the Abbey in Westminster, shall have ten guineas.

THE DUKE of MONMOUTH. — Sept. 13, 1697. On the 20th instant will be exposed to sale at Tuddington manor, in Bedfordshire, the household goods of the Right Honourable the Lady (Harriet) Wentworth, as tapestry, hangings, velvet beds, damask, mohair, and other silk and stuff beds and bedding, chairs, couches, right India and other cabinets, tables, stands, looking-glasses, china ware, linnen, &c. The sale to continue till all is sold.

In this house, it is well known, the Duke of Monmouth resided with Lady Harriet Wentworth.

Nov. 18. The anniversary feast of the Society of Gentlemen Lovers of Music, will be kept at Stationers'-hall, on Monday, the 22d instant, being St. Cecilia's day. Tickets are to be delivered at Mr. Rich. Glover's, at the Castle Tavern, in Fleet-street.

Dec. 23. On the 22d, "An humble address of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and gentlemen of the county of Glamorgan, was presented to his Majesty, by Bushy Mansell and Thomas Mansell, esquires, their representatives in Parliament."

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE. — June 8, 1699. Mr. Jac. Tonson, by direction of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Swift (to whom Sir W. Temple left the care of his writings), gives notice, that with all convenient speed will be published by the said Mr. Swift, a collection of letters from the year 1665 to 1672, written by Sir William Temple, Baronet, containing a compleat History of those times, both at home and abroad; which letters were all reviewed by the author some time before his death, and digested into method by his order.

Nov. 6. Mrs. Frances Purcell, widow of the celebrated musician, lived in Great Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Query, did she keep a boarding-house there?

Nov. 5, 1702. There will be published on Thursday next (*Nov. 12.*) the Tent of Darius explained, or, the Queens of Persia at the feet of Alexander. Translated from the French of Mr. Felibien. By Colonel Parsons; with the stamp thereof. Engraved by Mr. Gribelin. Folio. Printed in French and English, for the author, in the Old Palace, Westminster. On April 29, ditto bound, price ten shillings.

WESTMINSTER GRAMMAR. — *March 29, 1703.* Grammatica Busbeiana Auctior et Emendatior, i. e. Rudimentum Grammaticæ Græco-Latinæ Metricum. In usum nobilium puerorum in schola regia Westmonasterii. Rudimentum Grammaticæ Latinæ Metricum in usum nobilium puerorum in schola regia Westmonasterii. Sold by T. Bennet at the Half-moon, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Oct. 18. An advertisement stating that Mrs. Katherine Thompson, daughter of Lord Haversham, had eloped from her father's house, in Surrey. Repeated *Nov. 4.*

What is known of this circumstance?

June 11, 1704. A Mr. Oliver Cromwell, in Brewhouse-yard, Strand, aged 92 years, blind of both eyes, is said to have been cured by Dr. Read, the oculist, May 18. (It seems a quack's puff.)

March 7, 1705. The management of the Tongue under the following heads: of conversation, the babbler, the silent man, the witty man, the droll, the jester, &c. done out of French. Printed for H. Rhodes, at the Star, at the corner of Bride-lane, in Fleet-street, price 3s. 6d.

DE FOE. — *Aug. 8, 1706.* The Commissioners, in a renewed commission of bankruptcy against Daniel Foe, late of London, merchant, give notice, that he hath surrendered himself to the said Commissioners, and been thrice examined, and that he will attend again on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 4 in the afternoon, at the chamber of Mr. Robert Davis, in Essex-court, in the Middle-Temple, in order to finish his examination; when and where his creditors may attend to shew cause why a certificate should not be signed pursuant to the late act of parliament.

Dec. 19. Sturt's Common Prayer Book advertised, price 3s.

Jan. 13. A Defence of Plays, &c. by Edward Filmer, D. C. L. Printed for Tonsen. In answer to Collier.

April, 21. 1707. A collection of near 200 sorts of Sermons, in quarto, by Dr. Sharp, Lord Archbishop of York, Bishop Beverege, Bishop Hooper, Bishop Hicckeman, Dean Lamb, Dean Young, Dr. Isham, Dr. Hicks, Dr. Calamy, and several other eminent divines of the church of England.

To pick at 2d. a piece, or 1s. 6d. per dozen, at Walter Kettilby's, at the Bishop's Head, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Oct. 13. Gasper Bouttats engraved a set of plates for Guzman d'Alfarache, published this day.

Nov. 10. S. Gribelin drew and engraved seven cartoons of Raphael. Sold by Cha. Mather. (S. G. lived at the corner-house of Banbury court, Long Acre.) Price 15s.

Jan. 12. A practical treatise of the regulation of the Passions, viz. of love, hatred, anger, hope, fear, joy, sorrow. By Francis Bragge, B.D. vicar of Hitchin and prebendary of Lincoln. Printed for John Wyat, at the Rose, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

ROWE'S SHAKESPEARE. — *March 17, 1708.* Whereas a very neat and correct edition of Mr. William Shakespear's Works, in six volumes in octavo, adorned with cuts, is now so near finished as to be published in a month; to which is designed to be prefixed an account of the life and writings of the said author, as far as can be collected. If, therefore, any gentlemen who have materials by them that may be serviceable to this design, will be pleased to transmit them to Jacob Tonson, at Gray's Inn Gate, it will be a particular advantage to the work, and acknowledged as a favour by the gentleman who hath the care of this edition.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN. — *Dec. 13, 1709.* Two hundred and four very ancient manuscripts of that learned antiquary, Sir H. S. (author of the Councils and Glossary,) most of vellum, and curiously embellished, will begin to be sold by auction on the 20th instant, at the Temple-Change Coffee-house, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, by E. Curll, bookseller. Sold for J. Harding, at the Post Office, on the pavement in St. Martin's-lane; where they may be viewed any time before the sale.

Feb. 23. Proposals for Joshua Barnes's Homer.

Dec. 21, 1710. Just published, Love Cards curiously engraven on copper, with figures, and verses representing every figure to the life, as well serious as comical; the design being altogether new and extraordinary. Proverbial cards, arithmetical cards, mathematical cards, and geographical cards, all finely engraven on copper, with curious figures. Price 1s. 6d. each pack. All sold by John Lenthall, stationer, at the Talbot, next the Mitre tavern, against St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street.

SIR THOMAS BROWN. — *Dec. 26.* A Catalogue of the Libraries of the learned Sir Thomas Brown, and his son Dr. Brown, deceased, consisting of many very valuable and uncommon books in most faculties and languages, with choice manuscripts, which will begin to be sold by

auction, at the Black Boy Coffee-house, in Ave-Mary-lane, near Ludgate, on Monday, the 8th of January next, beginning every Monday at 4 o'clock, till the sale is ended. Catalogues are delivered at most booksellers in London, at the two Universities, and at the place of sale; price 6d.

March 10. Just published for the month of March, *Delights for the Ingenious, or a Monthly Entertainment for the Curious*; containing a great many delightful particulars, both in prose and verse; to be continued monthly. Price 3d. To satisfy all gentlemen and ladies whether their clocks and watches be good or not, here is set down for every day how many minutes and seconds they should go faster or slower than the sun; and also the reason why from noon to noon is not exactly 24 hours, but sometimes more and sometimes less. To rectify the mistake of such who are always altering their watches, to go equal with the sun, when in reality, if they go true, they should move faster or slower than the sun, according as is there set down. Sold by Mr. Jos. Collier, at Stationer's-hall.

Nov. 3, 1711. Proposals for Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

March 25, 1712. William Shakespear, of Coventry, bankrupt.

Oct. 13, 1713. The perpetual motion is lately invented and wrought by N. Daniel, of Sutton-Benger, near the borough of Chippenham, Wilts; so that by the same rule and proportion (this being made in little for experiment only), it is demonstrable that the same may be made to supply a much greater strength than is necessary to drive any sort of handmills, with the charge of about 50s., easily portable, and very durable. The author hath published this to the end to be informed what encouragement he shall have for the discovery and making public so rare and artful a device, which he foresees will admit of very great improvements.

Nov. 28. Tompion, the celebrated watchmaker, died Nov. 20. William Webster advertises as having been his apprentice, and being "fully acquainted with his secrets in the said art." At the Dial and 3 Crowns, Exchange-alley, Cornhill.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELI.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
June 5.

IN former Numbers of your old and useful Magazine, you inserted some very moderate and temperate plans of what all see and feel to be necessary in reforming the representation of the people in the House of Commons. Originally Boroughs were privileged to send members to Parliament, either on account of services rendered, or to strengthen the royal authority. In

process of time, by a corruption incident to human nature, individuals have become possessed of the most of them; and contrary to law, as often publicly declared, these send in members with particular views; or sell a seat in Parliament at a price proportioned to conventional conditions. When a better state of things is required in lieu of this violation of civil rights, the invariable answer is, that "the present system works well," as it certainly does in effecting the purposes of these owners of Boroughs.

At recent meetings, termed political unions, these interesting subjects have been discussed with equal temper and moderation; and they are so far useful as to have scouted and put down the frantic doctrines of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, so admirably calculated to keep the body of the people during a quarter of each year in a state of excitement and dissipation highly injurious to the nation.

From late proceedings it appears evident that the time is not yet arrived for introducing a salutary and efficient reform, certainly, however, now more attended to than at any former period. The raising of the elective franchise, the granting of a vote to householders and copyholders, and the alteration of the period of seven to five years, will, it would seem, precede the more essential reform of the Boroughs in general. It is, however, thought, even by the opponents of complete reform, that some of the close Boroughs, known to be rotten to the very core, ought immediately to be converted into a more salutary shape. There are twenty-six of these where the electors do not exceed that number, and in many of them a single figure expresses the number. It is thought that a moderate compensation might be given to these electors, or proprietors, with a vote in their relative county. Thus, out of fifty seats redeemed, members might be given to the great commercial towns and counties requiring more. In such case each privileged place would repay the expense incurred in remunerating the electors who relinquished a Borough to make way for the new measure. The nation would for a considerable period rest contented with this practical degree of melioration, which would lead ultimately to farther beneficial consequences.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Scotland. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 12mo. Vol. I. pp. 352; Vol. II. pp. 440. (*Cabinet Cyclopædia*, vols. 1 and 4.)

WITH the history of Scotland few men can have become more intimately acquainted than Sir Walter Scott. The parent of so many of his truth-like fictions, it must long have been his familiar study. He has latterly drawn from its source three interesting series of tales for youth; and it is said that this abridged history was in his contemplation before Dr. Lardner's *Cyclopædia* was offered as the vehicle for its publication.

To those who have been accustomed to the widely-spread pages in which, until recently, most new works have been ushered into the world, it would seem that the history of Scotland could scarcely be adequately discussed in two small volumes like the present. It will not, however, be found that the space to which in this instance Sir Walter Scott has been limited, has so narrowed his review of the Scotch annals, or cramped the powers of his graphic pen, as that the work is in consequence too hasty or too imperfect for a popular history.

The History of Scotland naturally concludes with the union of its crown to that of England. Its writer is not therefore led away by that undue proportion which recent events are wont to assume, and which has often occasioned an historian to weave for his last reign a longer web than has been formed by perhaps all the preceding. It will be readily perceived that the omission of the two centuries last elapsed must, in any history, leave the vista of previous events in a comparatively smaller perspective, and that therefore a more confined canvas may be amply sufficient for those earlier ages, in which small matters do not obtrude upon the attention, but such only as, by their obvious importance, have merited a more lasting place in the remembrance of mankind.

These are doubtless advantages in writing an abridged History of Scotland. We cannot, however, conceal our opinion that Sir Walter Scott, with his characteristic tendency to diffusiveness, has so far enlarged in style during

the progress of his task, as not to escape the imputation of a disproportion between the latter and the former parts of his work. The second volume comprises, from the fatal battle of Flodden to the union of the Crowns, a period of less than a century; yet is much the larger of the two, and, to our mind, somewhat exceeds the dimensions of an Abridgment. The author has naturally dwelt on the interesting topic of Mary's errors and Mary's misfortunes, which have already filled so many entire volumes; has discussed at some length that riddle, the Gowrie conspiracy; and of course devoted considerable space to the engrossing subject of the reformation of religion. In the course of that discussion, we have the following terse and just character of the great Scottish reformer:

“John Knox, a man of a fearless heart and a fluent eloquence; violent, indeed, and sometimes coarse, but the better fitted to obtain influence in a coarse and turbulent age,—capable at once of reasoning with the wiser nobility, and inspiring with his own spirit and zeal the fierce populace. Toleration, and that species of candour which makes allowance for the prejudices of birth or situation, were unknown to his uncompromising mind; and this deficiency made him the more fit to play the distinguished part to which he was called.”

Sir Walter Scott's observations on the general characteristics of the Scottish Kirk are equally pregnant with discrimination and good sense:

“The presbyterian church of Scotland has now subsisted for more than three centuries, and set an example, with few exceptions, of zealous good men actually submitting to that indigence which had been only talked of by the monks and friars; and labouring in their important duties for conscience's sake, not for gain. Their morals are equal to those of any church in the world, and superior to most. As, in the usual course of their studies, they are early transferred from the university to the pulpit, the Scottish church has not produced so many deep scholars or profound divines as that of the sister kingdom, whose colleges and fellowships afford room and opportunity for study, till the years of full intellect are attained. On the other hand, few instances occur in which a Scottish minister does not possess a scholar-like portion both of profane learning and theological science.

“In the earlier days of the church, the presbyterian clergy were hurried into some extremes, from their ardent desire to oppose diametrically their doctrines and practice to those of Rome, when it had been better to have conformed to the ancient practices.—Because the catholic church demanded a splendid ritual, prescribed special forms of prayer, and occupied superb temples, the Scottish kirk neglected the decencies of worship, and the solemn attitude of devotion which all men assume in the closet; and the vulgar audience reprobated the preachers who showed so much anxiety to discharge their office, as to commit their discourses to writing previous to delivering them. Because the catholic priests easily granted absolution for such offences as their hearers brought in secret to the confessional, the kirk insisted upon performance of public and personal penance, even in cases which were liable to harden the feelings of the criminal, to offend the delicacy of the congregation, and to lead to worse consequences. Instead of the worldly pomp and circumstance which the church of Rome assembled around her, the reformed preachers could only obtain eminence by observing an austere system of morals themselves, and exacting the same from others,—a practice which in extreme cases might lead to hypocrisy and spiritual tyranny. Lastly, as they disclaimed all connection with the State, the Scottish divines could not be charged, like the papist clergymen, with seeking the applause of monarchs, and a high place in courts; but they cannot, in the early ages of the church, be acquitted of interfering with the civil government, in cases where they pretended that religion was connected with it, (a connection easily discovered, if the preacher desired to find it,) and so dedicating to politics the time and reasoning which was due to religion. The current of ages, however, and the general change of manners, have, in a great measure, removed those errors imputable to the Scottish church, and incidental to every human institution which arose from superabundant zeal; and it is hoped and believed that, while some excesses have been corrected and restrained, it is, as a national church establishment, still animated by the more refined and purer qualities of fervid devotion.”

Sir Walter Scott has been frequently termed a bad herald, from instances of false and incongruous blazonry in his works of imagination. We are sorry to have to notice some confusion in the more important point of genealogy; for in p. 90 of vol. ii. we have the following discrepant account of Lady Margaret Douglas, the Countess of Lennox, who was mother of Lord Darnley:

“This lady was daughter of King Henry's sister Margaret, Queen dowager of Scotland, by her second husband the Earl of Angus, and was mother of the reigning Queen Mary.”

Queen Mary's mother, it is well known, was Mary of Guise; and the relationship of the Countess of Lennox to the Queen was aunt of half-blood: but we presume the Historian's statement may have been intended to stand as follows:

“This lady was daughter of King Henry's sister Margaret, Queen dowager of Scotland (and *grandmother* of the reigning Queen Mary), by her second husband the Earl of Angus.”

Again, in the next page, the confusion is continued:

“Queen Mary claimed the throne of England, failing Queen Elizabeth and her heirs, as grand-niece of Henry VIII. by her *mother*, the same Queen Margaret. Lady Lennox was that Queen's *full niece*, and one degree nearer in blood to the reigning Queen than was Mary herself.”

Here for “mother” we should read “grandmother;” for “full niece,” “daughter;” and with regard to the degree of propinquity in blood, that would no more have given right of inheritance in opposition to primogeniture in the case of Lady Margaret Douglas, than it would prefer the present Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, in prejudice of their niece the Princess Victoria of Kent.

The only plausible ground to countenance a preference of Lady Margaret's claim to that of Queen Mary, was, that she chanced to be a native of England; but there can be little doubt that, as alien birth made no difficulty in the case of James, so it would have made none in prejudice of his mother, had she attained the good fortune of witnessing the removal of Queen Elizabeth from the stage.

In p. 244 of vol. 1, line 6, for Alexander Earl of Buchan we should read John; and in the same page the real Alexander (the uncle of John), is incorrectly described as second, instead of fourth, son of King Robert II.

In p. 272, Walter Earl of Athol is erroneously called son of Robert the Third, instead of Robert the Second (among whose children he has been named in p. 220.)

In vol. 2, p. 46, the Duke of Northumberland is by mistake called Duke of Warwick.

In p. 311 we find the following remark :

“ On such promises made in Elizabeth's name, at such a period, James did not probably greatly rely. He himself described an Ambassador as an honourable person sent abroad to tell lies for the benefit of his country.”

Whether Sir Walter is here misled by any previous writer, or by his own imperfect recollection of the anecdote, we can safely deny that the above was one of King James's “ apophthegms.” It was the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton, who, when on a diplomatic mission, was so imprudent as to write in a German album the satirical conceit,

“ Legatus est vir bonus peregrè missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ causâ.”

The publication of this by Scioppius, the Romanist pamphleteer (who, it is true, affected to attribute to the King the sentiments which had been expressed by one of his ministers), greatly annoyed James, and for some time deprived Sir Henry of employment. (See the anecdote related by Isaak Walton, in his *Life of Wotton*; and a contemporary letter, printed in *Nichols's Progresses of King James the First*, vol. 2, p. 468.)

◆

Scaum's and Poulson's Beverley.

(Concluded from page 246.)

ONE purpose of those beautiful ornaments of our ancient towns, *Market Crosses*, is little known. The origin is commonly ascribed to mere superstition, but there were few of our public monuments that were not also founded upon a rational meaning.—Market crosses were, it is said, intended to inculcate upright intentions and fairness of dealing; but they were further applied to the following civil purpose, of manifest wisdom :

“ Item, it is ordered by the said mayor and governors, that every labourer within the town of Beverley, or handycraft (not being hired by the year, month, or week, and not knowing before hand of his day's worke) shall every worke daye be at the market hill or market cross, with such tools and instruments as he can and useth to labour with all, for the space of one halfe hour, that is to say from five of the clock in the morning till after six o'clock, that the massendew bell cease, to the intent that if any man do lack either labourer or workman, he may there come and be supplyd of the same.”—p. 328.

The antiquity of this custom is shown

in the parable of the labourers (Matt. xx. 3.) “ And he went out about the third hour, and saw others *standing idle in the market-place*,” &c.

The application of the term *gate*, as below specified, merits the attention of topographers :

“ Gate is not at Beverley, as in the south, taken for a port, or strait entrance into any city, town, &c. but for an open passage; street, or lane; being used as an adjunct, as Langate, Hengate, Flemingate, &c. If gate had the same sense in Saxon as *gasse* had in German, (and the words are the same, the languages too were at that time nearly allied) it primarily signified a way or street from *go*, *gad*, in Dutch *gat*. The Germans say *Breitgasse*, Broad-street; *Koning's-gasse*, King's-street, &c.; and Mr. Chalmers gives several instances of this application of the word gate in Scotland, [*Waldegate* in Berwick, *Castle-gate* in Jedburgh, *Canongate* and *Cowgate* in Edinburgh, all names of streets] where they still say “ gang your gate,” go your way.—According to this, Beverley retains, though perhaps without its inhabitants knowing it, the ancient propriety of the language. The gates or entrances into Beverley are called bars.”—p. 342.

Gate, in the Anglo-Saxon, has no such meaning; but Stevens says, upon the phrase, “ take his gate,” take his way; a street is generally called the town gate. *Gatte* in Dutch, and *gata* in the Isl. signify the same; both from the Gothic. John and Stev. iii. 125.

It is a curious fact, that the word plunder was an introduction into our language, during the period of the civil wars.—p. 369 from Todd.

Grandfather was sometimes used for great-grandfather.

“ In this charter King John calls Henry I. his grandfather. Henry II., father of King John, was grandson and heir of Henry I., being the only son of his daughter and heiress Maud, by Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. John was therefore great-grandson of Henry I. But this style of expressing relationship was not unusual in that age.”—p. 538.

Beverley is famous for having grotesque bas-reliefs, relative to the Feast of Fools. It is singular that, although certain statutes abolished the office of “ King of Fools,” the feast called here “ *Les Fulles*,” was still to be continued. (See pp. 572, 655.)

The celebration of this, the Corpus Christi plays, mysteries, mummeries, and similar things, is thought to have wholly grown out of the barbarism of our ancestors. Barbarous they

were, but barbarism does not imply defect of understanding. Such things brought money to the place, and the principle is retained in annual races, musical festivals, &c. which occasion money to be spent, through resort of visitors.

Among the carvings on the seats of the Minster, is a "fox preaching to the geese" (p. 657). The ancient meaning of "*Le Reynard presche aux poules*," was not that the clergy in general preached to the people for the purposes of extortion, as has been supposed. It was only a proverb used, says Cotgrave, "when a notable impostor talked unto or treated with sillie and ignorant people" (v. *poules*).

We extract the following passage from p. 678, in order to prevent more dilapidation of ancient buildings than is absolutely unavoidable :

"The north wing of the great transept had so far declined from its perpendicular, as to overhang its base nearly four feet, and stood in a most dangerous manner. Mr. Thornton, a carpenter in York, undertook to effect its restoration, by means of a huge frame of timber for screwing up the gable end at once, and which he successfully executed. This ingenious contrivance has been erroneously attributed, by Horace Walpole and others, to Mr. Hawkesmore, who was architect of the minster at the time, but who neither felt nor understood the beauties of gothic architecture."—p. 678.

This is one of other instances from which it appears, that the preservation of our finest buildings has been owing to the restoration having been entrusted to the *working members* of the architectural science. A *scientific* man ought, like them, to act the part of a sound editor. If *he* had to do with the text of Milton or Shakspeare, he would not restore it, but alter and interpolate it, and deem it *infra dignitatem*, if he was not permitted to exercise such a licentiousness. We mean not to depreciate the talents of any man, or to discourage the reasonable profits of a job, but we do object to the vanity and presumption that profess to improve perfection in an art of which there is not a merit possible to be acquired, except by copying. In sculpture no man dares to attempt improvement. Let him make the attempt, and see how he is put to shame. A Mr. Comins, who had been bred up in the Cathedral works at York, was engaged to restore the beauties of Beverley Minster. He

carefully examined the mutilated work of the original altar-screen, took casts of the ornaments and mouldings, and carved an entirely new pinnacle of exquisite beauty. He was then convinced, that it might be restored in all its details, "and it has been so in an inimitable style."—p. 682.

A self-satisfied "architect" would have considered *mending* as great a disgrace as a master tailor would, if called upon so to do, instead of *making* a new coat: and thus, from false pride in them, and folly in the patronage of the public, sublime and beautiful fabrics, the glory of the nation, have been most scandalously sacrificed to egotism or rapacity. This, we own, is harsh language, but as either lucre or false taste can alone be the cause of such irreparable mischief as unnecessary mutilation or ruin of some of the finest models of architecture in this kingdom, it is a public benefit that the iniquitous practice should in future be prevented. Such prevention is practicable, because we have partially executed it. By employing a tombstone carver, we have actually put in new stone mullions upon the ancient pattern, into a gothic window, at less expence than could or would have been done by a carpenter in wood. If a gothic window be deprived of its mullions, it is degraded to a mere glazed pigeon-hole. If the pillars of a nave decline from the perpendicular, carpentry may be made to support the superstructure, and the repairs at the base be made to restore the upright position. The success of Mr. Thornton shows, that even walls may be reinstated. If such a fortunate result has ensued with a fine building like Beverley Minster, how much more easy and cheap must be a similar experiment in regard to humbler and yet beautiful fabrics. There are other potent reasons. The moment a bridge, church, or other public edifice is projected, expensive and often inconsistent plans are poured in; and funds raised for other purposes are condemned to be immediately sacrificed for the first outlay, in stone and mortar. To sanction gorgeous and ornamental buildings, where the money can be afforded, is, of course, unobjectionable; but where it cannot, the expense deters the increase of similar conveniences; and the trade itself is injured; because under moderate cost, treble the number of such buildings would be erected.

Many a nobleman and gentleman has been utterly ruined by the expensive plans of architects, got up for no other purpose than that of profitable jobs.

In p. 734 we find a new classification of Gothic Architecture by Mr. Rickman, ingenious, but unquestionably incorrect. As it is popular in the north, we deem it seasonable to notice it. Mr. Rickman makes four styles: 1. Norman, from 1065 to 1189. 2. Early English, from 1189 to 1307. 3. Decorated English, from 1307 to 1377. 4. Perpendicular English, from 1377 to 1546.

Now we beg to observe, that the Saxon is historically proved to have been debased Roman; which, with all the succeeding styles, and every other fine art, came from Italy to France, and from France to England. Mr. Whittington and Mr. Haggit have incontestibly proved that *the pointed arch existed in three important edifices of France before it was known in England.* (Haggit's Letters, p. 17.) The Cathedral of Valence and the Church of St. Andreon are also both in the Saxon style, as we call the debased Roman. The truth, in short, seems to be, that there never were more than two distinctive styles; 1, the round arch or debased Roman; and 2, the oriental or pointed style, introduced through the Crusades. Mr. Haggit, in his excellent Letters on Gothic Architecture, has so clearly established these distinctions, as matters of fact, that we deem it unnecessary to say more in exposure of the misnomer of *English* architecture, and exclusive peculiarities of style pretended to be founded thereupon. Mr. Woods's "Letters of an Architect," by exhibiting the styles of the churches abroad, shows that the presumption of a style, distinctively English, is unfounded: and that the utmost which can be conceded amounts not to general rules, but exceptions.

Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, says, that spires were added to church-towers for landmarks. We find in p. 737, that

"There was formerly a small *glazed* lantern tower at the N.E. corner of the church of St. Mary, in which a light was usually placed, designed as a beacon to conduct the traveller across the trackless country. It was taken down about 60 years ago."

Churchwardens not being able to

write, were allowed a clerk; for in the parish accounts, under the year 1593, we have, p. 743,

"Paid to Tho. Jenkinson, clerk for the churchwardens for this his yere's ffee or waige, 26s. 8d."

In pp. 745-7, we see that great encouragement was given to the destruction of the owls that occupied the church.

There still exists in many country villages a reminiscence of the prohibition of matrimony during Lent. At the commencement of the Register of St. Mary's parish is the following:

Rules for Marriage, the time, &c.

When Advent comes do thou refraine,
Till Hillary set y^e free againe.

Next Septuagessima saith the nay,
But when Lowe Sunday comes thou may.

Yet at Rogation thou must tarrie,
Till Trinitie shall bid the mary.

Nov. 25th, 1641.

We are determined to expose mutilations of ancient buildings; especially unwarrantable liberties taken with them: e. g. in p. 758 we find that a beautifully carved niche, at the nave of St. Mary's church, was cut away to receive a monumental tablet.

Picturesque Views on the River Clyde, engraved by Joseph Swan, from drawings by J. Fleming; with historical and descriptive Illustrations, by J. M. Leighton.—Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THE 14th number completes this beautiful work, which, in its progress, has frequently elicited our commendation. The views on the Clyde are amongst the most beautiful in nature, and abound in great variety. A work, therefore, devoted exclusively to the delineation of its scenery was much wanted; the present has been ably conducted, conferring great credit on all the parties who have produced it, and we congratulate them on their deserved success. It is pleasing to observe the interest the inhabitants of Glasgow and its vicinity have taken in this publication, proving that attention to commercial pursuits is not incompatible with patronage of the arts.

At Glasgow, a yearly exhibition of the works of living artists has been instituted, under the auspices of the Dilettanti Society; and they have it in contemplation to institute an Academy of Painting.

"To adorn the Literature of the age, Glasgow has given a Campbell, a Wilson, and a Lockhart; in Architecture she possesses a Hamilton; in Portrait-painting, a Graham, a Gibson, and a Henderson; and in Landscape, a Fleming, a Donaldson, and a Brown. Nor, should it be forgotten, that the West of Scotland, the modern Bœotia in eastern eyes, has originated a new school in Statuary, as eminently national and characteristic, as it is true to Nature."—p. iv.

"Mr. Thom is a self-taught sculptor, who has gained great fame by his figures of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie, seated over their cups, intended for Burns's monument."—p. 158.

These excellent figures have been recently exhibited in London, and been multiplied, in small, *ad infinitum*.

We are glad to observe, that a companion to this work is in preparation, consisting of a series of views of the principal Lakes of Scotland.

Popular Lectures on the Study of Natural History and the Sciences, Vegetable Physiology, Zoology, the Animal and Vegetable Poisons, and on the Human Faculties, mental and corporeal, as delivered before the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society. By William Lempriere, M.D. The second Edition; to which have been added, Two Lectures on the Mammiferous Animals. 8vo. pp. 414.

THE moral advantage of Natural Philosophy and History is, that it produces piety, insusceptible of weakness and delusion, and such a feeling of devotion as no scepticism can overcome. The intermixture of human opinion, upon points of which human opinion cannot possibly be of avail, has been the grand cause of infidelity; for the fact is, that there never has been any infidelity whatever founded upon the study of nature, only upon deductions from the Bible, which are at variance with the laws of Providence, and which variance we do not believe to exist under a correct understanding of the Holy Volume. We are justified in saying this, because we have at various times stated that the Scripture has been authenticated by philosophy far more than it has been apparently disproved, and because we also know, that to take the literal text of an ancient work, without knowing the contemporary opinions in vogue, is fallacious. The misfortune, however, is, that philosophy is never called in, as a test or testimony, although we know, and are, under circumstances, prepared

to show, that Scripture assumes nothing unphilosophical, and that we believe future discovery will prove our allegation. For instance, every philosopher knows, that there cannot possibly be such a thing as death, but that a change of state is the only thing possible; and that upon such a change, the whole story of the Bible is founded; and that revelation implies no more than the communication of such a manifest truth, and the effectuation of the modes by an agent, whose credentials are founded upon a providential dispensation; which again implies no more, than that, as the sun was created for physical, another might be so for moral daylight. If man has been civilized, (as is undeniable) and could not have been by mere physical knowledge, as is also undeniable, then the existence of civilization does evince a distinct influence; and it is incumbent upon those who opine the contrary, to show by what physical action, men can arrive at a knowledge above sense; for that such a knowledge does exist is beyond contradiction.

Such are our reasons for adhering to rational piety, and for holding, as we do, under a philosophical view, the enthusiasm of devotees in sovereign contempt, and for obstinately maintaining our positions; because it is further to be remembered, that whenever a dispute exists upon a religious subject, not reason, but enthusiasm, immediately assumes the arbitration; that is to say, opinion pretends to be truth.

In our Magazine for November, 1827, p. 435, we noticed the first edition of this work. The second is now before us, and contains additional Lectures on the Mammiferous Animals. The same instruction and illumination occurs in these as in the preceding Lectures; and we are happy to prove this affirmation by exposure of the popular error, concerning the supposed assimilation of the Orang Outang to the human species, whereas he only belongs to the Ape-Tribe. A most simple circumstance shows the distinction. He and the whole of that tribe are utterly incapable of walking in an erect posture, (see p. 319) and we add, that man is the only animal which has calves to its legs, because man, for the purpose of walking upright, required such muscular additions. Concerning the animal in question,

Dr. Lempriere, after stating unquestionable physiological phenomena, sums up the whole by the following conclusion.

“ However, for reasons which cannot be brought within our limited comprehension, the Ourang Outang bears, in certain parts of his physical conformation, a striking resemblance to man, and mechanically can imitate him in many of his actions; yet I trust it will appear, that he is most obviously placed at an immeasurable distance from him in all those nobler qualifications, for which man is so pre-eminently to be distinguished; in the uniformly erect attitude of his body; in his bold and commanding gait; in the comprehensive and complicated uses which he makes of his hands; in the power he possesses of communicating and receiving ideas, through the medium of speech; and more especially in all those inventive and highly intellectual endowments, which have more or less rendered subservient to human will and pleasure, every other part of the animal kingdom. Thus the boasted hypothesis of the several parts of the creation being united by one chain, of which man is only the first in the link, exists but in the imagination of a few fanciful philosophers; while, in the estimation of the best informed naturalists, he holds a distinct and separate place; at once, the arbiter of the surrounding objects, and the no mean counterpart of the Divine Architect, at whose mandate, men, and all living things were first called into existence.”—p. 322.

The Scheme and Completion of Prophecy, &c. &c. wherein its origin and use, together with its sense and application as the grand fundamental proof of Religion, specially adapted to all periods of the World, and all stages of the Church, are considered and explained; together with an Enquiry into the Shekinah and the Cherubim in the Holy of Holies, and the Visions of the Prophets. By the Rev. John Whitley, D.D. T.C.D. Rector of the School at Galway. 8vo. pp. 452.

WE are among those who solemnly believe in the Bible, but not in the common interpretations of it, and for this reason:—We find, in ancient history, incidents, opinions, and mythes, which most satisfactorily elucidate its most revolting and marvellous allegations; for instance, we find, that the rich and great were metaphorically denominated giants; that the ophites or serpent worship, was among the most early corruptions of idolatry; and that *trees* were formerly worshipped, and connected with literature, and the hiero-

glyphical, or alphabetical symbols of language. Of course, it is impossible to avoid finding a solution of the great difficulties in the antediluvian history, in these several facts. Whether this part of the Pentateuch is thus figuratively to be interpreted or not, we do profess to determine. All we maintain is, that there is nothing in the Bible, which, setting aside undoubted providential interposition, is not susceptible of philosophical or historical proof. It may be thought, that we are making daring hypotheses, and that we are alarming literalists and true believers. Our answer is, that the Bible cannot, and ought not, universally to be literally interpreted, for the obvious reason, that no book which deals in miracle, prophecy, parable, and type, can possibly be so. It is a perfect absurdity *in se*. If Christ, by the eagles, meant the Roman army at the siege of Jerusalem; if by the destruction of the Temple in three days, he designated his own person; if the Apocalypse is part of the canon of Scripture, and various other typical parts of Scripture be so also, by what authority is a literal construction imposed upon Christians? for, were it once to be a law, all the claims of the Bible to a prophetic character must fall to the ground: in fact, there are parts of Scripture, which never had, or were intended to have, a literal construction. We speak thus, because persons, who have neither capacity nor knowledge adequate to other works, endeavour to acquire reputation by writing upon religious subjects, and thus do infinite mischief, because they substitute foolish notions of their own, and claim as part and parcel of religious liberty, that every man's interpretation of Scripture, be it what it will, is to be deemed its actual meaning, though it cannot possibly have more than one meaning. On the contrary, men of talent and reading, versed in philosophy, ancient history, and sound theology, see the Bible, as astronomers do the heavenly bodies, through a telescope, while these charlatans alluded to, pertinaciously elevate the naked sight of the ignorant, over the assisted vision of the scientific.

To the erudition, strength of mind, and luminous ingenuity of the logical and precise theologian before us, we have not room to do justice. We shall therefore take one point. Our author

justly says (p. 192) that of all the prophecies of Scripture, "Antichrist is the most conspicuous and the most momentous." It so happens, that just before the appearance of this valuable work, a Rev. Mr. Maitland, of Gloucester, laid before us a pamphlet, written by himself, in which, to the best of our recollection, he contends, that all expositors of past times have been in error, concerning this person; and that ANTICHRIST is *yet to come*. It requires no Joseph or Daniel to interpret, why we declined notice of this pamphlet. Dr. Whitley has to us most satisfactorily shown, that *Antichrist* neither was or could be any other than MAHOMET (see p. 211), and most certainly the extract now to be given, will exhibit circumstances which do not apply to any other person.

"The early Christian writers, justly interpreting the Scriptures, asserted that Antichrist would restore *circumcision*, which is the true mark of the beast. Hippolytus and Cyrid, of Jerusalem, both asserted, that the Antichrist will come in *circumcision*; and St. Augustine, "Antichrist will *circumcise* himself, he will come in *circumcision*, as the true Christ;" and Lactantius, "he will mark men like cattle." He was lastly to be but one man, a single person, an individual man, and not a succession, or plurality of persons or of men. He is every where in the Scriptures so represented. He is called by St. Paul, 'The man of sin;' 'The son of perdition;' 'The lawless man;' 'The Adversary;' 'He that exalteth himself.' And by St. John, in the same way, 'The Antichrist;' 'The false prophet;' 'The deceiver;' 'The impostor;' 'The liar.'" p. 204.

Again,

"If the history of the world, for the last 1800 years, be studied with care, and examined with attention, one, and only one man, will be found, in whom all the prophetic marks of Antichrist, and the entire scriptural character of the false prophet, are combined and exhibited, and that one man is MAHOMET; for his name is the name of a man, he is a single individual man, and his name is—666. 40 1 70 40 5 300 10 200

μ α ο μ ε τ ι σ—666

It could not be ROMAITH, or LATEINOS of the modern system of exposition; for Antichrist was to subdue the Roman Empire, to change its very name, and to reside in the East." p. 212.

If our readers will consult Bloomfield's *Recensio*, viii. 747, they will there see the indefinite application of Antichrist, and estimate more highly

the elaborate and ingenious dissertation of Dr. Whitley, which is a burning glass, that collects the scattered rays into a focus, and brings them all to bear upon Mahomet.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. Geo. Croly, A.M. H.R.S.L. 2 vols. small 8vo. Colburn and Bentley. 1830.

TO borrow a metaphor from Johnson, we would say of these volumes, that at one time we are presented with a garden "accurately formed, diligently planted, and scented with the the sweetest flowers," and at another, we have a forest, "filling the eye with awful pomp, and gratifying the mind with endless diversity." There is nothing in the treasures of poetry hid from the genius of Croly; he brings the richest gems from the deepest mines, and they are polished into brilliancy, and set with taste and elegance by the hand of a master. In this expression of our praise, however, we are but echoing a voice which has long ranked him in the highest grade of poetical excellence, and ranged him among the brightest stars of our poetical constellation. Without being deficient in tenderness; he is more vigorous than sweet; without wanting ease and gracefulness, the portraiture of the loftier passions is evidently his forte. He can grasp the thunderbolt, or trifle with the lyre; and he has falsified, with many of the brighter and better spirits of the day, the hyperbolical assertion of Rasselas, "that no human being can ever be a poet." It would be difficult to find a poet, indeed, in whom the highest attributes of the divine art were more closely interwoven, or more completely identified. An imagination rich, copious, and varied—a command of language prodigal, exuberant, and whose boundary is only our vernacular tongue—to him are exposed the spirit and the mystery; he penetrates the depths and recesses of the human heart; and he unites the most vivid powers of description with the most felicitous talents for illustration.

He arrays the creations of an ethereal fancy in that robe of light and life, which is the truest indication of their birth-place—a mind raised above sordid and common-place realities, and purified of its "earthy" feelings, by dwelling on the eternal forms of beauty and perfection. It is his

praise too (and we cannot iterate such praise too often, or award it too cordially), that the sun and centre, from which all these splendid rays diverge, is his fine healthy, moral, and religious feeling. We encounter no startling paradoxes; we are offended by no efforts of genius to give dignity to things in themselves debased. His strength is the energy of virtue—his gentleness is the meekness of Christianity—his anger is the remonstrance of truth. We would say, in a word, that the poetry of Mr. Croly is free, vigorous, and manly, and though essentially original, he unites the best and most prominent features of many poets whom the world delights to honour.

With these general impressions of Mr. Croly's poetry, we were gratified by the collected form in which it is now presented. The volumes contain the acknowledged productions of about seven years, from 1816 to 1823.

The principal poems in the collection are, *Paris in 1815*, in two parts; *the Angel of the World*; *Illustrations of Gems*; the dramatic poem of *Catiline*; and *Sebastian*.

With these are interspersed smaller poems, original or imitated, or translations, all beautiful of their kind. Of poetry that has received the stamp and seal of public admiration, it were now almost idle to speak; it is destined to take its place amongst the "permanent glories" of our language, and to be read and admired wherever that language is spoken, and its triumphs are cherished. These poems recommend themselves.



Sketches from Nature. By John M'Diarmid. Post 8vo. pp. 388.

A FINE day makes philosophers devout. They feel its genial influence, and they praise the benevolent author of their being. We think that reason vindicates them. Had misery been piety, we think there would never have been day-light; and a heart disposed to admire and enjoy what extends happiness, is as such studious of cultivating good nature and amiable habits, for he that is mostly wretched, is mostly also ill-tempered. Moreover, the love of pleasure and the love of action are the ruling principles of our existence, and how much the one promotes the other is finely exhibited in

the following "descriptive sketch," entitled

SAILORS.

"Beyond the briny arena of the deck, the scene was most monotonous, presenting alternately, as the voyager looked above or below, two of the sublimest objects in nature—the expanded heavens and the expanded ocean. The sun, indeed, rose and set, and the moon waxed and waned in the firmament, while the stars at other times clubbed their little mites of light, and shone like lamps, suspended from the spheres to guide the mariner on his watery way; yet so strangely is human nature constituted, that even changes, pleasing in themselves, and involving the sublime of material phenomena, become from habit trite and familiar. The poet Thomson, in the *Castle of Indolence*, introduces the phrase "*melancholy main*," and who can doubt that the epithet is very happily chosen? Vastness, whether on the ocean or the land, excites an indescribable feeling of weariness, and the seaman, be his station what it may, finds the best and the only antidote to *ennui*, in the faithful performance of his every-day duties. A ship at sea, and particularly when bound on a long voyage, bears a strong resemblance to a garrison placed in a state of siege. The enemy is the elements; the helm and the hull, the sails and the cordage—to say nothing of the gallant hands that guide them—the battlements and ammunition that keep him out; and who, that has heard the winds rave, and the ocean boil, till the mainmast rocked like a billow in the breeze, would ever think of slumbering a moment at his post? The natural instinct of self-preservation forms an admirable auxiliary to human authority; the captain's honour is at stake, but so is the life of the meanest of his crew; and hence, a ship's company, in moments of danger, appear to be animated by the same soul, and act as if their brawny limbs and arms were members of the same giant body. Those, who have only seen a tar on land, a spendthrift and a harlequin by turns, have but a faint idea of his real character. The moment the anchor is fairly weighed, and the cliffs of old Albion recede from view, his moral nature is so completely transformed, that in place of the most thoughtless, he becomes the most anxious of human beings. Is the watch to be changed? Let the signal be given, even in a whisper, and in a moment all his consciousness returns; in a moment he throws off the soundest slumbers, as if nature required no such refreshment; and beguiles the hours of duty or danger by humming, or listening to the simple melodies of his native land. At other times, he thinks of the far and fair countries whither he is bound—of the progress the gallant ship is making—of the gorgeous sights and scenes that await him—of the

curiosities he may purchase—the gifts he will feel such pride in bestowing, should he live to revisit the happy home, to which he is attached, by ties even tenderer than those of blood. And when the outward voyage is completed, and the homeward one is begun, how many delightful anticipations dance through his mind, and thrill his inmost soul with joy! When the welcome sound is given ‘land a-head,’ and that land ‘England,’ the sensations excited repay a thousandfold the longest periods of privation and toil. London, with its endless array of streets, palaces, churches, monuments, towers—gleaming in the rays of the morning sun, ere the ear is deafened with the wildering din of its multitudinous population—old father Thames, bearing on his bosom the concentrated wealth of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America; a forest, in short, of masts, that brings all the ends of the earth into communion, and serves all the purposes of a succession of arches, each rivalling the dimensions of the rainbow—cliffs, venerable from their antiquity in the fore-ground, with smiling villas and villages in the rear, form a succession of sights, or rather one magnificent whole, which no man can look on without emotion; and although the poor sailor may be only an integer in the mighty sum of this world’s arithmetic, his character is ennobled by the dangers he has encountered, and he paces the deck, or he trips along the quay, like one who is conscious that he breathes the atmosphere of freedom, and feels that he is every inch a man. And when the ship is laid up, and a furlough granted, how gladly he flies to his native vale, to imprint a kiss on the lips of his faithful Sue, and grasp the horny hand of every crone and gaffer in the village; to relate the marvels he has seen or heard; to wander by the side of the brawling burn, where grows the *trysting tree*, fairer in his eyes, than the banana itself, and slake his thirst from the pellucid fountains, where he ‘laved his youthful limbs,’ or floated his tiny bark of yore!”—p. 132.

There are various other passages, worthy for the beauty of the sentiment of Washington Irving; and to be added to these are some beautiful incidents of Natural History, interesting anecdotes (some, as of Gretna Green adventurers, particularly so), forming in the whole a delightful miscellany.

1. *Medicine no Mystery.* By John Morrison, M.D. and A.B. Trinity College, Dublin. London, 8vo. pp. 105. 1829.
2. *On the Digestive Organs.* By William Cooke, M.R.C.S. Sec. H.S. Editor of an *Abridgment of Morgagni.* London, 8vo. pp. 300. 1828.
3. *Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Disor-*

ders of Health, with popular Rules, &c. By T. Forster, M.B. F.L.S. M.A.S. &c. &c. Chelmsford, pp. 216. 1829.

4. *A Familiar Treatise on Nervous Affections, &c. Third Edition.* By B. J. Stevenson, M.D. 1830. London, 12mo. pp. 144.

THIS list of books is a considerable addition to the numerous treatises which have been already published upon popular medicine. Some years since, three years in the schools were considered sufficient, by professors and authors, to qualify physicians to enter upon the practice of medicine; but now from four to five years are judged necessary for the attainment of the indispensable elementary knowledge for a degree, and absolutely required by university statutes almost every where. Even then, it is not pretended that an academical education, thus ample, either can send forth, or is meant to send forth, men of full practical capabilities, like Minerva, full armed from the head of Jove. But it is expected, with diligence and application “in a right course,” upon the part of the student, to lay those sound and indispensable foundations—that broad and liberal basis, upon which, with future observation of cases and reading, that part which the French term the “*pratique*” may be raised. The theory and practice of medicine within these five years have been immensely changed and extended by the addition of new facts and new views. Cullen’s First Lines, which, as a broad and luminous generalization of the laws of medicine, was once a guide as universal among men as Blackstone among lawyers, is now surrendered to dust and cobwebs, position after position having broken down, or been subjected to so many qualifications and exceptions, by increased experience and more minute and accurate investigation, that the utility of the great systematist of medicine is no more. This progress of medicine has been owing chiefly to the extraordinary vigour of the French pathologists, especially in investigating the diseases of the chest and brain, and considerably to the new facts acquired during the war by our navy and army surgeons, and those physicians and surgeons in civil practice who have cultivated morbid anatomy more particularly. Surgery having so advanced

as to be almost a new science, and a more liberal system of surgical education than formerly being demanded by the progress of the age, two British colleges now require four and five years' education in the schools and hospitals, of all candidates for their diplomas or licenses, while one only disgracefully adheres to the old system of two winters' instruction, an allotment of time, scarce sufficient for acquiring the most beggarly rudiments of medical knowledge, and admirably suited to fill the country with inferior and under-taught persons,—those “*half surgeons*,” as Churchill calls them, “whom men *doctors* call.”

If no more than a fair starting stock of knowledge can be acquired by systematic and exclusive application in five years, there can be no question what sort of doctors amateurs and march of intellect men are like to make by merely reading popular treatises; just such doctors, we presume, as will always verify the old saying, that, “every one who prescribes for himself has a fool for his physician.” Fine work even retired doctors and surgeons make of it, whose knowledge has dwindled by rust and neglect! Of two retired surgeons whom we knew in one village, one mistook his own case, both in cause, prognostic, and treatment, and quickly dispatched himself out of the world; and the other contributed principally to the death of his own child, in the same blundering and self-sufficient manner; so difficult is the art of medicine, and so perpetually do the faculties require to be kept alive to it. Yet every fool sets up for an oracle in physic; for physic and poking the fire are every man's knowledge in his own opinion. There have been no end to conceited dabblers, and Lady Bountifuls, from the reign of Henry VIII., when all the women in the country clamoured for the right, and obtained it, to dispute the field with the surgeons, to the present time. The books entitled “Every man his own lawyer,” have produced, it is said, a noble list of ruined clients and lost suits, and Buchan's “*Domestic Medicine*,” has the credit of having created a wholesale destruction of lives. We remember an accomplished judge, now no more, who turned physician to his own family. His daughter was seized with cholera; he turned over Pember-ton on the abdominal viscera, and pre-

scribed astringents precisely when he should have prescribed purgatives. He ascertained, by comparing the symptoms with descriptions, that the disease corresponded to the family of Diarrhœas, but as diarrhœas depend on several different causes, and as causes and seats can be detected only by the minute perceptions of the anatomist and physiologist, his lordship's general knowledge of the nature of the disease led him at once to random practice, and dangerous aggravation of the case. In physic, above all things else, a little learning is a dangerous thing.

In one way, however, judicious treatises on popular medicine are of service. When they explain the complexity of structure, and the endless variety of the seats and causes of diseases and the difficulty of discriminating them, they teach men to distrust half-educated pretenders and quacks, acting, indeed, upon their senses, like taking a bandage from the eyes of a blindfold man on the brink of a precipice, and disclosing the headlong destruction to which he is exposed. A book, written with Cobbett's force and perspicuity, to prevent people from injuring themselves, and receiving injury from others, and pointing out to them how you may go so far and no further, and there you must not go at all, would be valuable. Beddoes strongly recommended “a cautionary system” of this kind, and no man was so well qualified as that popular and nervous writer, had he lived to undertake it. Popular lectures have been given with this view in this country, with effect. The Mechanics' Institutes are a good medium. People think more correctly on medical subjects in France than in England, partly through the number of secondary schools of medicine in the larger towns, which excite inquiry and diffuse information all around them; and thus destroy credulous confidence in humbugs, quacks, and nostrums.

The works under review are various in style and matter, according to the different tastes and views taken of the subject, and proper mode of instruction, by the authors. Dr. Morrison's work is of a more philosophical nature, and fittest for the grave and science-seeking cast of readers. It gives a general outline of the structure and physiology of the human body, and of its diseases and their treatment, his “ob-

ject being merely to induce educated persons to take a general view of the principles of medical science, by removing the veil of obscurity and mystery which has so long been thrown over them."—p. 77. His Introduction is very important. He asserts, and we know it to be true, that in this country, "five-sixths of the practice of the medical art are engrossed by the ignorant and empirical part of the medical practitioners, by the illiberal retailers of drugs and nostrums" (that is drug-gist-surgeons, or counter-jumpers,) "gross and ignorant dabblers," "dosing empyrics," "miserable country apothecaries," and "routine men," (*roturiers*) principally from the partialities of ladies and landladies for such people, and the ignorance of the other sex on subjects of medicine.

"I do not remember," he says, "to have met with *one* man of education and general information, who possessed any just ideas, or useful knowledge of medical subjects,—at least in the British Empire. On the continent, this ignorance on physical subjects is not so extensive, and I have met with some well-educated men in France, in the army and other professions, who possessed some knowledge of the science of life."—pp. xviii—ix.

Mr. Cooke's work on the Digestive Organs, is a collection of instructive cases, illustrative of every variety of disease connected with them, and eminently well calculated for general practitioners, of which heterogeneous body the author of the "Abridgment of Morgagni" is a hard-working and superior member.

Dr. T. Forster's "Illustrations of the Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Disorders of Health," relate to "pestilential, continued and intermitting fevers, headaches, and numerous forms of nervous and dyspeptic, as well as local diseases, not usually considered as having an atmospherical origin, and to the twofold means of prevention, mitigation and cure, by change of air, and by diet, regularity, and simple medicines: with proper rules for observing fasting and abstinence." He is the author of a very interesting and useful volume, the *Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena*, and numerous other works; and the essay now before us, displays the physician and naturalist, the man of learning and curious observation. There are true and false observers; and Dr. F. is of the

first order. Of the singular influences of the atmosphere on the human frame which he has noticed, we have seen and noted down many kindred examples.

Dr. Stevenson's "Familiar Treatise" is deservedly placed the lowest in the list; the *familiarity* being such as breeds contempt. It has no claim to rank with the books which precede it. The doctor is a wag; his "farce is physic, and his physic a farce is." Of the very *familiar* and colloquial aspect of his wit, the following is a specimen:

"Digestion also is assisted by taking small quantities of food at a time, by which the excitability of the stomach is never exhausted, and this is particularly necessary in weak stomachs; although in the healthy state of this organ, we again repeat, there is nothing equal to a *regular 'tuck out.'* it is far preferable to *pecking* every now and then; and a healthier chyle is the consequence." p. 87.

"Third Edition," however, is on the title-page, the lovers of fun and Pierce Egan-isms being, we suppose, numerous.

The Panorama of London; or, Visitor's Guide. By T. Allen, Author of [*History of*] *Lambeth, London, &c.*

THIS excellent and original little *Vade Mecum* is embellished with 75 views, very well drawn, and engraved on steel by J. Rogers. Among these will be found all the new public buildings. From previous attention to his larger work, Mr. Allen was well fitted for the compilation of this. He has evidently taken much pains, to condense so much information into so small a compass. In proof of this, we shall select an extract from this useful publication, as the best condensed account of the New Churches of the Metropolis we have yet seen. We believe it comprizes most of the churches built under the direction of the Commissioners, and views of many of them have been given in our *Miscellany*, with full descriptions and critical remarks by a very able correspondent.

"In the year 1818, a commission was appointed by royal patent, pursuant to a previous Act of Parliament for building, and promoting the building of, additional churches in populous parishes. The commissioners

recommended the erection of several churches and chapels in London and its immediate neighbourhood, and no time was lost in carrying the proposed measures into effect. Previous to the parliamentary commission, a chapel of ease had been erected in the New Road, for the parish of *Mary-le-Bone*, which was afterwards enlarged and raised to the dignity of a parish church; a tower was substituted for a small cupola; a portico with six Corinthian columns added to its front; which was extended, and several other alterations made, under the direction of Mr. Hardwick, the architect.

Soon after the completion of the last edifice, the new church of *St. Pancras*, in Tavistock-place, Euston-square, New Road, the most expensive of the new churches, was erected. It was consecrated May 7th, 1822. It was erected by Mr. Inwood, and is built in imitation of the ancient temple of Erechtheus, at Athens.

St. Paul, Shadwell.—If economy in the expense, correctness of design, and elegance of execution, are recommendations in a public building, this church, rebuilt in the year 1820, under the direction of Mr. John Walters, would stand at the head of edifices; since, although it cost only 14,000*l.*, yet the building is simply neat and elegantly chaste. The steeple is peculiarly beautiful, and in the simple harmony of its several parts, scarcely yields to the most admired object of the kind.

The new chapel at *Mile-End*, in Stepney parish, is by the same architect as Shadwell church, and it was the first built by the king's commissioners. The first stone was laid by the late Duke of York, on the 17th of June, 1818, and it was consecrated on the 9th of January, 1823. The architecture is Gothic, of the time of Henry VII., and it is perhaps one of the best modern specimens in the country.

All Souls Church, at the corner of Langham-place and Regent-street, erected from designs by Mr. Nash, is a very singular building. It has a circular portico, supported by twelve Corinthian columns, above which is another colonnade of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a spire. Mr. Westall's painting of "Christ crowned with thorns," forms the altar-piece.

St. Mary, Haggerstone, in Shoreditch, in the Gothic style, was also built from this gentleman's designs, and displays the versatility of his talent; the tower, in imitation of Boston, is a very pleasing object in the neighbourhood.

Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, a beautiful composition of Grecian architecture, on the model of the famed *St. Stephen's*, in Walbrook, from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, has attracted much notice for the elegance of its arrangement and decorations. It has a dome and portico of four Ionic columns,

after the temple of *Minerva Polias*, at Prieni.

St. Peter, Pimlico, the architect of which was Mr. Hakewell, and *St. Mark's Chapel, North Audley-street*, Grosvenor-square, by Mr. Gandy, are situated in the same parish as the last (*St. George, Hanover-square*); both are elegant Grecian structures of the Ionic order; the former is distinguished by its handsome portico of six fluted columns, and contains Mr. Hilton's magnificent painting of "Christ bearing his cross."

St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street, was built in 1821, by Mr. Repton, after a design of Sir Wm. Chambers. The exterior has a portico of four columns, and the interior is very richly fitted up with Scagliola columns, and a domed ceiling.

St. Mary, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, was consecrated January 7th, 1824. It is a simple and substantial edifice, erected by Mr. Smirke, and is capable of accommodating 2000 persons. The principal front consists of a semi-circular portico of Ionic pillars in high relief. The interior is almost entirely divested of ornament; and the roof, which is covered, is supported by fluted Doric pillars. Over the altar is a painted window of the Ascension, the figure of Christ being taken from that in the transfiguration by Raphael; and at the extremity of the church is a fine toned organ.

By the same architect the new churches in the more distant parishes of *Hackney* and *Wandsworth* have been erected. The designs are very similar to the last, and are marked by the same severity of style which characterises the works of this gentleman.

St. Peter, Walworth, consecrated 28th of February, 1825, was the first church built by J. Soane, Esq. professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and has three windows of stained glass, executed by Mr. Collins. The centre, being a head of our Saviour, after Carlo Dolce, was presented by — Firth, Esq.; and the others, which represent, in chiaro-scuro, events in the life of *St. Peter*, after Raphael, were the donations of the architect.

Trinity Church, Mary-le-Bone, near the Diorama, and *St. John's, Bethnall-green*, were also designed by Mr. Soane, but are very little varied from Walworth, affording a contrast to the versatility displayed by Mr. Nash.

Christ Church, Mary-le-Bone, near Lisson green, is a very good imitation of the architecture of Sir Christopher Wren. It was built by Mr. Hardwick; and the same gentlemen also designed *St. Barnabas Chapel*, a plain edifice in King-square, Goswell-road, in the Gothic style, which has lately become so prevalent.

St. Luke, Chelsea, by Mr. Savage, is particularly deserving of attention; its stone

vaulted roof and magnificent organ and altar-piece are unrivalled among modern specimens. The altar-piece is Mr. Westmacott's painting of "our Saviour laid in the sepulchre."

St. John, Upper Holloway, and *St. Paul's, Ball's Pond*, in Islington parish, are lighter, but very beautiful specimens of this elegant style; both these churches were designed by Mr. Barry, the tasteful architect of Brighton new church.

St. Mark, Pentonville, and *Somers-town Chapel*, are not entitled to hold an equal rank with the last-named structures.

In the parish of Lambeth five additional churches have been built, being a greater number than in any other parish near London. *St. Matthew*, Brixton, by Mr. Porden, is a chaste and elegant Grecian building, of the Doric order, with a portico of four noble fluted columns. Of the others, three are the work of one architect, Mr. Bedford, viz.—*St. John*, Waterloo-bridge-road. This church has a handsome portico of six columns, of the Grecian Doric order, and a lofty and handsome spire. The font, of Italian workmanship, was brought from Milan by the rector, Dr. Barrett.—*St. Luke*, Norwood. A plain edifice, with a portico of the Corinthian order, and *St. Mary*, [*St. George's*] Lambeth Butts, which is a plain Gothic structure.

St. Mark, Kennington, built by Mr. Roper, has a four-columned portico, of the Greek Doric order.

St. John, Hoxton; *Trinity Church*, Newington Butts; *St. George*, Camberwell; *Regent-square Chapel*, Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-lane; and *Camden-town Chapel*, are plain and respectable structures, in which the accommodation of a large congregation at the smallest outlays has been the chief consideration.

A handsome new church, in the Grecian style, is nearly completed in *Bermondsey* parish, from the designs of Mr. Savage. It has a lofty tower and spire, surmounted, like Bow, with a dragon, and a handsome portico of the Ionic order. By the same gentleman, *Trinity Church*, in Clouesly-square, Islington, a beautiful Gothic church, and *Hans-town Chapel*, at Chelsea, in the same style, are in a state of forwardness. A Gothic church, in *Bishopsgate* parish, is the only one erected within the limits of the city. In Kensington parish two new Gothic churches are in progress, but neither are completed.

Humane Policy; or Justice to the Aborigines of New Settlements essential to a due expenditure of British Money, and to the best interests of the Settlers. With suggestions how to civilize the Natives by an improved administration of existing means. By S. Bannister, late Attorney-General in New

South Wales. 8vo. pp. 240. Appendix cclxxxii.

IT appears from history, that where aborigines are savages, extermination is forced upon settlers, because they find it impossible to civilize them; and put in practice the Roman policy, "parcendi devictis et debellandi superbos." The reason is the thinness of the population. Mr. Dobell, in his *Travels in Siberia*, says, "The cultivation of the ground will never be attended to, until the country becomes peopled, and the chase less advantageous. A people, who are content to eat dried fish instead of bread, and can catch in a few days as many as will serve them for the winter, cannot be easily weaned from that mode of life. In the winter, if they have good luck, they catch as many sables and foxes, as will procure them watky, tobacco, and tea; and they are perfectly indifferent to every other luxury."—i. 52. The wars with the American Indians have originated through curtailing their deserts for hunting, and of course narrowing their means of subsistence; while, in Hindostan, where there was an agricultural and dense population, there have been no other disturbances, than such as grew out of misrule, or political jealousies. The aborigines have amalgamated themselves with the conquerors spontaneously. The native state of society in a new colony will, therefore, show what may be expected to ensue between the aborigines and settlers. Mr. Bannister, however, very properly says,

"We must instruct the natives; convert them from herdsmen to agriculturists; and buy from them the lands, which by having become agriculturists, they will well and readily spare. All this will enable us to settle amongst them as sincere friends and useful neighbours."—p. 90.

So far, so well. Be it so. But tillage implies hard and constant work, which savages detest; and, as they are prone to thieving, they commit depredations, and make irruptions. These must be resisted, and so commences war, and its concomitant evils.

Remarks upon the suggested alterations of the Game Laws, with a new proposal for their Amendment. By a Student of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. pp. 35.

IT may appear paradoxical if we affirm that the Game Laws have an-

ciently been of great service to society ; but whoever philosophically considers the habits of the American Indians, and a large part of Russia (see our Review of Mr. Bannister's *Humane Policy*) will find, that sporting propensities (because a man who can gain a livelihood by indulgence of them will not work) retard civilization and agriculture ; and that if anciently there had been no restriction imposed upon that indulgence, society would have been far more oppressed than it now is with lazy vagabonds, who would otherwise have been industrious labourers. The true way of striking a balance upon the question is not, therefore, what may be the consequential crimes of *restriction of poaching*, but of the practice itself, which, in our opinion, is the greater evil of the two. It forms for life a troublesome vagrant, who commonly turns thief. The prohibition, therefore, (as it often has,) may prevent an honest man from becoming a rogue. But he may not think so, from an idea of a right of following an animal, because it is *fera naturæ*. This is absurd, because it cannot be exercised without committing a trespass ; and that privilege, under a system of private property, is inadmissible. Now to our author's proposal, p. 27. It is this ; that a certain compensation be afforded to the unqualified for the loss they may sustain by the maintainance of that from which they derive no benefit, and that such damages be recoverable in a summary way, by proof before magistrates? It is unquestionably true, that a small landholder may have his arable crop devoured by a neighbouring gentleman's hares or pheasants, and that such an injured person is entitled to compensation. We fully agree with our author in that point, and think that it ought to enter into the contemplation of all persons who propose alterations in the Game Laws. Nevertheless, the great annoyances among the inhabitants are the poachers by profession. Even the loss sustained by the poultry which they steal, and by the fences which they injure, is vexatious ; and the idle, drunken, and otherwise bad and lawless example which they set to the other poor, is a serious civil evil.

Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered. Translated by J. H. Wiffen. 2 vols. 18mo. Longman and Co.

MR. J. H. Wiffen's translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* has just reached a third edition : a success which the merits of Mr. Wiffen well deserve. His first edition is noticed in our vol. xci. ii. p. 241. The present has been carefully revised throughout, and it may now be justly ranked as a truly classical translation. A judicious life of Tasso is prefixed ; to which is added, a curious list of such of the English Nobility and Gentry as went to the Crusades. Each canto is ornamented with a very spirited engraving in wood.

Mr. Wiffen resides at Froxfield in Bedfordshire, and is librarian to the Duke of Bedford. In his dedication to the Duchess of Bedford, he thus describes his happy lot :

“ Not in dim dungeons to the clank of chains, [spent,
Like sad Torquato's, have the hours been
Given to the song ; but in bright halls, where reigns [bent,
Uncumbered Freedom,—with a mind un-
By walks in woods, green dells, and pastoral plains,
To sound, far off, of village merriment :
Albeit, perchance, some springs where Tasso drew
His sweetest tones, have touched my spirit [too.”

And thus beautifully Mr. Wiffen concludes his pleasant task, speaking in his own person :

* * * *
“ This peaceful home, this garden, where the bee [have more
Hums of Hymettus, and these woods,
Of stirring music than those cold day dreams
Of airy fame and praised Pierian streams.
To him who lives as Wisdom would require,
As Duty wooes, and as the Virtues claim,
Time, if it robs the Poet of his lyre,
Bestows a bliss beyond the wreath of fame,—
Fruits, that refresh the spirit, and inspire,
The immortal yearning, and that purer flame, [heaven,
To quicken which, until they blend with
The mortal Poet and the Lyre were given.”

Travels in Kamchatka and Siberia : with a Narrative of a residence in China. By Peter Dobell, Counsellor of the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. 2 vols. post 8vo.

FEW people like to be sent either to Coventry or Siberia. The first may imply only the disagreeable sensation of being in public opinion στυγμῶτο-

Φορος, but the latter adds to discomfort a Robinson-Crusoeism, which its subjects may not be capacitated to endure. Nevertheless, great mistakes exist on this Russian punishment, and we much doubt whether ladies and gentlemen would not be as miserable in the Hebrides as in Siberia, because we do not believe that in the former islands, no more than in the latter continent, they know how to make ice and snow delicious by intermixing cream, sugar, and fruits. An "Exile to Siberia" is however the matter which has most brought that country into notice, and one which shows how transportation may be made an excellent instrument of Reform; we shall first extract our Author's accounts of it.

"Behind a large body of meadows, on the declivity of a hill, exposed to the south, we saw several jourtas (huts) beautifully situated, and on inquiry, I was informed that they contained a colony of banished men, sent thither by order of the Government. They appeared very well off, having comfortable dwellings, cattle, &c. They certainly had few luxuries; but with common industry, living on the banks of a river, abounding with fish and game, and where there were good soil and fine pastures, they could never want for the necessaries of life, unless too indolent to procure them. Those people call themselves Possellemies, or Colonists, and are styled in Siberia Reshchastnie Loodie, or unfortunate people; no banished man, though he be a convict of the worst description, being ever called in that country by a name that can wound his feelings, so as to remind him of crimes for which he is already supposed to have been punished, or degrade him in the opinion of the public. This shows not only very sound policy, but a proper delicacy of the Governors towards the feelings of these poor people; a delicacy highly commendable, as by throwing a veil over their past crimes, they not only make them forget what they have been, but induce them to emulate the very many examples before them of retrieved criminals, who have become honest, industrious, good subjects."

"Banishment to such a country as Siberia, then, is certainly no such terrible infliction, except to a Russian, who, perhaps of all beings upon earth, possesses the strongest attachment to the soil on which he grows—taking root, like the trees that surround him, and pining, when transplanted to another spot, even though it should be to a neighbouring province better than his own. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the humane system adopted by the Russian Government in saving the lives of cri-

minals, without distinction, and transporting them to Siberia, to augment the population of a fine country much in want of inhabitants, where their morals are strictly watched, and where they soon become useful, good people."—i. 335.

The next extract shows, that some of them are employed in useful labours; the profits of which are applied to the aid of hospitals, and other public institutions. By prohibiting private sale, no injury is done to tradesmen.

"There is one immense large brick building, not far from the little river Oushakofskoy, where I found the workshops of the exiles. In that large range one sees joiners, carpenters, carriage-makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, and in short all sorts of tradesmen, busily occupied, and all provided with comfortable apartments, clean clothing, and wholesome food. From this we passed to the cloth-factory, the contemplation of which afforded me much pleasure, when I recollected that those beings before me, who were once the victims of depravity, exhibited no longer any thing to inspire me with the idea of their having been criminals. All was gaiety and cheerfulness. There I saw men, women, and children, all industriously employed in weaving, spinning, carding, picking wool, &c. They were arranged in several large, clean, warm, and comfortable apartments; and they really appeared as contented as any labourers I ever saw; for they looked fat and healthy."

"The cloth is made from the wool and hair of the Buretta sheep, camels, and goats. It stands the Government in about a rouble the archin, and sells for two roubles. This profit, after paying the expenses of the manufactory, leaves a surplus that is used to furnish the hospitals, and for other laudable purposes. Such an institution does honour to any country; nor can there be a more praiseworthy application of the industry of those exiles, than that which operates to relieve the sick, the fatherless, and the widow."—ii. 91.

Upon this extract we shall make some remarks. These exiles are gay, cheerful, fat, and healthy. The truth is, that perpetual employment is essential to happiness. Under disease, the punishment of Providence, people can do nothing. If foreign countries make criminals earn more than their maintenance, and give their profits to the public, we do not hesitate to say, that there is folly in the great expense attached to our modes of punishment. Every man in business who employs a labourer or a horse, derives a profit

from so doing, and who would keep either, if he did not do so? The certainty of exemption from famine, known to criminals, and the pretended punishment of shutting them up in idleness (perhaps deemed a holiday), are not, according to St. Paul's rule, that if a man would not work, neither should he eat.

The Clan quarrels of antiquity are reckoned among the grossest tokens of barbarism; and justly so; but they were indispensable, *in terrorem*, self-protecting measures, where there was no national police. In Domesday Book (§ Herefordshire) it is stated, "that if a Welchman killed a Welchman, the relatives of the deceased assembled, and plundered the murderer and his relatives, and burned down their houses, until the body was buried on the morrow about mid-day, and that the King had a third of the plunder, and the others the rest." Now what is called Alfred's Leet, still practised in Greece, as noticed under our Review of Col. Leake's *Morea*, is only a modification of this custom (fine being substituted for violence), and both the one and the other appear to have been effective, as to conservation of the peace; for our author says,

"He assured me, at the same time, there was no danger of my baggage or for him; 'since these Karackees,' said he, 'know that I am related to the Rein deer Karackee Chiefs, who pass here frequently; and they dare not offer any violence to me, for fear of having it repaid to them tenfold'."—i. 148.

"The Karackees catch deer in the same manner as the South Americans do cattle, by the *lassoo* or thong with a noose." i. 108.

"The Kamtchatdales are excellent judges of weather, and can tell twenty-four or thirty-six hours before hand, whether it will rain or not." i. 27.

The secret of this knowledge seems to depend upon out-door employments, which compel observation of atmospheric appearances, on account of personal comfort. The most ignorant people are the most weatherwise.

Bows and arrows, precisely upon the principle of spring guns, with a string and a trigger, are set to catch bears.—i. 186.

Many important natural advantages remain useless, until a country becomes peopled, and the inland communications are brought to perfection.—ii. 18.

The nuisance of rats may, our author says, be abated thus:

"That there are rats in the magazine at Ochotsk and Kamtchatka, arises from their not having been properly built. The floors and ceilings should be either composed of solid square birch logs, laid close together, or else lined with sheet iron. Their getting into the transports is owing to the neglect of the commanders, who do not take the necessary precautions to prevent them; or if they get in, surely a good smoking would destroy them in a few hours."—ii. 27.

How far the latter mode of extirpation may be practicable we know not; but this we have ascertained, that their holes of communication are made in the angles of rooms, between the ceilings and floors, and that placing a piece of sheet iron across the holes, has occasioned them to desert the house.

The Chinese have two curious amusements, playing at shuttle-cock with the feet, and fighting crickets as we do cocks.

Thus we have given some specimens of the curious matters to be found in this work. Robinson Crusoe is said to be the best work of fiction ever written, and so extraordinary are the hair-breadth escapes and ingenious contrivances of the author, that we have suspected him to have written a romance imitative of the novel. However, he assures us, "that he has cleared his account as much as possible from the colouring of fiction" (Pref. vi). We therefore think, that in expedients, perseverance, and presence of mind, under difficulties and dangers, few men have been his equals. The adage

"Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,"

has not been more exemplified by shipwrecked mariners, and the hero of the *Odyssey* did not exceed him in prudence and management.

Narrative of a Tour through some Parts of the Turkish Empire. By John Fuller, Esq. 8vo. pp. 560.

HE who gains no accession to his understanding by travelling, is a bee who brings home no honey; and he who does not relate what he has seen, is a man who lays in a stock of wine for his own drinking only. What pleasure or what instruction may be derived from knowledge of foreign remains, what accessions may be made to commerce and the arts, what illustrations may be afforded to philosophy and history, what effect particular in-

stitutions and manners have upon character and social well-being, what natural obstacles are easily surmounted, these and many similar valuable results are attached to the knowledge of foreign countries. To enumerate particulars is unnecessary, for every thing exotic that is intermingled with our arts and our commerce, shows that it must (to let off a truism) have originated in foreign intercourse. Our own country is an especial proof; what have we that is aboriginal? Nothing that we know of, but Celtic visages and conformations to be found in Wales, for every thing else has a counterpart elsewhere.

Mr. Fuller modestly states that his object, as a traveller, was simply to amuse himself; but as he has committed to writing his observations, he has of course made a drawing which others as well as himself are edified by beholding. He has accumulated a vast mass of matter, which in general is uncommonly interesting, and the more so, because it is delivered in an unostentatious manner. As in interesting conversation knowledge is acquired without the fatigue of study, and that knowledge is of far higher moment than Mr. Fuller's diffidence allows to it. For instance, what an excellent illustration of the New Testament is afforded by his simple unassuming narrative of his adventures and sights on the banks of the Jordan and the sea of Tiberias.

We shall first notice some of these. The apostles often mention bringing people on their way. Mr. F. says,

"Here we halted, and took leave of a numerous party of friends, who, according to the ancient custom of the East, had accompanied us thus far on our way."—p. 50.

We read of the children of Israel being beaten for not making up their quotas of bricks. It appears that at the present day workmen of the Pacha of Egypt are under the

"Vigilant superintendence of Albanian taskmasters, who stand by with long sticks in their hands, which they apply without ceremony to every loitering operative."—p. 134.

At Siout, Mr. Fuller found the Governor, according to ancient custom, sitting at the gate.—p. 171.

The following geographical description excites the strongest interest:

"It took us nearly two hours to climb Mount Tabor, the road being very bad,

stony, and entangled with the brushwood and thickets, which cover the sides of the mountain. The view from the top, however, well repays the trouble of the ascent. On the north, the stony hills of Nazareth are separated from the mountain by a narrow woody valley; to the north-east are the plains of Galilee; and the lake of Tiberias is seen through the intervals of the hills which skirt its shores. To the eastward a succession of swelling downs extends to the plains of Jordan, and the view is closed in that direction by the mountains of Gilead. Southward Mount Hermon is separated from the twin mountain by a valley in which we are told was situated the village of Endor, where Saul consulted the Sibyl; and beyond it are the mountains of Gilboah, where he perished. The wide plain of Edraclon or Jezreel spreads out to the south and west, until closed by a chain of low hills, which extend in a curve from Napolosa to Mount Carmel. At the foot of Mount Tabor the little village of Deborah preserves the name of the Israelitish heroine, and near it are the springs of the river Kishon, on whose banks she overthrew the hosts of the Amorites, and where in like manner, in our times, a handful of Frenchmen from Acre routed the whole army of the Pasha of Damascus. The remains of a massive wall can still be traced all round the level ground at the top of the mountain, which at some period or other seems to have been strongly fortified. In the middle is an open space covered with beautiful turf, where, on the anniversary of the Transfiguration, the Christians of the neighbourhood assemble under tents, and pass two or three days in festivity. Three small grottoes mark the spot where they suppose the miracle to have taken place, and these they ingeniously conjecture to be the three tabernacles, which the apostles proposed to build."—p. 310.

Some insulated rocks between Tabaria and Lubli are pointed out as the spot where the miracle of the loaves and fishes was performed.—p. 306.

How improved would paintings of scriptural subjects be, if they included views of the scenery on the spot?

The apples of Sodom have externally the appearance of an apple, or rather perhaps of a peach; but the thin skin instantly breaks under the touch, and nothing is found therein but a small quantity of powder.—p. 292.

The formation of the Dead Sea is thus explained:

"It is an old and indeed an obvious notion, that the Jordan originally flowed into the Red Sea, and that its course being suddenly stopped by some great convulsion of nature, it formed this basin for itself in the

plains of Sodom. The fact appears confirmed by the researches of Sheik Ibrahim, who traced the ancient channel from the southern extremity of the lake to Akaba, the ancient Ezion Geber, at the head of the eastern branch of the Red Sea; and it has been conjectured, with great appearance of probability, that the effect was produced by a vast torrent of lava, or other volcanic matter, pouring itself into the bed of the river, and forming a dam, which arrested the further progress of the stream.”—p. 292.

We shall now advert to some other curious subjects.

It took Mr. Fuller a quarter of an hour to walk round the base of the barrow of Alyattes.—p. 56.

Sitting cross-legged and bare-footed enables a Turkish artificer to make his feet as useful to him as a second pair of hands.—p. 87.

Nothing is more common than figures of nymphs carrying vases.

“The groups of women going to fetch water form a striking feature in the scenery of the Nile. Thirty or forty of them are frequently seen walking in single file, and at regular distances to and from the river, each with a jar on her head, and another on the palm of her hand. From the necessity of preserving their balance in this mode of carrying burdens, to which they are from their childhood habituated, these Egyptian peasants acquire a firmness and grace of step which we see scarcely excelled in the saloons of our polished cities. Their erect attitude, simple drapery, and slim figures, increased in apparent height by the pitchers on their heads, give them at a distance a very classical appearance, but if you approach the Naiads, you find them pale, dingy, and emaciated.”—p. 138.

Of the site of Troy, Mr. Fuller says “that it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the narrative of Homer with modern appearances.”—p. 116.

The females on Greek statues have not their legs formed according to our taste. It seems that at Myconæ a stout leg is thought a beauty.—p. 521.

We assure our readers that the work is full of the most gratifying information, and we only regret that our scanty limits prohibit our giving a more ample exhibition of it.

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Archæologia, Vol. xxiii. Part i.

WE shall take the articles *seriatim*:

I. *Account of a sepulchral Monument in the Campo Santo at Pisa, with Observations on the disputed Date of that Building.* By Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A.

We are decidedly of opinion that the round-headed Saxon style is no more than debased Roman, and that, in the words of Mr. Haggitt,* “pointed architecture did not exist in Europe previous to the Crusades,” and that it is a distinct eastern style. It is as reasonable to suppose, that a greyhound could be bred out of a bull-dog, as the slender Gothic from the stumpy Saxon, or Norman, as some antiquaries have it; though it cannot be made out that the Normans had any distinctive style whatever. To us it appears, therefore, a huge absurdity to deduce the origin of Gothic architecture from fanciful hypotheses, when the very styles themselves as clearly denote their respective origins; as elephants and stags. The debased Roman is neither more nor less than a corruption of the Grecian, in the lower empire; and Mr. Hamilton in his *Ægyptiaca* observes, that the form which we call Gothic, is no other than the ordinary architecture of the Saracens before and during the Crusades.† Sir Christopher Wren was of the same opinion. It matters not that ingenious and learned men have made Gothic architecture a favourite subject for mootings. The respective pedigrees of the two distinct styles are as clear and satisfactory as those relative to peerages or estates.

The *Romanorum opus* is used by Bede to characterize an Anglo-Saxon church, and the Basilican form; and existing remains of the ages of Constantine, Dioclesian, and Justinian, are records which prove the affirmation. In the same manner, there are remains of pointed architecture actually existing in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, historically attested to be anterior to the Crusades. If both styles do occur in the same English buildings, and all the dates of such buildings be known, it cannot be said, because a man and his wife are one flesh, that they had both the same parents; nothing was more common than to blend the styles by repairs and alterations. As to Pisa in particular, we know this. The Pisans, when the Crusades first took place, fitted out smaller vessels, loaded with provisions, which they sold to the Crusaders; and brought back columns, sculptures, bas-

* Letters on Gothic Architecture, p. 92.

† *Ægyptiaca*, 374.—Haggitt, p. 109.

reliefs, &c. from ancient Greece. At the foundation of their Cathedral in 1016, they obtained Greek artists, and among the rest, one Bouchet of Dulichium. That work brought pupils to Bouchet, who built in forty years more St. John's at Pisa, and St. Martin's at Lucca. From Bouchet and his pupils issued, in less than another century, other architects.* Such is the history of architecture at Pisa, and to the circumstances there stated, *we* ascribe all the anomalies which have occasioned so much contention. One word more. It is wrong to make the pointed arch *any* denotation of æra, for it occurs in the ruins of Babylon, Tyrins, &c. and is neither more or less than a most ancient form of arch, formed by making two stones lean together at their heads.† In thus boldly uttering our conviction, that the Saxon and Gothic are of unconnected families, we shall doubtless excite the anger of those who *will* have them to be Saxon and *son*, or more properly, from the lighter style of the Gothic, Saxon and *daughter*; but we reply,

“Ignorare jubes? Mene huic confidere monstro?”

II. *Observations on the round Church Towers of Norfolk.* By Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich.

The writer states his conviction that they were built in this fashion through necessity, in consequence of the absence of freestone in the soil; and cannot be ascribed to the styles of either Saxons, Danes, or Normans.

III. *Observations on the Ecclesiastical Round Towers of Norfolk and Suffolk.* By John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director.

Mr. Gage, rejecting the ascription of these towers to the Danes, as unsupported by evidence, conceives that there is but one of them which is more ancient than the twelfth century; and that one not earlier than the Norman time. He thinks it highly probable that they were imitations of the military round tower, and that they were disused from being found not well adapted for bells. Now it is well known that church-towers were the village fortresses, and Norfolk and Suffolk being maritime counties, we

think with Mr. Gage, that military purposes might have influenced the form, but that the disuse might have been caused by the cessation of invasions.

IV. *Petition of Richard Troughton to the Privy Council.* Communicated by Frederic Madden, Esq. F.A.S.

Poor Richard Troughton (who or whence unknown) had got into a scrape concerning his political conduct, at a very hazardous period, and hands to the Privy Council a long string of details about his innocence, the accusation, he says, having been trumped up by an enemy named Wimbersley. The period alluded to was the interregnum between the nominal usurpation of the martyred Lady Jane Grey, and the real accession of the martyring Mary; and the chief bearing of the present contemporary paper is to show the state of popular feeling at the time. To express ourselves in the manner of Fuller (a writer whom we like, because he is entertaining, and because his wit is commonly the offspring of strong sense,) the people seem very honestly to have thought that Mary, like Esau, had been cheated out of her birth-right by a very unworthy Jacob, Northumberland. Of poor Lady Jane herself, they seem to have known nothing; terror made them cautious, but could not restrain curiosity; and the manner in which they angled for news (there being then no journals) is very amusing. Tyranny is instigated by fear, and the alarm of a magistrate, and the suffering of a poor fellow for being indiscreetly communicative of a plain matter of fact, shows the state of internal government at that time. Troughton says, that they met

“One Stephen Amore, a man of Nottingham, comyng from Stamfford, dryving horses loden with clothe beffor hym. And I asked hym from whence he came, and he said, oute of Northefolke. And I inquired of hym, what newes there, and he said, newes that he durste not speake of. I demaunded of hym whye, and he said, that he was trobled by a Justice of Peace for telling of newes (wherfor he durste tell no mo). And I said, good fellowe, we too ar gentylmen, and honeste men bothe, wherfore I desyer the to tell us those trewe newes thou knowest, and we wyll never hurte the wyll we lyve. Wheruppon the sayd Stephen tolde us *that he was sette in the stocke*, as I remember at Stonystonton, or elle shulde have byne, bycause he tolde ther that the

* Bromley's Arts, ii. 306—309.

† It occurs at the Pyramids, &c. See the new edition of Stuart's Athens, vol. iv.

† Antiq. at Delos, p. 24, pl. iv. fol. 1.

Quenes Matie was p'clamed Quene. And that he was bounden to be furthcomyng to answer at all tymes to the same."—p. 27.

In p. 39, we find the nickname of *Bouge*, applied to the usurping Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland,

"I prayd often tymes to God, to diffend the Quene's Matie from Bovge, meaning the cruell tyrannite the Vere of Warwike the ville Treaterouse Duke of Northumberland, for xvj dayes, and afterwards hir grace shuld be saffe for ev'; for hir Maiestie wthin those dayes shulde have men enoughe annenst Bovgge, the Vere."

The explanation of this name is not supplied. Perhaps it is nothing more than Boguy, a bogle, goblin, or bugbear—a substantive made out of the verb *bouge*, to swell out, or the Anglo-Saxon *bogan*, *jactare*. See Cotgrave, v. *Bouge*.

We have a curious relic of the old Druidical union of bonfires with religion, in p. 42.

"Upon thursday the sixth of July, I dyd ryd to Sr John Haryngton, and so whome to myn owne house. And imedyatly after my comyng whom, one Thomas Tyde of Coltesworthe came sodenly into my house, as John Budds, my wiffe and I satt drynkynge, and wth his moothe sounded like a tromppete iij tymes. And afterwarde begane the p'clamacion in thies worddes:—Mary, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland Quene, &c. And so I rosse up from the borde, and bared my hed, knelyng down beffor theym all, I said the Lord's prayer, and desyered God save her grace,* and all they said Amen. And so gave hym most hartie thanks for his godly newes, and caused my wiffe and all my maydens (for my men wer gone to make upe hey), to cary wode to make a bone fyere. And I went to John Dove, than being counstable, and com'unded hym to make a bone fyere, that all the Quene's te'antts myght praise God for his marvelous victory and myracle showed to the Quene's maiestie. And I caused chyldryn of the age of viij, ix, and x yeres to cary wode to the fyere for a reme'braunce therof. And at the same bone fyere, I caused all my mete and drynke to be broughte fourthe, and wold suffer non of my neighbors to be at any charges ther, ether in wode or any other thing. And after o' eatyng and drynkynge, I desyered theym all to knelle downe and gyve thanks to God,

* Thus, whatever may have been the first date of the "*Hymn*," the phrase is quite of ancient use, as having been borrowed from the Bible.

for his honorable victory shoed and gyven to the Quene's Majestie. And so I said certen salmes, and praye[d] 'God save the Quene, and all answered Amen, and so departed.'"

V. *Transcript of an original Memorial from George Constantyne to Thomas Lord Cromwell*. Communicated by Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.

This George Constantine was a bustling intriguing fellow, and the manuscript relates chiefly to ecclesiastical affairs, partly to those connected with the enactment of the "Six bloody Articles." In the course of a dialogue this George says,

"Kynges' heartys are in the hande of God. He turneth them as he lusteth."—p. 59.

Something of the same kind occurs in the Liturgy. From hence was derived the famous doctrine of passive obedience, because it was presumed that the acts of Kings were not theirs but God's.

Every body has read of the Duchess of Milan's reply to Henry VIII. who solicited her hand in marriage, viz. that if she had two heads instead of one, one of them should be at the King's service. Constantine tells the following story:

"Na surely the matter ys broken of Millaen, for she ys in no possession of Millaen, nor hath any profit therof. DEANE. I dare say Myllaen hath cost more good men of warre their lyves, then are at this houre in all Cristendome. GEORGE. And agayn, she demaundeth two thinges, of which I trust shall never be graunted the tone. DEANE. What be those? GEORGE. Mary, she wold have the Kynge accepte the Bisshop of Rome's dispensation. DEANE. That ys sure, they will not meddle without his dispensation. GEORGE. And also they wold have pledges. DEANE. Why pledges? GEORGE. Mary, she sayeth that the Kynge's maiestie was in so litle space rydde of the Quenes, that she dare not trust his cownceill, though she durst trust his Maiestie. For her cownceill suspecteth that her great aunte was poysoned [i. e. Catherine] that the second [Anne Boleyn] was innocentlye put to death, and the thred [Jane Seymour] lost for lacke of kepinge in her child bed."—p. 61.

Constantine says that all this was only rumour; but it shows what public opinion was concerning Henry's treatment of his wives.

Constantine was present at the execution of Ann Boleyn, and makes all the parties confess their guilt. It was

customary in those times to force the sufferers to do so.

To this paper is annexed a long note concerning Henry's claim to the authorship of the Reply to Luther, for which he was rewarded with the trumpet compliment of "*Defensor fidei*," a title not even new or worthy royal rank; for *churchwardens* were denominated *defensores ecclesiarum parochialium*. Indeed, it may be suspected that Henry only desired the title from a feeling of pride in regard to a similar title appertaining to the Emperor. To be upon an equality with him, Henry seemingly wrote, or caused to be written this book, and the fear of irritating the Emperor possibly occasioned that hesitation at Rome, of which Mr. Bruce speaks so diffusely. We suppose thus from Spelman, v. *Advocare*, who says, as literally translated,

"At the present time, on his inauguration, the Emperor professes himself *advocate of the Church*; the King of England *Defender of the Faith*; which title, decreed by Leo X., was at length afterwards conferred by a golden bull of Clement VII. upon Henry VIII. because he had defended the Roman Church against Luther."

When Charles was in London in 1523, the performers in the Pageants saluted both with *Carolus Henricus vivat defensor uterque, Henricus fidei, Carolus Ecclesiæ*.

(*To be continued.*)

Robert Montgomery and his Reviewers. By Edward Clarkson. pp. 164. Ridgeway.

IN our notice of Mr. Montgomery's poem of "*Satan*," we spoke of the personal character of many of the criticisms directed against his writings, and we still think that his enemies have done themselves but little honour by their inglorious warfare against a young poet, who, standing on the vantage ground of public approbation, may well smile at the impotent malice of those who are attempting to displace him. Our own opinions of his merit have been given without passion or prejudice; we had no quarrel to avenge. We fear many of his assailants cannot say as much.

Not fully concurring, however, in all the opinions and postulates of Mr. Clarkson, who is an able advocate and a staunch defender, we think he has brought to his work much general information on English poetry, and has

manfully exposed the system of which Mr. Montgomery was to be the victim. He has many first-rate qualifications for the office of a critic; he understands the principles of his art, and has studied its laws. He reasons where others dogmatise; and offers for flippant sarcasm and empty generalities, the severer process of analysis, and the application of established canons to the matter at issue. He investigates before he decides.

The controversy between Mr. Montgomery and his Reviewers is neither unimportant nor uninteresting, and Mr. Clarkson has laid the question fairly before the public.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society. 8vo. pp. 134.

THE Reports of the Society are like its acts, progressive in interest and importance. Each Report opens a new door of inquiry into the machinery of vitality; and suggests new precautionary or resuscitative measures; for it appears, that there is a strong approximation to truth in the treatise of Heraclides of Pontus "*περί του απνου*," on the failure of respiration;—in which he declares,

"That this disorder may continue for thirty days, and yet the patient recover; and further intimates his opinion, that the commencement of putrefaction is necessary to indicate death."—p. 6.

From hence it is evident that, although persons may be even irrecoverable, they are still not dead. In 1782 the gold medal of the Society was adjudged to Dr. Pearson of Birmingham, for his dissertation on the question proposed by Dr. Hawes,

"Are there any positive signs of the extinction of life, independent of putrefaction, and if so, what are they?"—p. 18*.

This question the Doctor decides in the negative.

It is, therefore, exceedingly improper to bury persons before putrefaction has commenced.

"It appears that, in a drowned person at least, both sense and motion are suspended, and that both are capable of being recalled by the use of artificial respiration and the application of continual warmth."—p. 12.

This extract shows in what manner suspended animation differs from death. The latter consists in utter organic incapacity of further vital action; and that incapacity cannot be predicated as

a consequence of *all* sudden and violent action, where there has been no previous disease. Of course such sufferers may be recoverable; and frozen persons *have recovered*, who have appeared lifeless for *several hours* (p. 25). The progress then from suspended animation, or extinction of sense and motion, to utter irrecoverability, is not alike in all cases. Exertion may therefore be successful under unexpected circumstances.

These observations are only truisms, but truisms form axioms: and for these truisms and axioms, so vastly important to the therapeutic art, we are indebted to the Royal Humane Society. Before their valuable and successful experiments, there were glimmerings of apparent not being real death, but the matter was not reduced to science, and there existed both false notions and erroneous experiments. But now it is evident that resuscitating processes may be applied to almost all cases of violent suspensions of vital action, namely, spontaneous cessation of sense and motion, even at seventy years of age, the effects of lightning, and other extraordinary accidents, which preceding ages would have deemed impossible. In short, this Institution is one which forms a most valuable school for the extension of the healing art, to all subjects where death is not the unavoidable result of incurably diseased organs. We are sure, that under acute diseases, many lives are lost by injudicious treatment; and from this circumstance, and the success of the Royal Humane Society, we infer that Providence favours scientific exertion and the study of Nature, even to communications (as far as our capacities extend) of divine power itself; at least, the Almighty permits himself to be understood by informed people, *and not by others*. If the fable that Prometheus animated a statue was a tale of mere mythology, the reanimation of an incipient corpse is on the contrary an authenticated fact of real history.

This Report contains a large portion of new matter. Acts of heroism, phi-

lanthropy, and skill, equal to those of any age, are, as they ought to be, permanently recorded; and the "*Historical Sketch of the Progress of Resuscitation*," is an essay which is well calculated to stimulate exertion by exciting hope. We have not entered into details, because the ignorance that would quash all attempts at resuscitation, thanks to this Society, exists no longer, and we shall therefore conclude with observing, that during the few weeks of our last winter's frost, no fewer than *twenty-eight lives* were saved; *viz.* at the Serpentine River, fourteen; St. James's Canal, twelve; and Regent's Park, two. See p. xii.

Printers' Pension Society, for the relief of aged, infirm, and distressed Workmen and their Widows, in the several branches of the Printing Trade, established Dec. 3, 1827. A Report delivered at a General Meeting of the Subscribers holden at the London Tavern, on Monday, Jan. 26, 1829; together with its Rules and Regulations, and a List of Subscribers to the present time. 8vo, pp. 64.

EVERY liberal mind will rejoice in the success of this Institution, and invite those who feel the momentous value of the press, to extend their contributions to its useful operatives. At the same time, we venture to make two suggestions. Could not there be a junction of such a plan with that of a Benefit, Annuity, or Tontine Society, through additional contributions of the printers themselves, upon the scale and form published by Mr. Becher and other philanthropists. It is, in our opinion, an excellent mode of preventing improvidence, and encouraging industry and manly feeling, to unite such plans, if they are found to be practicable. Our other observation is, we do not see the names of several eminent publishers and booksellers, and we presume, that good might be done by circulating prospectuses among the trade in the country, through the booksellers, as well as dispersing them among the various shops in the metropolis.

Mr. BURKE, author of the Peerage and Baronetage combined in one alphabetical arrangement, has published, also in the dictionary form, an *Official Kalendar for 1830*. It embraces the usual contents of a Court Kalendar, with some useful additions under various heads. The families of the

Sovereign Princes of Europe are detailed at length. The dates of commissions in the army are given. We should wish to see the same plan adopted with the naval officers; and, indeed, the dates of appointments, throughout the book, wherever they could be obtained, would be very desirable. In the first

page, the dates of the election of the Royal Academicians, with their Christian names at full length, would be an interesting addition. Indeed, we doubt not, if Mr. Burke will persevere, he will make this a much more useful, as well as more convenient book of reference, than the Kalendars and Almanacks formed after the old routine.

The volume has an Index of persons holding places in Public Offices.

LEIGH'S *Guide to the Lakes and Mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire*. No tourist should visit these delightful scenes without Mr. Leigh's very portable little volume. It is illustrated by a general map of the district, and also with maps of Windermere, Derwentwater, Bor-

rowdale, Ulswater, Grasmere, Rydalwater, and Langdale. Every facility to this delightful excursion is here afforded: the most judicious routes are laid down, the distances given, and the best accommodations on the road are pointed out. It is a truly useful little work.

A brief History of Christ's Hospital, with a List of the Governors.—This useful compilation (which has been before frequently noticed in our pages) has reached its fifth edition. The present contains much new matter, a portrait of the founder, and a view of the new hall; and we recommend this little work as almost indispensable to all who wish to obtain presentations to this truly excellent foundation.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND MODELS.

THE LIBRARY.—There are few periodicals in which the collection of architectural drawings and models exhibited in this confined room are even noticed; this omission we will endeavour to supply by a few remarks upon the most prominent.

The designing of visionary palaces and other public buildings on a scale so extended as to preclude the possibility of their erection, is neither calculated to enhance the popularity of, or add great encouragement to the science of architecture; as such subjects are likely to exist on paper only, we pass over them without notice; preferring what in our estimation are more useful designs to occupy our readers' attention. In ecclesiastical architecture, the collection is not so rich in actual buildings, as the number of new churches might lead the visitor to expect, but many of the designs display great knowledge of the detail of the pointed style, and evince that some architects are to be found who are endeavouring to redeem the credit of the profession from the negligence hitherto displayed with regard to the architecture of their native country.

In this class Mr. Savage exhibits Nos. 1005, *New Chapel at Speenhamland*, and 1077, *North-east view of the Chapel building in Sloane-street, Chelsea*, neither of which designs are worthy of the architect of Chelsea new church; the first is a poor specimen of the lancet style, the west front being a meagre imitation of the same part of Peterborough Cathedral; of the latter building we shall speak more at large at another opportunity.

1057. *Westminster Abbey, a design for a new west front to accord with the general character of the building.* J. G. Weightman. In this design the towers are retained; Mr. Weightman has therefore to learn that pinnacled towers do not accord with the general character of a building of the 13th

century; when he attempts another design it will be well for him to keep in his eye Salisbury, Lichfield, and many other unaltered western fronts, approaching to the date of Westminster Abbey.

1063. *A perspective view of a Church lately erected by John Cater, Esq. on his estate at Blackheath.* G. Smith.—As we may probably notice this church at a future period, it is only necessary to observe at present that it is a handsome building, with a slender spire, displaying more effect than correctness in the execution. The circumstance of gentlemen building churches on their estates speaks well for the present times; such instances, it is pleasing to observe, are becoming frequent, and every well-wisher of the church must rejoice in a step which, above all others, will best conduce to the welfare of the Establishment, and it is hoped that the patronage clause in one of the acts for building new churches will greatly increase them, and that individuals will be found benevolent enough to expend a portion of their fortunes on such buildings, and courageous enough to effect their object, in despite of the sneers of an infidel press, or the interested opposition of any grasping or factious individual who may endeavour to impede their exertions.

1071. *Interior view of a building restored in 1828, and converted into a domestic Chapel for Sir Clifford Constable, Bart. at Foxhall, in Staffordshire.* J. Ireland.—This is a hall of Tudor architecture, fitted up with much propriety and splendour for a chapel. The altar screen of stone, rich in niches and pinnacles, the former filled with statues, is perhaps a trifle too florid; it covers apparently an oriel window, and is a very handsome design; the architect's genius was not cramped by the necessity of omitting statues and affixing inscriptions, as he would in the case of a Protestant chapel; the pulpit is polygonal, and affixed bracket-

wise to one of the side walls, it is approached by a small doorway, the staircase being outside the apartment : it is constructed of stone and panelled. The whole forms a beautiful interior, and the effect is increased, as well as the destination of the building marked, by the introduction of a priest in alb and chasuble quitting the altar in procession with his acolyte.

1076. *Design for a Church in the style of the thirteenth century (interior).* 1164. *Model of the same Church.* W. Bardwell.—The model is finely executed in plaster of Paris. It exhibits a church of lancet architecture in the style of the choir of the Temple church; the tower is situate at an angle of the west front, and is surmounted by an octagon lantern crowned with a spire. The unusual position of the steeple is owing to the architect having, as we understand, made the design with an eye to the new church of St. Dunstan's in the West, and supposing the new building was to have been exposed to the street, instead of being buried like a meeting-house behind shops and houses. The detail of the design is excellent, the style—the chastest and simplest variety of Pointed architecture—is consequently well adapted to a parochial church. An unbroken spire would, we think, have been preferable to the present arrangement of the steeple, which belongs to a more recent period.

1163. *A Model of a Burial Chapel in memory of Sigismond Trafford Southwell, Esq. designed and erected in Wroxham Church-yard, near Norwich,* by A. Salvin, is a pleasing and exquisite miniature chapel, the architecture in the style of the interior of Westminster Abbey.

The extensive restorations of Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, afford three subjects.

1025. *Design for an Altar;* E. B. Lamb.

1078. *Interior view of Magdalen College Chapel, as seen from the organ screen, and now executing;* L. N. Cottingham. 1109.

East end of a design for refitting the interior of Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, to which a second premium was awarded; J. Plowman.—The first and last designs are more florid than the architecture of the chapel allows, but viewed in themselves are in many respects elegant specimens of tabernacle work. Mr. Cottingham's design embraces more particulars than the others, and has the appearance of being founded upon attentive study of former detail. The altar screen has a tier of canopies less lofty and imposing than the others, but exceedingly chaste and appropriate; the chapel is flanked by three gradations of seats in oak, set off with rich pannelling, and carvings in a very creditable style.

1049. *A Tomb erected in Cawthorne Church, Yorkshire, to the memory of W. S. Stanhope, Esq.* by J. W. Atkinson, is a good modern specimen of an altar tomb with shields in quaterfoils.

In Domestic Architecture several interesting specimens of the modern adaptation of the domestic architecture which prevailed in the 16th century, finely supply the place of the contemptible gewgaws of the Wyatt school, in the shape of abbeys, priories, and castles, of six rooms, which formerly occupied this room. This pleasing style is the most picturesque that can be imagined, and one grand recommendation of it is, that it converts the chimneys, the most unsightly, but at the same time the most indispensable additions to dwelling-houses, into ornaments of the most pleasing character. In this style are,

1040. *Design prepared in 1827 for the Rectory-house at East Woodham, Hants.* J. Gwilt.—A red brick building, with a reticulated ornament on the face of the wall, which might pass for an actual building of the middle of the 16th century.

1072. *The Kitchen of Cossey Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Lord Stafford, built from the designs and under the direction of J. C. Buckler.*—Cossey Hall will be a true old English palace, the material red brick. The numerous towers, gables, and chimneys create a most picturesque effect, and carry the spectator to the times of the Tudors. In the last Exhibition there were other designs of the same mansion, which is truly a remarkable building for the age, and shows how well the author of "Magdalen College," and "Eltham Palace," can apply in practice the knowledge he has displayed in those excellent treatises.

1081. *Design for Pool Park, Denbighshire, as now executed, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot.* J. Buckler.—A design composed of timber and plaster, in a simple style of old English architecture, well adapted for a country house.

1165. *A model of Mamhead Hall, near Exeter, the seat of R. W. Newman, Esq. designed and erected by A. Salvin.*—A splendid mansion of the Elizabethan character; the oriel windows, tower staircases, and numerous chimnies; the gables crowning the attics, and the total absence of ecclesiastical architecture, are the characteristic features of this splendid mansion; if any thing is objectionable it is the castellated appearance of the offices. A view of this building has been recently engraved in a series of views in Devon and Cornwall, now publishing.

1054, 1154. *Views of parts of Penrhyn Castle, now erecting by Mr. T. Hopper.* J. J. Franks.—Both are perspective views. The building has the air of a Norman castle, with square keep; but the drawings are not sufficiently shown in detail to enable us to judge of the adaptation of such a building to domestic purposes, which must be a task of great difficulty.

Nos. 1004, 1045, are separate designs for the front elevation towards Trumpington Street, of a design for an addition to the Pitt Press at Cambridge, by Mr. Barry, the ar-

chitect of Brighton and Islington new churches. Both these designs are in the Pointed style of the 16th century; the first consists of a lofty and commanding centre and two low wings, divided by towers ending above the central elevation in spires. The second is a plainer design without wings, and flanked by octagon towers; the windows are square, formed in compartments, and the detail, as far as the smallness of the drawings will allow a judgment to be formed, good: either design would be creditable to the university.

1052. *A bird's-eye view of the Bank of England*, J. Soane, R. A. is a singular view of the building. The roofs are supposed to be removed, and it shows, in consequence, the entire plan and the elevation of all the offices; an excellent idea of the magnitude of the entire building is given; which (having been nearly rebuilt by Mr. Soane), is next to the Cathedral the largest public building in the metropolis, the work of one hand.

Of restorations of classical buildings, the two following are the most interesting:

1007. *The western pediment of the Temple of Minerva Parthenon, at Athens, done at the request of the Trustees of the British Museum*. C. R. Cockerell.—The sculptures represent the contest between Neptune and Minerva, and we hope to see this illustration of the Elgin marbles speedily engraved.

1160. *Restoration of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, at Selinus, from drawings made on the spot*, by S. Angell, is creditable to this gentleman's abilities; the more so when the scantiness of the materials from which he had to draw his design is considered.

1111. *The central Tower of the University of King's College, to be erected at York in Upper Canada*. C. Fowler.—A lofty square tower, insulated, and surmounted by a lantern, is most remarkable for its singularity. It is a close imitation, if not a copy, of an Italian campanile. E. I. C.

28. *The Auld Friends*. J. Knight.—An excellent picture of humble and domestic life, which even Wilkie might own with pride.

30. *View of Orvieto*. J. M. W. Turner.—This composition is glowing and bright, almost to caricature, though it displays much fine colouring. The indistinctness which proceeds from strong sunshine is well portrayed.

57. *Les Causeuses*. W. Collins, and 72. *Morning*. A. W. Callcott.—It is with unmingled pleasure we call the attention of the public to these two delightful paintings, which would grace any gallery of the best masters. Brilliant without any adventitious circumstances of colouring or effect, they will exist, valued as sterling gems of British art. The distance in the former picture is truly excellent.

70. *The Lover's Signal*. W. Kidd.—

In detail, character, humour, and general effect, this painting is absolutely faultless. The dog starting from his sleep; the father with his pipe just lighted; the nodding crone before the fire, are all so exquisite in their way, that we sincerely hope to see the picture perpetuated by an engraver of abilities competent to develop its beauties as they deserve. The moonlight shining on the table, &c. to the right is perfect.

131. *The Truant*. T. S. Good.—A painting full of character and humour. The faces of the urchins at the desk express much sympathy.

145. *Muscle Gatherers*. W. Collins.—Again we have to notice with delight a production of this excellent artist. There is a stillness about the colouring of this charming picture, which makes one unwilling to leave it, lest the eye should be annoyed by some of the gaudes exhibited this year to make us smile with any thing but pleasure.

199. *Romps*. T. Clater.—A clever production, characterizing the humour of the drawing room: the elegant girl who stands apologizing ought to be forgiven for her deprecating look. She too, who bites her thread to hide her laughter, is an arch-looking lady.

223. *Fitting out Moses for the Fair*. G. Cruikshank.—A clever oil painting by the modern Hogarth, quite worthy of Goldsmith's charming work.

256. *Titania, Puck, and Bottom*. J. Partridge.—This is truly an illustration of Shakspeare; and nothing more in the way of commendation need be said. Titania looks like a fairy, and not a little woman, which is not the case in all fairy pictures.

304. *Calais Sands*. J. M. W. Turner.—Somewhat too glowing, but very effective. The sands, which the tide has just left, appear absolutely wet. This remark applies also to another painting by Mr. Turner (432. *Fish Market on the Sands*); and it should be observed, that in the latter painting his peculiar style of colouring is made effective in depicting sun-rise through a vapour.

331. *Candaules, &c.* W. Etty.—This painting is founded on the singular story in Herodotus, wherein the insulted modesty of a queen cost her husband his throne and life. The attitude of Gyges well expresses breathless attention.

393. *An Inhabitant of Canterbury*. S. Drummond.—No less a personage than the Bellman. One of the old painters has immortalized a locksmith in a charming picture, and a modern has now perpetuated a bellman in one scarcely its inferior.

407. *Venus entreating Vulcan to forge arms for Æneas*. G. Smith.—The figures in the piece are worthy of the highest commendation. Venus is truly beautiful.

492. *The Trysting Place*. D. M'Clise.—

An elaborate painting, with a most charming and expressive female figure.

501. *Children Dancing*.—H. Corbould. A spirited group; three lovely girls are dancing in the gaiety of their hearts, undaunted by criticising spectators.

553. *Design*. S. W. Arnold. This is a wonderfully imaginative sketch, illustrative of the war in Heaven (Rev. xii 7). The figures are so numerous, and so singularly grouped as to be quite bewildering.

613. *Mont Orgueil Castle*. T. Wood.—A clever little picture, with an admirable effect of sunlight.

1167. *Capriccio*. B. Pistrucci.—This is without doubt a *capriccio*, and that of the most uncommon kind. A block of marble has been chiselled, by a most masterly hand, into subjects without any connexion with each other: we have Hercules, two or three busts on medallions, a female figure, above which there is a kind of grating through which are peeping fanciful and distorted heads. But, indeed, the affair defies minute description as much as it does criticism. The female figure is very lovely.

1173. *Musidora*. R. W. Sievier.—An almost breathing statue.

1175. *Venus and Cupid*. C. Rossi.—The face of Cupid is wonderfully expressive of what is termed 'hard sleep.' The Venus appears scarcely elegant enough. Every statue should appear unconscious of nakedness to be agreeable—she appears anxious to display it.

1201. *The Happy Mother*. E. G. Phy-

sick. This is a beautiful group. The figure is advancing, and is balancing a child on the shoulder; all is grace, ease, and loveliness. The exquisite workmanship and the expressive attitude fill the mind with pure and unmixed delight.

1277. *Seven Ages*. W. Behnes.—Though every figure in this group is judiciously conceived, yet the general effect is unsatisfactory. The figure of the soldier is too prominent.

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In closing our critical remarks upon this year's exhibition, we have to regret the overwhelming number of portraits, which are allowed to be brought into these rooms, rendering this national institution a mere advertising medium for portrait painters, or gratifying the feelings of persons who may wish their faces exhibited, either from vanity or ostentation. This ought not to be: if good paintings are not presented, let us have fewer, and hang those which are accepted in a better light. Many an artist has a right this year to repeat the complaint of poor Dick Tinto. Again, if portraits are admitted, do not let them be under false pretences; we have "Anne Page," a respectable middle-aged lady; and "Bianca," a very common-place young one, with half a dozen lines of poetry in the catalogue; whilst the *Lover's Signal*, to which every one's attention should have been directed, if possible, is pointed out by no poetical quotation in the catalogue, though one is painted in the frame of the picture.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Just Published, or nearly Ready.

A Topographical History of the Rape of Bramber; being the second part of the second volume of the History of Western Sussex. By the Rev. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A.

An engraving of the contents of the Bishop's Coffins lately discovered at Chichester, including the crosier, Basilidian ring, and other curiosities, (see our Mag. for June, 1829, p. 545). By THOMAS KING, of Chichester.

Part III. of BAKER's History of Northamptonshire; with Index to Vol. I.

An Exposition of the Doctrine of Original Sin. By a LAYMAN.

MELMOTH's Great Importance of a Religious Life; a new edition.

TALBOT's Reflections, Thoughts, Poems, &c.

A Collection of Prayers, for every day in the week. By the Rev. I. TOPHAM, F.R.S.L. Geographia Antiqua, or School Treatise on Ancient Geography.

The Journal of a Tour, made by Sen'or JUAN DE VEGA, the Spanish minstrel of 1828 and 1829, through Great Britain and Ire-

land: a character performed by an English Gentleman.

The Hundred-Weight Fraction-book. By JOHN GAYNER.

Treatise on Life Assurances and Annuities. By R. RANKIN.

The Pocket French Grammatical and Critical Dictionary. By G. SURENNE, F.A.S.E.

The Oxonians, a novel. By the author of "The Roué."

Preparing for Publication.

An Historical Sketch of the Danmonii, or ancient inhabitants of Devonshire and Cornwall. By JOSEPH CHATTAWAY.

God's Mercy to his Church, illustrated in twenty Sermons. By the Rev. F. G. CROSSMAN, Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth.

The Boscobel Tracts; being Narratives relating to the Escape of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester; with Notes by the Editor, J. HUGHES, Esq. A.M.

The Rev. Dr. WISEMAN, rector of the English College at Rome, is now engaged in translating some Oriental Works in the Vatican.

The 4th and concluding volume of the Works of Horace, interlineally translated.—By P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D., Editor of Virgil's *Bucolics*, Juvenal's *Satires*, &c. on the same plan.

The Undying One. By the fair authoress of *Rosalie*.

A new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Edited by Professor NAPIER.

Mr. Ackermann announces a new annual for 1831, entitled "The Humourist," from the pen of Mr. H. HARRISON, author of "Tales of a Physician," illustrated by 50 wood engravings, from drawings by the late Mr. Rowlandson.

SHARPE'S Library of the Belles Lettres.

A Poem entitled *Visions of Solitude*. By an Officer of the Line, author of "Sketches, Scenes, and Narratives."

Poems under the title of *Album Verses*. By CHARLES LAMB.

Cambridge in the Long Vacation. Poetically described by CHRISTOPHER TWIGUM, F.S.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 27. The President announced, in a good tempered speech, that the discontented members, Mr. Babbage and Mr. South, were for the present appeased; and that Capt. Sabine, having been summoned to join his company in Ireland, was obliged to resign the Secretaryship.

A paper was read, "On the Applicability of Lithotritry as an Operative for the Cure of the Stone, illustrated by Cases," by W. B. Costello, esq. assistant to Dr. Civiale, inventor of lithotritry.

The following Fellows were elected: the Marquis of Northampton; Philip Pusey, esq.; Sir Jeffrey Wyatville; John Woolmore, esq.; and Ralph Watson, esq.

June 10. A paper was read, containing descriptions and analyses of twenty new species of minerals, from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and also of North America, by Tho. Thomson, M.D., Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. One of these minerals is named by the author *Wollastonite*, in honour of the memory of the illustrious Dr. Wollaston; and another *Gilbertite*, in honour of the president of the Royal Society. Another paper was read, "on the Electromagnetic Properties of Metalliferous Veins," by R. W. Fox, esq. communicated by the President. Josiah John Guest, esq., the Rev. Rich. Greswell, M.A., of Cambridge; John Haywood Hawkins, esq., K. Brunel, esq., were elected Fellows.

June 17. The following papers were presented, and partly read:—1. On a new register pyrometer; by J. F. Daniell, esq., F.R.S. 2. On an error in standards of linear measure; by Captain Kater, V.P., F.R.S. 3. An account of the gas-engine, by its inventor, Samuel Brown, esq.; communicated by Dr. Philips, F.R.S. 4. Ob-

servations on the second comet of 1822, made at Rio de Janeiro by Lieutenant (now Captain) Wm. Robertson, R.N., in a letter to Captain Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S. 5. Addition to the paper on the variation of the elliptic constants, containing the development of the disturbing function to the terms involving the squares and products of the eccentricities inclusive; by J. W. Lubbock, esq., F.R.S. 6. On the angular calculus; by Jon. Dryden, esq. communicated by the President. 7. On the transient magnetic state of which various substances are susceptible; by Wm. Snow Harris, esq., communicated by the President. 8. Observations made at the Surveyor-general's office, near Calcutta, and other parts of Hindostan, in the beginning of the year 828, on the magnetic variation; by Col. Macdonald, communicated by the President. 9. An account of experiments tried at Chatham, for the purpose of obtaining an artificial water-cement; by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Pasley, of the corps of Royal Engineers, F.R.S. 10. On some new optical phenomena, in a letter to D. Gilbert, esq. P.R.S.; by John Herapath, esq. 11. On the illumination of lighthouses; by Lieut. Drummond, communicated by Lieut.-Col. Colby, R.N., F.R.S. 12. On the new fulminate of silver, and its application as a test for chlorine, &c. in a letter addressed to Davies Gilbert, esq. P.R.S.; by Edmund Davy, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society. 13. Sequel to a paper on calculous diseases, and the concretions to which they give rise; by John Yelloly, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 14. On lithotritry; by Baron Heurteloup, communicated by Joshua Brookes, esq. F.R.S.

The President announced that an arrangement had been made with the trustees of the British Museum, by which an exchange will be effected of the Arundel Manuscripts, now in possession of the Royal Society, for books of equal value, to be furnished by the Museum, on subjects connected with the objects of the Royal Society. The Society then adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again on the 18th November.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. Dr. Short in the chair.

James Aspinall, esq. and the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D.D. were elected Fellows.

Mr. Professor Houlton delivered his introductory Lecture on Botany, in the course of which he mentioned the singular circumstance of a bulbous root having been found in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, probably 3000 years old, and which retained the vital principle so completely as to shoot out and flower upon its being re-planted. Dr. Whiting also mentioned, in some observations on *Materia Medica*, the case of a child who had swallowed some seed-pods of the common laburnum. Torpor and apparent death succeeded, which was, however, averted by

the mother's administration of a quantity of hog's lard, which, producing sickness and a discharge of the poisonous matter, proved the means of preserving the child's life.

June 8. The President in the chair.

Dr. Clendinning delivered his introductory Lecture on Toxicology. Dr. Whiting made some interesting observations on some of the medicinal plants on the table, for which the Society were indebted to Mr. Gibbs of Brompton, Mr. Houlton, and Mr. Campbell, the latter of whom exhibited a beautiful specimen of a species of Cactus. The Professor of Botany, as usual, pointed out the botanical characters of different plants selected by him for that purpose, and Mr. Everett made some remarks relative to the detection of the presence of hydrocyanic acid in different substances. A large collection of East India drawings, and several publications, were announced as having been presented to the Society by Dr. Conwell.

OXFORD, June 8.

The Prizes were this day decided as follows:—

Latin Essay.—"Utrum apud Græcos an apud Romanos magis exulta fuerit civilis scientia."—Anthony Grant, Student in Civil Law, and Fellow of New College.

English Essay.—"The character of Socrates, as described by his disciples Xenophon and Plato, under the different points of view in which it is contemplated by each of them."—Herman Merivale, B. A. late Scholar of Trinity, now Fellow of Balliol.

Latin Verse.—"Tyrus."—W. Palmer, Demy of Magdalen.

English Verse (Newdigate).—"The African Desert."—G. Kettilby Rickards, Scholar of Trinity.

June 17.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.:—

For Latin Verse.—"Numantia."

For an English Essay.—"On the Use and Abuse of Theory."

For a Latin Essay.—"Quænam fuerit Oratorum Atticorum apud Populum auctoritas."

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English verse—"The Sutties."

Theological Prize, instituted June 2, 1825.—"The evidence deduced from prophecy, in support of the truth of Christianity."

CAMBRIDGE, June 10.

Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year, were awarded as follows:—

Greek Ode.—"Ilyssi Laus."—J. Hildyard, Christ College.

Latin Ode.—"Cumæ."—C. Rann Kennedy, Trin. College.

Greek Epigram.—"Ægrescit medendo,"

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and *Latin Epigram*.—"Spatiis inclusus iniquis."—W. Fitzherbert, Queen's College.

June 18.—*Members' Prizes*.—The Bachelors prizes were awarded—the first to Edw. Herbert Fitzherbert, and the second to Tho. Jodrell Phillips, both of Trinity College. The usual prize of fifteen guineas was awarded to A. W. Chatfield, undergraduate of Trinity College.

The following are the respective subjects:

Bachelors.—"Quantum momenti ad studium rei Theologicæ promovendum, habeat literarum humaniorum cultus?"

Undergraduates.—"Quæ sit forma Πολιτείας ad Græciæ renascentis statum optimè accommodata?"

The Porson prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse) was adjudged to Cha. Rann Kennedy, of Trinity Coll.—Subject:—Romeo and Juliet, Act 2, Scene 2, beginning "He jests at scars, &c." and ending, "I'll no longer be a Capulet."

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Committee have offered a Prize Medal, or Thirty Guineas, for the best, and a Silver Medal, or Fifteen Guineas, for the second best Medical Essay on the subject of Suspended Animation, and the best means of restoring Life; as well as the best and most approved Apparatus to be used for that purpose. The points to be specially embraced by this Essay have been drawn up by Benj. Collins Brodie, Esq., Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, and a member of the Committee, as follows: viz.—

"To determine the Physiological phenomena which occur in cases of death from drowning, strangulation, the respiration of gases which are unfit for the maintenance of life, lightning, and exposure to intense cold; and to explain the medical and surgical treatment which should be employed for the recovery of persons who are in danger of perishing from any of the abovementioned causes."

Each Essay offered for this Prize must be delivered to the Secretary, at the Society's House, 29, New Bridge-street, on or before Nov. 30, 1830.

SHAKSPEARE.

A Paper, of which the following is a copy, has been circulated among the more influential members of society—it explains in a few words its own object, and avoiding very judiciously all details, aims at ascertaining the state of the public mind, with regard to the project of paying, which we termed (in our last Number) 'a long neglected duty to the memory of Shakspeare.' It is a project, which, if executed aright, will require all the taste and talent, aided by public munificence, that can be brought to bear upon it. The genius of the poet, it may be said, has

erected its own monument. This, we contend, is not the question for consideration, for such an argument would strike at the root of all national Honoraria. The true enquiry is this—whether a nation's gratitude should, or should not, be evinced towards him, who has done so much for his country's literature; and given every Englishman one of his best reasons for being proud of the soil that bore him.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Shakspeare, "worthy of the Genius of the Poet, the progress of the Arts, and the grandeur of the Empire." To effect this object it appears desirable that a Public

Meeting be called,—a Subscription set on foot,—and a Treasurer, of high character, appointed. That such subscription do not exceed *Ten Pounds* from any individual; and that it be unrestricted as to smallness of amount. That a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, not less distinguished for their public and private worth, than for their love of Literature, (as a guarantee to the Subscribers for taste in the execution of the Memorial, and for integrity in the management of the Funds) be chosen to carry the necessary proceedings into full effect.—Here follows a list of Noblemen and Gentlemen of known taste and talent.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 27. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. in the Chair.

The Rev. John Gould, B.D. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Rector of Beaconsfield, was elected Fellow of the Society.

Dr. John Brereton exhibited a silver coin; found in Dorsetshire.

The remainder of Barnaby Rich's Treatise on Ireland was read; as was an Essay "on the origin of Columnar Architecture, by William Hosking, Esq. F.S.A." The writer considers, that in the infancy of the world stone was employed for sacred edifices alone; that the rude cromlechs and altars were the first efforts of architecture; that from the combinations of such erections (as at Carnac, Stonehenge, &c.) arose the first temples, which are known to have been without roofs; and that, therefore, the hypothesis which has been generally entertained, that the idea of columns was derived from the trunks of trees, which supported the domestic habitations of the patriarchs, is groundless and incoherent, there being no connexion between their domestic and religious architecture.

Mr. John Burton presented No. 10, of his "Excerpta Hieroglyphica," containing many Egyptian antiquities executed in lithography.

The Society adjourned over Whitsuntide, to

June 10. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. in the Chair.

John Newman, Esq. Architect, was elected Fellow.

W. Nicol, Esq. of Pall Mall, exhibited a roll of the Peers, who met in Parliament at Westminster, in 7 Edw. VI. with their arms beautifully illuminated.

Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. F.S.A. presented to the Society four drawings of the Roman pavements and remains discovered at Pitney, co. Somerset (see p. 17).

J. R. Planché, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an

elegant antique snuff-box, or mill, formed of a variety of fine woods, with a figure on the top of a beau of the age of James the First, inlaid in ivory. The exhibition was illustrated by a dissertation on the snuff-mill, or mill.

Thomas Bird, Esq. F.S.A. sent an account of a very beautiful tessellated pavement discovered at Bishopstone, near Kentchester, co. Hereford, in the year 1812, accompanied by a drawing by Mr. George Wade.

The Rev. John Skinner, F.S.A. communicated a synoptical account of the discoveries at Camerton, in Somersetshire, between the years 1815 and 1819, with a dissertation in support of his idea, that Camerton was the site of a Roman station named Camelodunum.

June 17. Mr. Gurney in the Chair.

John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several drawings executed under his direction of the Monumental Chapel of Henry V. in Westminster Abbey.

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a curious ancient enamelled bowl. It is of copper, and has originally been gilt. The inside is richly ornamented with arabesque foliage interspersed with figures and animals. The whole relieved by a blue ground. At the back of the bowl is engraved a kite-shaped shield, bearing quarterly per pale ... bends, and a lion rampant. The vessel is furnished with a spout, in the form of an animal's head, which communicates with the bowl by four or five perforations in the side, forming a strainer. It is possible this expedient was adopted for pouring out the liquid in the bowl, clear of the spices or substantial ingredients which it might contain. This splendid vessel is as old at least as the early part of the 13th century.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. (Keeper of Antiquities and Coins in the British Museum) exhibited a gold medal, found in a peat bog at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire; it is furnished with a loop for suspension, and bears the

head of a royal personage, apparently of the Saxon era; the impression appears to have been formed by a punch having the figure in *relievo*, or by placing the thin plate of gold composing the medal on a coin, and giving it some smart blows in that situation; an ornamental border and inscription surrounds the whole.

John Gage, Esq. Director, communicated a Memoir on the remains of the Hostelrie of the Priors of Lewes, Southwark, noticed by our Correspondent A. J. K., in our Magazine for April. Mr. Gage's ingenious and satisfactory Essay seemed to favour the idea suggested by our correspondent, that the

Hostelrie had originally belonged to the Earls of Surrey, as the style of the architecture appeared to be of the middle of the 12th century, and as there is no record existing of the Hostelrie in question being in possession of the Priors of St. Pancras Lewes as early as that date.

Mr. Gage's statements were supported by an Appendix of ancient deeds, and illustrated by several well-finished and faithful drawings by Mr. Buckler, junior, of the ancient vaulted chamber under consideration, a ground plan, and various architectural details.

The sittings of the Society were then adjourned until November.

SELECT POETRY.

CWM COLLEE, or THE HAG'S GLEN.

By HENRY BRANDRETH, *jun.*

Cwm Collee, Cwm Collee, fair rises the
morn, [horn;
And blithe is the note of the hunter's wild
The vapours are climbing the mountain's
steep side, [pride.
And the lake of Killarney bursts forth in its
But morn's splendid glories are dawning in
vain,
Cwm Collee, for thee over mountain and plain,
And sweet though all nature around thee
appear,
Thy desolate valley is lonely and drear;
For bright though the sunbeams of morn-
ing may shine, [thine!
The curse of the murdered, Cwm Collee, is
The flowrets of summer, the verdure of
spring,
The ever-green arbut, the bee on the wing,
The shamrock enshrining the patriot's grave,
The bark as it glides, like a fay o'er the wave—
Each, all have their beauties; for hallow they
not [spot?
Some legend of Erin, some long-cherished
And cold is the bosom that owns not the
spell [cell;
Of Thiernabowl's maiden and Glendalough's
For pleasure, though chilled by the tempests
of Truth, [youth.
Revives with the scenes and the legends of
Cwm Collee, Cwm Collee, time was when I
stood, [the flood,
Where lone Carrwn Tual frowns high o'er
And oft, as around me the night-vapours
curled, [world;
I deem'd them the creatures of some fairy
Oft, too, as the river that flowed at my feet,
Sent up, scarcely heard, its sad murmurs
and sweet,
Methought 'twas the sigh of some mortal
that died, [ricide,
Hurled down from yon rock by the dark par-
Life's last parting murmurs, the sigh of de-
spair:— [there!
Cwm Collee, the voice of the murdered is
Yet shrubless, and cheerless, and drear
though the vale, [tale,
And fearful, and deathful, and gloomy the

Still, still, 'mid each vision of horror that
seems [beams;
Around me to flit 'neath the moon's pallid
I love, with the footsteps of childhood to
stray [the fay.
Where shows the green circlet the foot of
For oh! if life really hath one sunny hour,
'Tis when we re-visit youth's evergreen
bower, [the chain,
And, bursting of Earth's worldly passions
Own valley, and mountain, and legend again.
Feb. 27.

*On the Version of the Meeting of Hector and
Andromache, by WILLIAM SOTHEY, Esq.
intended as a Specimen of a new Trans-
lation of Homer's Iliad.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

IMPELL'D by Emulation's noble zeal,
The Muse of SOTHEY to fame aspires,
The charms of MARO she has made us feel,
And now she soars to HOMER's lofty fires.
POPE, says the satirist, employ'd a BROOM,
To sweep his passage o'er the Grecian
way,
But SOTHEY, to find the Poet's home,
Requires no guide, and need not fear to
stray.
POPE gave with beauty the Mæonian page,
More musical than strong his flowing
lines,
While SOTHEY has caught th' heroic rage,
And both with sweetness and with vigour
shines.
Then, SOTHEY, with untir'd strength pro-
ceed,
Since Nature gave to thee a Poet's soul,
So shall with joy the sternest critic read,
And own thy pow'rs can grapple with the
whole.
Ah! were our BEAUMONT* yet alive to know
Thy genius thus can POPE and HOMER
blend, [glow,
How would his gen'rous heart delighted
To hail the Bard, the Scholar, and the
Friend!

* The late Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 24.*

The *Duke of Wellington* presented a Message from the King, in which his Majesty was pleased to inform Parliament, that it was inconvenient and painful to him, in consequence of severe indisposition, to sign with his own hand public instruments requiring the SIGN-MANUAL. The King recommended to his faithful Parliament to adopt such measures as would enable his Majesty to give due effect to such public instruments without his signature during his temporary indisposition.—After a few words from *Earl Grey*, who observed that he considered this a question of great importance, and that it was necessary to proceed with great circumspection, in order that no improper precedent might be introduced, an Address was voted, returning thanks to his Majesty for his gracious Message, assuring his Majesty that his faithful Parliament learned with regret that his Majesty was labouring under severe indisposition, from which they prayed, under favour of Divine Providence, that he might be speedily relieved—and assuring his Majesty, that the House would proceed without delay to adopt such measures as would enable his Majesty to give the same effect to public documents, during his Majesty's temporary indisposition, as if they had received his Majesty's sign-manual.

The *Earl of Aberdeen* laid upon the table the official documents relative to the affairs of GREECE. The noble Earl stated that Prince Leopold had declined the proffered sovereignty of that country. From the 20th of February until within the last few days the delay in the Prince's acceptance of the sceptre of Greece had been occasioned by pecuniary demands, which had at last been assented to; but on the 21st, he had received an intimation from his Royal Highness of his determination to resign the throne which he had so recently accepted.—*Lord Durham* thought that the noble Earl ought to have abstained from entering upon the subject of his Royal Highness's resignation, seeing that it was neither more nor less than an accusation founded upon papers not before the House, but in his Lordship's own possession.—The *Marquess of Londonderry* said, that he had always considered his Royal Highness wrong in ever looking at all to become the sovereign of a people like the Greeks. His Lordship added, that he thought that Russia had an intention of grasping Greece as she had done Poland.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, *Sir Robert Peel* brought up a Message from his Majesty, to the same effect as that

in the Lords introduced by the Duke of Wellington, when an Address, similar to the one voted by their Lordships, was agreed to.

Sir Robert Peel brought up a number of papers relative to the affairs of GREECE, and stated, that the expectations entertained by his Majesty's Government that Prince Leopold would be the Sovereign of Greece were disappointed, for that his Highness had signified to his Majesty's Government his intention to abdicate.—*Mr. Brougham* said, that, under all the circumstances, he was not at all surprised that Prince Leopold had declined the proffered honour.

On the motion of *Sir Robert Peel*, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the FORGERY BILL. On the clause being read for making the forgery of Exchequer bills, promissory notes, &c. a capital offence, *Sir James Mackintosh* rose, for the purpose of moving an instruction to the Committee to abolish the punishment of death in all cases of forgery. The alterations that he begged to propose were, that the Court which sentenced, might, instead of death, appropriate imprisonment with hard labour for more than 14 years, with power to order solitary confinement when required, or that the Court should sentence to transportation beyond the seas for more than 14 years; and if any case of extraordinary atrocity should occur, the Court to have the right to order both terms of punishment, the one to commence at the conclusion of the other. He also proposed, that the right which the Colonial Governments exercised of abridging the period of banishment should be withdrawn, and that no mitigation should take place, without an appeal to the Throne itself.—*Sir Robert Peel* said, that it would not be prudent entirely to abolish the punishment of death. If the punishment of death were removed, the fear of imprisonment would not operate as a sufficient discouragement. He should feel happy to agree to some mitigation of the law, if any were proposed to which he could conscientiously accede; but he must now express his conscientious conviction, that the present proposition would not tend to the suppression of crime.—*Mr. Brougham* felt himself bound to come to an opposite conclusion to that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It was pretended that the retention of the punishment of death was necessary for the protection of private bankers; but the table groaned under the petitions which those persons had presented, praying for the abolition of that punishment.—*Mr. F. Buxton* supported the amendment, and said, that the law as it at

present stood induced persons to commit forgery. If he knew that the consequence of prosecuting a man who had committed a forgery upon him would be his being imprisoned for life and kept to hard labour, he would very readily prosecute; but when he knew that the result of a conviction was death, he felt himself deterred.—*Mr. C. W. Wynn* contended that the punishment of death ought not to be inflicted except in cases of the greatest moral guilt; and, on that ground, ought not to be applied to ordinary cases of forgery.—*Sir J. Yorke* opposed the amendment.—*Sir T. Acland* was in favour of the Bill as it now stood.—After a few words in explanation from *Sir R. Peel* and *Mr. Brougham*, the Committee divided, when there appeared—For the Amendment, 113; Against it, 128. The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 25.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in a Bill for the creation of a power for affixing the Royal signature, by means of a stamp, to instruments requiring, in ordinary cases, to be authenticated by the sign manual of the Sovereign. The Learned Lord very clearly and satisfactorily detailed the securities to be established against an abuse of that power. No opposition was raised against the measure, and the Bill was read the first time. A Committee was then appointed to search for precedents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 26.

Sir Thomas D. Acland moved for leave to bring in a Bill to protect coach proprietors against actions to recover the value of parcels in all cases of undue concealment of the value of such parcels by the parties to whom they belonged. They were willing to be accountable for parcels to the value of 20*l.* without any notice being given.—After a few words from *Sir T. Freemantle* and *Mr. N. Calvert*, the motion was agreed to.

After a few words from *Sir T. Freemantle* and *Mr. N. Calvert*, on the motion of *Mr. Dawson*, the 4 per cent.'s dissent's Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 27.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the Bill to enable a Committee to affix the Sign Manual to public documents.—The *Earl of Winchelsea* observed, that such a precedent might be hereafter converted to purposes not only dangerous and subversive of the Royal prerogative, but also of the rights and liberties of Parliament and of the people.—The *Duke of Wellington* said, that the Bill was introduced solely for the purpose of relieving His Majesty from the great fatigue, which in his situation of Sovereign, he was frequently called upon to undergo.—The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said, that as the measure was to terminate with the Session, he would offer no opposition

to placing this limited responsibility in the hands of Ministers. The Bill was then committed.—The *Lord Chancellor* moved that the three persons present at the signing should be members of the Privy Council, and that one should attest the signing. Agreed to.—It was also agreed that the stamp should be affixed by his Majesty's command, given by word of mouth.—*Earl Grey* proposed that his Majesty should know the meaning of the instrument before it was stamped, in order to effect which a memorandum should be indorsed upon the instrument, with the necessary explanation.—After a few words from *Lord Malmesbury*, the *Lord Chancellor* said he would not object to the proposition.—After a verbal amendment, the Bill passed through the Committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed.—The duration of the measure is limited to within a month after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Messengers from the Lords brought up the Bill to enable Commissioners to affix the Sign Manual to public documents.—*Sir R. Peel* said, that in moving the first reading of the Bill, he felt, in common with the whole nation, the deepest regret at the occasion which called for this measure. It was solely in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition. As it was desirable that the measure should pass with as little delay as possible, he should propose that the Bill be printed, with a view to its passing through all its stages the following night, that it might receive the Royal Assent on Saturday, the 29th.—After a few words from *Lord Althorp*, *Sir C. Wetherell*, *Mr. Bernal*, and *Mr. Lennard*, the Bill was read a first and second time.

May 28. *Sir R. Peel* presented at the Bar copies of all communications between his Majesty's Government and Prince Leopold respecting the Sovereignty of Greece.

The Sign Manual Substitute Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. O'Connell, after a long speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the effectual and radical reform of abuses in the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, which was negatived by a majority of 306—the numbers being for the motion 13, against it 319.

Lord J. Russell then moved resolutions for the purpose of permitting certain large towns to send Members to Parliament, and to give additional Members to places requiring them, which were lost by a majority of 96—there being for the resolutions 117, against it 213.

May 29. The House met this day, and on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, thanks were given to the *Rev. F. Dawson*, Chaplain to the House, for his ex-

cellent Sermon, preached that day at St. Margaret's Church, in the presence of the Members.

June 3. Dr. *Phillimore* moved, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the Commission appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Courts should direct their inquiry also into the state of the law on divorce, and report as to the expediency of establishing a separate tribunal, with power to decide finally in case of divorce." The motion was negatived by a majority of 57.

Mr. *Sadler* proposed a resolution for the consideration of the House, for the establishment of the POOR LAWS in Ireland, which resolution was negatived without a division.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House went into a Committee on the BEER BILL.—Mr. *Monck* proposed an amendment to the effect, that no licence be granted to persons, unless they were rated at 15*l.*; or in cases where the possession was ex-parochial, then the annual value of the premises should be 20*l.*—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that it would be impossible to carry it into effect.—Sir R. *Vyvyan* objected to proceeding with the discussion, and moved, that the House report progress. The House divided:—For Sir R. *Vyvyan's* proposition, 59; Against it, 101; majority against the motion, 42.

June 7. On the motion for the third reading of the FORGERY BILL, Sir *James Mackintosh* moved, as an amendment, the taking away the punishment of death in all cases of forgery, except that of forging wills, which motion was seconded by Mr. *F. Buxton*, and warmly opposed by the *Solicitor-general*, Sir R. *Peel*, and Sir C. *Wetherell*. After a long debate the House divided, when the numbers were, for the amendment 151, against it 138; majority against Ministers 13. When the amended clause was brought up, Sir R. *Peel* said he must now bow to the opinion of the House, as expressed on this subject. He begged leave to say, therefore, that he withdrew all further opposition, and as he would be one of the last to offer any vexatious or factious opposition under such circumstances, he bequeathed the Bill to the Right Honourable Sir J. *Mackintosh*; merely taking leave to say, that his opinions remained unchanged, and that he thought the time was not far distant when they would be compelled to retrace their course. The clause was then committed.

June 10. Mr. *O'Connell*, after observing that it was a great hardship that the expenses of building and repairing Churches should be thrown on Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, who derived no accommodation from such buildings, and stating

that he wanted to put the law with respect to this matter on the same footing as it was in England, and to restore the common law, which had been so long superseded, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the present law relating to vestries, and to the building of Churches in Ireland. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 17; Against it, 141.

Sir C. *Wetherell* brought forward his motion relative to the appointment of a new Equity Judge, and after a long and able speech concluded by moving a resolution, to the effect that the House should not assent to the appointment of a new Judge, without inquiry into the necessity of it.—The *Solicitor-general* said, that if the Bill for the appointment of an extra Judge in the Court of Chancery should pass into a law, it would be the greatest boon that could be bestowed upon the country.—The further discussion upon the motion was deferred.

Mr. *Alderman Wood* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the spreading of canine madness. The Bill was brought up, and read a first time.

June 15. The CANINE MADNESS BILL was read a second time, and referred to a Committee.

The LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and the USURY LAWS BILL, were read a second time.

June 17. Mr. *Brougham* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating LOCAL JURISDICTION. The Bill in the first instance he should confine to Kent, Durham, and Northumberland; but in its construction it would apply to the whole country. The first branch of his Bill provided that a jurisdiction in cases of debt less than 100*l.* and actions for costs for less than 50*l.* should be given to the Courts which he proposed to establish. In order to give effect to this change, he meant to give these Courts a discretionary power in deciding upon all such pleas, and there was a provision to enable parties, with the consent of the Judge, to dispense with a jury altogether. The Bill, after a short conversation, was read a first time.

June 18. On the motion that the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL be re-committed, Mr. *Jones* repeated his objections to the proposed alterations in the existing Welsh judicature.—Sir C. *Wetherell* objected to the Bill, and said, that under its arrangement, all the law for Wales was in future to emanate from Westminster Hall, so that it would have the effect of exchanging cheap justice for dear.—Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, Mr. *W. Wynne*, and others, approved of the Bill, and after some discussion a division took place, when there appeared for the motion 129; against it 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The proclamation of the King, on convoking the Electoral Colleges, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 14th June, has caused a considerable sensation throughout the kingdom. "Frenchmen! (says the King,) the last Chamber of Deputies disregarded my intentions. I was entitled to rely on its concurrence to perform the good which I contemplated. That concurrence it denied me; at which, as the father of my people, I was afflicted; and, as their sovereign, I was offended; hence I pronounced the dissolution of the Chamber." The proclamation then proceeds to address the Electoral Colleges, exhorting them to the faithful discharge of their duties, and thus concludes: "Electors! hasten to repair to your Electoral Colleges. Let not a reprehensible negligence deprive them of your presence! Be actuated by one same feeling; be rallied under one same standard! Such is the request of your King—such is the call of a father. Fulfil your duties, I will fulfil mine."

The ministerial election circulars are in active circulation throughout France; and one, that of M. de Polignac, addressed to the department of war, has obtained publicity. The chiefs of the divisions are authorised to grant furloughs to such officers as desire to exercise their electoral rights; and they are instructed at the same time to explain to them, "how incompatible with their employments any conduct would be that opposed the direction which his Majesty has thought most suitable to the present circumstances and situation of the kingdom." The whole of the French constituent body does not much exceed 80,000 persons, who therefore return members for 32,000,000 inhabitants. To be an elector for the smaller colleges, it is necessary to pay 12*l.* sterling to the state in direct taxes, and the qualification for a departmental elector is frequently 40*l.* or 50*l.*

THE NETHERLANDS.

The session of the States General was closed on the 2d of June. The royal speech read on the occasion describes the sitting to have been "crowned by the happiest agreement between the throne and the representatives of the nation on the points most important to both." A decree, dated the 7th June, partly repeals and greatly modifies an obnoxious edict issued some time since for the more general use of the Dutch or Flemish language. By the present regulation French is to be again employed in most of the Belgic provinces in all public documents and law pleadings.

GERMANY.

A convention has been concluded at Eimsbeck, between Hanover, Oldenburg, Brunswick, and Hesse Cassell; the object of which is to establish a reciprocal freedom of trade among these states, and a common system of custom-house and excise duties. By this treaty, a new commercial territory is created in the north-west of Germany, which will open a direct communication with the sea, and consequently with the adjoining coasts of England, into Saxony, Schwartzburg, and Reuss.

ALGIERS.

The French expedition, destined for the attack upon Algiers, effected a landing on the Algerine coast on the 14th of June. The fleet, which on the 11th was at Palma, sailed on the 12th for the shores of Africa, arrived on the 13th in the Bay of Sidi Ferach, about ten leagues distant from Algiers by sea, and about eight by land; and on the 14th the immense army was landed safely on the Barbary coast, drove back the enemy, gained the heights of Sidi Ferach, and took nine pieces of cannon and two mortars of the enemy, whilst the fleet was riding safely in the bay of Turretta Chica. No one can refuse the meed of praise so justly due to Admiral Duperre, for this most extraordinarily rapid landing.

On the 15th of May, two French brigs, the *Sylène* and *Aventure*, were wrecked on the African coast whilst watching the movements of the Algerines. They escaped from the vessel in safety, but soon fell into the hands of the Arabs, who offered no hostility to them, on their representation that they were Englishmen. The Arabs took the two commanders before the Turkish authorities, and the latter endeavoured to extract information from them respecting the expedition. Meanwhile an attempt appears to have been made by the French squadron to rescue the shipwrecked crews who were in the mountains. This was the signal for a massacre, and on the commanders and the remainder of the crews entering Algiers, they saw the heads of a number of their comrades exposed to the furious populace. The European consuls proffered every assistance; and the consul of Sardinia had provided funds for their support.

SICILY.

An eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 16th of June, which destroyed eight villages, and many of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins of their houses. The lava had never reached these places at any former period. The ashes were carried as far as the mountains of Calabria.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Railway Carriages.—*June 14.* The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway made their first public exhibition upon the line, and the experiment proved most successful. The Arrow steam-engine drew a carriage with twelve inside passengers, another with thirty outside, and seven carriages loaded with thirty-four tons of rough stone. The journey from Liverpool to Manchester (rather more than thirty miles) was performed in two hours 23½ minutes, including stoppages for water, which occupied 13½ minutes. They left Manchester again for Liverpool about half-past four o'clock, at the rate of about 25 miles the hour, drawing two very large carriages with upwards of fifty passengers, and performed the whole distance in one hour 46½ minutes, including 12 minutes watering and to set down a passenger.

The introduction of Railways is likely to be as beneficial in improving the accommodation afforded to travellers, as in increasing the expedition with which they will be conveyed. Some of the carriages which have been made at the manufactory of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, for the public conveyance of passengers on the Railway, give quite a new idea of the ease and luxury with which persons may in future travel. Most of the carriages to be used as public coaches consist, like the French diligences, of two or three bodies joined together. Some are intended to accommodate four persons in each body, and others six. Between the sittings is a rest for the arms, and each passenger has a cushion to himself; the backs are padded and covered with fine cloth, like a private carriage.

There are at present exhibiting in Edinburgh three large models, accompanied with drawings of railways and their carriages, invented by Mr. Dick, who has a patent. These railways are of a different nature from those hitherto in use, inasmuch as they are not laid along the surface of the ground, but elevated to such a height as when necessary to pass over the tops of houses and trees. The principal supports are of stone, and, being placed at considerable distances, have cast-iron pillars between them. The carriages are to be dragged along with a velocity hitherto unparalleled, by means of a rope drawn by a steam-engine, or other prime mover—a series being placed at intervals along the railway. From the construction of the railway and carriages the friction is very small.

Bristol College.—*June 16.* A special meeting of the subscribers to this projected Institution was held, when it appeared from the Report that 228 shares had been taken,

leaving only 73 to be disposed of. It further appeared, that the Council had been much occupied in endeavouring to find a suitable place for the building, but without success, and in the mean time they had taken a lease for three years of the mansion of the late Mr. Wright, in Park-row, as a temporary establishment. R. Bright, esq. moved the restoration of a resolution which had been rejected at the general meeting, for establishing a Theological Lectureship within the College, he (Mr. B.) being well convinced that no education could be complete that did not embrace a study of the evidences of Christianity and Bible Criticism. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 9. A public meeting, convened by the committee of the General Cemetery Society, (see p. 351) was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Milton in the chair. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving the first resolution, declaring, "That interment within this metropolis is highly objectionable, leading to consequences injurious to health and offensive to decency," asked, was it fitting, that while Liverpool, the second town in the kingdom, possessed a cemetery, the metropolis should be without one?—Lord Radstock declared himself favourable to the plan. Other resolutions, establishing the company, pledging it to use every economy in the cost of interment, and also that the shares should not be transferable until three-fifths of their amount should be paid up, were proposed and supported by Mr. Spottiswoode, Sir Robert Price, Sir J. D. Paul, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Carden (the projector of the plan), and Mr. Foss; and unanimously adopted.

The competition in the conveyance of passengers by Steam-boats is daily increasing. In the course of the last fourteen years, the steam-vessels have risen thirty-fold in number, and sixty in tonnage; in 1814 we had only 11, and in 1828 there were 338. A spirited contest has commenced between the Steam Navigation Company and the inhabitants of Margate. The latter, conceiving that the fares of the company were calculated to prevent many persons from visiting the town, determined, at a meeting held some time since, to start a packet themselves. A very elegant and commodious vessel, named the Royal George, has accordingly been completed, and regularly sails from London to Margate, at reduced fares. The competition between Calais and London has been so great, that passengers have been conveyed for five and three shillings, and even gratuitously. The vessel's expenses, including about 25*l.* for harbour dues at Calais, are about 50*l.* for each trip.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 17. The Right Hon. James Ochoacar, Lord Forbes, to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 31. Right Hon. Chas. Lord Farnborough, Gen. Sir W. Keppel, and Major-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, to be Commissioners for affixing his Majesty's signature to the instruments requiring the same.

June 1. Hon. C. H. Butler Clarke, M.P. for co. Kilkenny, and his issue, to bear the arms and take the surname of Southwell and Wandesford, in addition to that of Butler Clarke.

June 6. Capt. J. M. F. Smith to be Lieut.-Col.

June 8. 31st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Sewell to be Major.—48th Foot, Major James Dunbar Tovey from 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—76th Foot, Capt. John Clarke to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. Major A. Lane, from 76th reg.

June 11. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major A. K. Clark to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. J. Gowdie to be Major.—44th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther to be Lieut.-Col.—47th Foot, Capt. G. F. Sadleir to be Major.—48th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Schoedde to be Lieut.-Col.—53d Foot, Capt. R. F. Hill to be Major.—55th Foot, Major S. Brock to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. W. Nicholson to be Major.—62d Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Tovey to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Capt. J. Y. Scarlett to be Major of Infantry.

June 15. 6th Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Lord Geo. Lennox, to be Lieut.-Col.—7th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Keane to be Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Guards, Bre-

vet Major J. Stepney Cowell to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—36th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Nickle, to be Lieut.-Col.—95th Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. W. Brotherton to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. E. Raitt to be Lieut.-Col.

June 18. 57th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B. to be Col.—Garrison, Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Wetherall to be Governor of Blackness Castle.—Royal Engineers, Major-Gen. R. Pilkington to be Colonel-Commandant.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. H. Monk, to be Bp. of Gloucester.

Rev. E. Jackson, Dean of Armagh.

Rev. G. S. Faber, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. G. Arthur, Tamerton Foliat R. Devon.

Rev. A. S. Atcheson, Teigh R. co. Rutland.

Rev. C. Bardin, Derryloran R. co. Tyrone.

Rev. T. Comyn, Wantesden P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Davies, St. Pancras R. Chichester.

Rev. G. D. Faithfull, Bygrave with Hatfield R. co. Hertford.

Rev. F. Litchfield, Elham R. Kent.

Rev. W. Manleverer, Tynan V. co. Armagh.

Rev. G. O. Miller, Milton R. co. Northamp.

Rev. W. Prowse, Bickleigh and Sheepston R. Devon.

Rev. C. Richards, Wanborough V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Shaw, Conington R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. E. B. Sparke, Littleport V. co. Camb.

Rev. C. Simpson, East Drayton V. Notts.

Rev. A. J. Thorp, Denston P. C. Suffolk.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Cresswell, Head Master of Chatham and Rochester Gram. School.

Rev. J. Dunningham, Second Master of Hackney Gram. School.

B I R T H S.

May 22. At Grove Park, Warwickshire, the Right. Hon. Lady Dormer, a son and heir.—23. The wife of E. Burnaby, esq. of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire, a son and heir.—24. In Harley-street, the wife of J. Forbes, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Kempston House, near Bedford, the wife of Col. Greenstreet, Bengal army, a son.—25. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Alice Peel, a dau.—26. In Lower Brook-street, the wife of the Hon. P. Stourton, a dau.—28. At Shardeloes, the wife of T. T. Drake, esq. M.P. a dau.

June 1. In Cavendish-square, the Visc. Barrington, a dau.—5. At Calke Abbey, Derby, the lady of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. a dau.—9. In Fitzroy-square, the wife of C. H. Batley, esq. M.P. for Beverley, a dau.—In Curzon-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. H. Ramsden, a son.—22. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. H. Baillie, a son.—23. The wife of Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. a son.

M A R R I A G E S.

April 20. At Berne, C. T. Bourke, esq. 48th reg. to Caroline Eliz. dau. of the late Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

GENT. MAG. *June*, 1830.

May 12. At Hampton Lodge, Brighton, Sir Rich. H. C. Rycroft, Bart., &c., to Charlotte-Anne-Josephina, eldest dau. of W.

Tennant, Esq. and niece to Lord Yarmborough.

May 5. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. T. Newman, Rector of Little Bromley and Alresford, Essex, to Mrs. Cox, of Wrabness, in the same county.—18. In Cashel Cathedral, the Rev. R. French Laurence, nephew of the Abp. of Cashel, to Sarah, dau. of the late Hon. Judge Mayne.—20. At Walcot, the Rev. John Bishop, Rector of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, to Frances, dau. of the late W. F. Bury, Esq. of Pant-y-Goitre House, Monmouthsh.—At Floore, Giles Miller, Esq. of Goudhurst, Kent, to Anne Augusta, eldest dau. of Richard Pack, Esq. of Floore House, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire.—At Bentley, Hants, E. M. Whyte, esq. of Hotham, Yorkshire, to Alice, second dau. of Sir John Owen, Bart. M.P. of Orierton, Pembrokeshire.—At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Colonel Stewart, to Janetta, fifth dau. of the late R. A. Daniell, esq. of Trelissick, Cornwall.—22. At St. Mary Magdalen's, Doctor's Commons, Mr. John Jalland, of Pimlico, co. Middlesex, to Miss Anne Bolden.—25. At St. Clement's, W. H. Stone, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily, only dau. of Jas. Morrell, esq. of Headington Hill, co. Oxford.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Felix Vaughan Smith, of the Queen's Bays, to Charlotte-Eliza, only dau. of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart. of Doonass, co. Clare.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, H. Stafford Thompson, esq. of Holtby, near York, to Harriet, dau. of Thos. Croft, esq. of Montagu-street.—27. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. L. Mieville, esq. of Brunswick-place, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of A. A. Mieville, esq. of Russell-sq.—29. At Ter, Devon, Major-Gen. Sir Chas. Phillips, of Lyndhurst, to Harriet, relict of the Rev. Rich. Strode, of Newnham Park, and sister of Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart.

June 1. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Rich. Strachey, esq. of Ashwick Grove, Somerset, son of the late Sir H. Strachey, Bart. to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Ab. Powell, esq. M.P. of Hurdcott House, Wilts.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, John Savage, esq. M.D. Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Anna-Maria-Sophia, youngest dau. of Major H. Maxwell, of Straquhane, Dumfriesshire.—At St. Mary's, Islington, John, youngest son of the late Adm. Stone, to Lucy, second dau. of Major Morris, of Brockham.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. Chas. Bulkeley, 2d regt. Life Guards, to Louisa, dau. of Chas. Lyne Stephens, esq.—At Wrawby, John Fenton, esq. banker, of Crimble, Rochdale, to Hannah, dau. of the late W. Owston, esq. of Brigg.—At Withyham, W. Enderby, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of E. F. Howis, esq. of Crowborough-lodge, Sussex.—4. At Cheltenham, Capt. H. Baker,

R. N. to Henrietta-Margaret, relict of Lieut.-Col. Digby, late of Bath.—5. At Long Ashton, B. G. Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Israel Lewis, Vicar of Long Ashton.—At Camberwell, Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D. to Mary, dau. of the late Harry Giffard, esq. Capt. R. N.—7. At Lydd, Kent, the Rev. E. R. Nares, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Nares, to Cecilia, third dau. of the late David Denne, esq.—8. At St. Augustine's, Watling-street, George Buchanan, esq. of Edinburgh, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of Edward Barnard, esq. of Paternoster-row.—At Walcot Church, the Rev. John Hammond, Rector of Preston, to Harriett Lane, youngest dau. of Samuel Lane, esq.—At Waterford, the Rev. H. P. Perry, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Bp. of Waterford, and niece to the Earl of Mayo.—At St. Luke's, Norwood, Wm. Howkins, jun. esq. of Botolph-lane, to Anne, relict of Theophilus Hearsey, jun. esq. of Denmark-hill, and dau. of R. Gibson, esq.—9. At Ewell, Capt. H. W. Scott, R. N. to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Lane, esq.—At Chatham, R. Bolton, esq. 13th Light Inf. to Maria, dau. of John Arthure, of Seafeld, co. Dublin, esq.—At Mary-le-bonne Church, the Rev. Chas. Baring, youngest son of Sir Thos. Baring, Bart. M.P. to Miss Sealy, only dau. of the late Major C. Sealy, Bengal Artillery.—At the residence of Sir James Graham, Bart. Grosvenor-square, Visc. St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Sheridan, grand-dau. of the late Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.—10. At Driffeld, Mr. R. Shepherd, solicitor, to Miss Mary Preston, of Bridlington, dau. of the late Mr. Preston, of Selby.—12. At St. Pancras church, J. F. Smith, esq. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to Caroline, third dau. of D. S. Turner, esq. of Clarendon, Jamaica.—15. At Leeds, S. A. Austen, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. Tennant, esq.—At St. Olave, Hart-street, Benjamin Tomkins, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Mary, third dau. of T. Davy, esq. of Golden-square.—At Camberwell, H. W. Woodbridge, esq. of North Brixton, Surrey, to Eliza-Surah, dau. of the late C. Johnson, esq. of Camberwell.—17. At Richmond, the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, second son of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. of Escot, Devon, to Emma fourth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard T. Noel.—At Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. Maurice James, Rector of Pembridge, Herefordshire, to Charlotte, widow of T. Inglis, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.—22. At Paddington, Edward Willson Duffin, esq. M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to Agnes, eldest dau. of John White, esq. of Westbourn Green, and of the New Road, Mary-le-bone.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF POMFRET.

May 7. In North Audley-street, aged 62, the Right Hon. George Fermor, third Earl of Pomfret, fourth Baron Lempster, co. Hereford, and sixth Baronet; D.C.L.

His Lordship was born Jan. 8, 1768, the elder son of George the second Earl, by Anna-Maria, daughter and heir of — Drayton of Sunbury in Middlesex, Esq. and succeeded to the title when in his eighteenth year, by the death of his father, June 9, 1785. He married Aug. 29, 1793, the daughter of Mr. Trollope Brown, an opulent wine-merchant, who is said to have inherited a fortune of upwards of 90,000*l.* but from whom he soon separated, and had no family.

In features the Earl of Pomfret bore such a resemblance to Louis XVI., that he is said to have been gazed at with wonder and astonishment during his stay at Paris in the peace of 1802.

In 1804 his Lordship obtained a company in the Northamptonshire militia. He paid little attention to politics, but was a supporter of Mr. Pitt.

In music he is said to have possessed a fine taste; and to have been worthy to succeed the old Earl of Galloway as an actor in the opera.

The Earl is succeeded in his titles by his brother Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas William Fermor, K.T.S. F.R.S., and S.A., who married in 1823, Amabel-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart. and niece of Lord Viscount Lake, and has one son.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, BART.

Jan. 6. At the house of his sister at Hampton Court, in his 70th year, Sir John Pakington, the eighth Baronet, of Westwood Park, Worcestershire.

The baronetcy which has become extinct by the decease here recorded, was one of the first two hundred created by the founder of the order, King James the First. It was the 136th conferred; but has latterly (not to include those merged in the titles of peerage) stood the twenty-second in order of precedence. So rapid is the extinction of hereditary titles.

There are places of the name of Packington in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire; from one of which the family derived its name. The founder of the fortunes of the house was Sir John Pakington, a lawyer, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who was

Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of Worcester, and who died possessed of large acquired estates in 2 Eliz. His younger brother, Robert Pakington, member for the city of London in Parliament, continued the line; and was grandfather of Sir John Pakington, a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, and a member of the Privy Council. There is an engraved portrait of him, in a close dress, exhibiting the proportions of those powerful limbs, which acquired for him the epithet of “lusty Pakington.” It was in the pride of his manhood that Sir John Pakington once undertook to swim, in competition with three other courtiers, from the palace of Whitehall to that of Greenwich, for a wager of £3000. This the Queen, who (as Granger remarks) had a peculiar tenderness for handsome fellows, would not permit him to encounter. A still more remarkable particular, however, of Sir John Pakington, remains untold. He had the unusual prudence, in the midst of his career of court expense, to draw in the reins, and retire to perform the duties of ancient country hospitality: in the exercise of which he greatly shone, and once, in 1603, had the honour of entertaining the King and Queen at Aylesbury. (Nichols’s Progresses of King James the First, vol. i. p. 192). There are some further very curious anecdotes of this Sir John, extracted from a MS. life of him, to be found in the 8vo. Baronetages of 1741 and 1771.

His son was the first Baronet, created in 1620. The second Baronet was a great sufferer in the cause of Charles the First, and the husband of Dorothy, daughter of Lord Keeper Coventry, the reputed authoress of the *Whole Duty of Man*. The son, grandson, and great-grandson of that excellent couple were all successively county members for Worcestershire. Sir Herbert, the last of these, was a presumed original of Sir Roger de Coverley (see our vol. XLIX. p. 494.)

The late Sir John was the eldest of three sons of Sir Herbert-Perrott, the seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.; and widow of Herbert Wylde, Esq. of Ludlow. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1795.

His two brothers have died before him; and the disposition of his property directed by his will is very singular. His

nephew, John Somerset Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, near Worcester, has a son about four years of age; to the eldest son that may be born of this child Sir John has bequeathed his large landed estates—so that the income must accumulate for nearly forty years; in default of issue the estates go to the descendants of the second son of Sir W. B. Cooke, of Wheatley, near Doncaster; and, in case of a second default, the property goes to a grandson of Mr. Knight, of Lea Castle. Sir John has, therefore, barred any of the present generation from the enjoyment of his property. This will, in some respects, resembles Mr. Thelluson's. We do not understand that Sir W. B. Cooke and Mr. Knight were related to the deceased. Sir John had sold all his Buckinghamshire property, that about Aylesbury to the late Marquis of Buckingham. His remains were interred at Hampton Lovett in Worcestershire.

SIR WILLIAM PARKER, BART.

April 20. In his 60th year, Sir William Parker, seventh Baronet of Melford Hall in Suffolk, Colonel of the Western Battalion of the Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the County.

Sir William was the eldest son of Sir Harry Parker, the sixth Baronet, by Bridget, daughter of William Cresswell, of Cresswell, in Northumberland, Esq. On the decease of his father, January 15, 1812, he succeeded to the title; and, dying unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Hyde Parker, who was born in 1785, and is also unmarried. The loss of Sir William will be sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends, by whom he was valued for his independent principles. To his personal exertions the western part of the county may, in some degree, attribute the establishment of the hospital at Bury St. Edmund's, the utility of which is indisputable.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

May 3. At his seat, Drayton Park, Staffordshire, aged 80, Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The family of Peel is not traced higher than Robert Peel, who died in 1736. His grandson, Robert, had a numerous family of sons, most of whom have been the fathers of several branches, and of whom the subject of this memoir was the third. Sir Robert was born at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, a small estate belonging to his father, April 25, 1750. It is said that very early in life he entertained a strong presentiment that he

would become the founder of a family, and at the age of fourteen he frequently avowed his determination to raise himself to rank and consequence in society, declaring his hope to be "*suæ faber fortunæ*," on a conviction that any situation in a free country is accessible to a good capacity, aided by prudence and industry. He gave early proofs of quickness and perception, and of attention to active habits, for which he was so distinguished in after-life.

His father brought up most of his sons to the different branches of the cotton trade, and Robert, emulating the fame of the well-known Sir Richard Arkwright, eagerly devoted himself to explore the powers of mechanical combinations, particularly where they could be converted to the use of his own manufacture. At the age of twenty-three he embarked in partnership with Mr. William Yates, in an extensive factory at Bury, in Lancashire; and, after ten years of silent industry, and uninterrupted success, married, July 8, 1783, Mr. Yates's daughter, Ellen, then little more than seventeen years of age. About the same period Sir Robert Peel purchased a considerable estate in Lancashire; and this was followed, in the course of a few years, by extensive acquisitions in Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

In 1780 he published a pamphlet, entitled, "*The National Debt productive of National Prosperity.*"

In 1790 he was first returned to Parliament as member for Tamworth; for which borough he was re-elected in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1818; and resigned in 1820 in favour of his second son. The borough of Tamworth, which had begun to decline, soon reared up its head on the introduction of the cotton manufacture; and the interest of Mr. Peel, who had thus furnished employment to its inhabitants, acquired an influence paramount to that of the family of Townshend.

It was no small proof of the opulence and spirit of Messrs. Peel and Yates, that, in the year 1797, they contributed £10,000 to the voluntary subscriptions for the support of the war. In 1798, besides the patronage which he extended to the Lancashire fencibles, and the Tamworth armed association, he placed himself at the head of six companies, mostly his own artificers, which were styled the Bury Loyal Volunteers.

In 1799 he made a speech in the House of Commons in favour of the Union with Ireland, which was considered to express the sentiments of the manufacturing interest, and which had considerable influ-

ence in Ireland, where it was diligently circulated in the form of a pamphlet.

Sir Robert Peel was created a Baronet by patent, dated Nov. 29, 1800.

He was a steady supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration; and when a vote of censure was moved against that statesman, May 7, 1802, he pronounced an able speech in his defence. "I believe," he said, "that to the measures of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, I owe the liberty of delivering my sentiments in this House; that to him I owe the possession of that wealth and rise in the world which my industry has acquired. I do not speak solely of myself; the same may be said of every individual whose industry has succeeded under his protection. He has been the benefactor of his country; he has neglected no one's interest but his own."

So extensive was Sir Robert Peel's business, that, in 1803, the number of persons employed by him amounted to fifteen thousand; and he paid upwards of £40,000 annually to the Excise-office on printed goods alone. He was exceedingly attentive to the personal comfort of his workmen, and the health of the children employed in his factories; and, in order that other manufacturers might be led to follow his example, introduced into Parliament a Bill "to ameliorate the condition of the apprentices in the cotton and woollen trades."

Sir Robert Peel ever bore the character of a charitable master and patron towards his necessitous dependants and neighbours, and many instances are known of his exercising a most munificent liberality. He was a Governor of Christ's Hospital, and a Vice-President of the Literary Fund. He closed his career at a ripe old age; ennobled by a life of integrity and consistency, and carrying to the grave the reputation that his moral virtues and political principles were alike unsullied. His remains were interred, May 11th, at Drayton.

The family of Sir Robert Peel consisted of six sons and five daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1816 to George-Robert Dawson, Esq. of Castle-Dawson, co. Londonderry, now M.P. for that county, and Joint Secretary to the Treasury; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1805 to the Rev. William Cockburn, now Dean of York; 3. the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, (who has succeeded to the baronetcy) Secretary of State for the Home Department; he married in 1820, Julia, daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart. and has issue; 4. William-Yates Peel, Esq. M.P. for Tamworth, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; he married in 1819, Lady Jane-

Eliza Moore, sister to the Earl of Mountcashel, and has issue; 5. Edmund, married in 1812, Emily, second daughter of John Swinfen, of Swinfen, in Staffordshire, Esq.; 6, 7. Eleanora and Anne, who died young; 8. the Rev. John Peel, a Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Stone, in Worcestershire; married in 1824 Augusta, another daughter of John Swinfen, Esq.; 9. Jonathan, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and M.P. for Norwich; married in 1824 to Lady Alicia-Jane Kennedy, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cassilis, K.T. and has issue; 10. Harriett, married in 1824, to the Hon. Robert Henley Eden, a Master in Chancery and M.P. for Fowey, the eldest son of Lord Henley; and 11. Lawrence, a Commissioner for the affairs of India, and M.P. for Cocker mouth; married in 1822 Lady Jane Lennox, fourth sister to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. and has issue.

This venerable Baronet thus lived to see his children allied to some of the noblest families in the kingdom; and so numerous, it appears, are his descendants, that, on the anniversary of his seventy-eighth birthday, in 1828, he presented a silver medal to each of his fifty children and grandchildren.

Having lost his first lady, Sir Robert Peel married, secondly, Oct. 18, 1805, Miss Susanna Clarke, a sister of the rector of his parish at Bury, in Lancashire, the late Rev. Sir William Henry Clarke, Bart. and aunt to Sir William Henry Clarke, the present and ninth Baronet. The second Lady Peel died Sept. 19, 1824, in her 72d year.

The will of Sir Robert Peel was proved the 8th of June. After entailing Drayton Park, and his other large estates in Stafford and Warwickshire, it proceeds to recite sums to the amount of more than £240,000, previously advanced to or settled upon his several children (independent of £9000 per annum secured to his eldest son), and then bequeaths about £600,000 more, making the portions of his five younger sons £106,000 each, and those of his three daughters £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel erected by him at Fazeley in Staffordshire £1,000 (afterwards revoked because he had endowed it with lands), and £6,000 to a school established by him in the same village; to the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital in Manchester, and the Lying-in Hospital, Salford, a hundred pounds each. The will is dated 27th July, 1820. By a codicil of 11th February, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each; and of the residue, which will probably come very near, if

it does not even exceed, half a million, four-ninths are given to the present Baronet, and one-ninth a piece to each of his five younger sons. The personality was sworn at what is technically called "upper value," which means that it exceeds £900,000; and is the only instance, it is believed, of such an occurrence since the scale of duties was extended to that sum. The probate stamp is £15,000, and the legacy duty will probably be ten thousand more.

GEN. SIR H. W. DALRYMPLE, BART.

April 9. In Upper Wimpole-st. in his 80th year, General Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Knt. and Bart. of High Mark, co. Wigton, Colonel of the 57th foot, and Governor of Blackness Castle, and a Member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

On occasion of the death of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. we took occasion in our Magazine for last December, to notice the several branches of the family of Dalrymple, Viscounts and Earls of Stair, of which previously to Sir John's decease there were no less than five Baronets.

Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple was great-grandson of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, third son of James first Viscount Stair; and son of Capt. John Dalrymple of the Inniskillen dragoons, (which regiment was commanded by his cousin Field-Marshal John 2d Earl of Stair), by Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Ross, Esq. of Balkaile. That lady married secondly Sir James Adolphus Oughton, K.B. But Sir Hew derived his second name of Whiteford from his father's first wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart.

Sir Hew was appointed Ensign in the 31st foot, 1763; Lieutenant 1766; Captain 2d battalion royals, 1768; Major in the 77th, 1777; received the honour of knighthood May 5, 1779; Lieut.-Colonel in the 68th, 1781; Colonel by brevet, 1790; and exchanged into the 1st regiment of guards.

Sir Hew served the campaign of 1793 in the grenadier battalion, and was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, in the action at the investment of Dunkirk, and in every affair in which the battalion was employed during that campaign. At its conclusion he returned to England. He received the rank of Major-General Oct. 3, 1794, and in April, 1795, he was placed on the staff in the northern district. In March, 1796, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; and received the rank of Lieut.-General in

that island only, Nov. 10, 1799;—in the army, Jan. 1, 1801.

In 1802, he resigned the Lieutenant-Government, and was placed on the staff in command of the northern district; and in May, 1806, was removed to the staff of Gibraltar. In August, 1808, he was ordered to take the command of the army in Portugal; in consequence of which he sailed from Gibraltar, and joined the army in time to become responsible for the treaty by which the French army evacuated that country, which was, in all its essential provisions, recommended by his predecessor in command, Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Sir Hew was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 57th foot, April 27th, 1811. He was raised to the dignity of a Baronet by patent dated May 6, 1815.

Sir Hew married May 16, 1783, Frances, youngest daughter and coheir of Gen. Francis Leighton, great uncle to the late Gen. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. By this lady he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Adolphus-John Dalrymple, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and M.P. for the burghs of Haddington, &c.; he married in 1812, Anne, only sister to the present Sir Sandford Graham, of Kirkstall, Bart. M.P. for Cumberland; 2. Lt.-Col. Leighton-Cathcart Dalrymple, C.B. who died June 6, 1820; 3. Charlotte-Elizabeth, married in 1816, to Capt. John Chambers White, R.N.; 4. Frances-Mary, married in 1811, to Lt.-Col. Edward Fanshawe, of the R. Engineers; and 5. Arabella-Boyd, who was married in 1810 to Capt. James-Richard Dacres, R.N. and died in 1828.

GEN. SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, G.C.B.

Feb... At his house, Calverton, Notts. General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C.B. Colonel of the 33d foot.

This officer was appointed a Captain in the army, 1783; Captain 33d foot, 1784; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1794; Colonel, 1798; Major-General, 1811; and Colonel of the 33d, 1818.

In 1809, he was appointed to the staff of the army in the Peninsula, and at the battle of Talavera he was second in command. His conduct in that situation was noticed in the following manner, in the general orders of the Adjutant-general at home, dated Aug. 18, 1809: "The conduct of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke has entitled him to the King's marked approbation. His Majesty has observed with satisfaction the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet, a species of combat which, on all occasions,

so well accords with the dauntless character of British soldiers."

Soon after this eulogium, the Lieutenant-General was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; and from thence he was removed at the beginning of 1816 to the government of Lower Canada. Previously to his return to England, in August, 1818, the citizens of Montreal, in a valedictory address, thus described the merits of his administration:

"Two years have hardly elapsed since we hailed, with the most flattering anticipations, your arrival amongst us; our hopes were proportionate to the unfeigned regret expressed by all classes in one of our sister colonies, at the period of your departure for Quebec. The heartfelt gratitude of Nova Scotia, became for Canada a pledge of what the inhabitants of this province had to expect from the conduct and character of their new governor. Nor were we long without perceiving that our expectations, however sanguine, must fall far short of the benefits which we were to experience under your administration.

"Superior to all local prejudices, your first care was, to guard against the impressions of party. Individual opinions, often guided by partial, often vindictive and interested motives, were not allowed to interfere with your views for the general good. Affable and condescending, yet carefully avoiding all hasty prepossessions, you soon convinced us that you were determined to judge for yourself, upon the unerring principle of experience, and that justice and impartiality formed the basis of your administration.

"Hence the easy access to your Excellency, which has been afforded on every occasion requiring the exercise of your functions. Hence your ready compliance with every just request, and your anxiety to discharge the important duties of your situation; an anxiety which has only been equalled by the correctness and equity of your decisions, and by your respect for constitutional rights.

"To diffuse harmony and happiness amongst the inhabitants of this Province, to inspire them with the most unlimited confidence in the honour, the integrity, and talents of His Majesty's representatives, have not been the only effects of your administration; you have studied our interest in every point of view with unceasing solicitude. Among the many objects which have attracted your attention, we have witnessed your efforts to develop the natural resources of the country. Agri-

culture has received new vigour from your patronage, and the physical advantages of the Province are at length in a state of improvement, from your attention to its internal communications. But, independently of these considerations, your humanity will ever entitle you to our grateful remembrance. Canadians will never forget the paternal solicitude with which you rescued from misery and famine the numerous inhabitants of a large district, who, by unforeseen accidents, had been deprived of the very means of existence. The legislature seconded your benevolent views. The people will repay your humanity with everlasting gratitude.

"In a word, we have discovered, in every act of your administration, those principles which alone can produce the peace and happiness of this Province. We shall ever look back to the short period during which we have possessed you, for a pattern of the conduct which we may expect from the best of Governors, and for an example of those feelings which such a Governor may expect from a grateful people."

ADMIRAL PRESCOTT.

May 3. Aged 93, Isaac Prescott, Esq. Admiral of the Red, and the second Admiral in seniority in the British Navy.

This officer commanded the *Queen*, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Harland, in Keppel's action with d'Orvilliers, in 1778. In 1781 he was stationed at Newfoundland, in the *Mercury*, of 28 guns. His gradations of naval rank were as follow:—Post Captain 1778, Rear-Admiral 1795, Vice-Admiral 1799, and Admiral 1805. He married a daughter of the Rev. Richard Walter, who was Chaplain of the Centurion with Commodore Anson, during his voyage to the South Seas, and became the historian of that celebrated expedition. By this lady the Admiral had two sons; one an officer in the East India Company's service, who was drowned when returning to England, in 1806; and the survivor, Captain Henry Prescott, C. B. (Post 1810) who married in 1815 Mary-Ann-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Admiral d'Auvergne, Prince de Bouillon, and has several children.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES SMITH.

April 6. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. James Smith, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1791; and, having proceeded to Bombay in the same year, was, in September, posted to the old 7th battalion, which he joined on the coast of Malabar. He

proceeded with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, from Cananore to Seringapatam, and partook in various services during the second campaign against Tippoo Sultaun. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1792, the army retraced its steps to Cananore, was there broken up, and the 7th battalion proceeded to Calicut, which had become the head quarters of the newly ceded province of Malabar.

In that quarter the subject of this notice was employed with his corps until 1795; particularly in the pursuit and dispersion of the force under that active and enterprizing rebel, Oona Moota. In Sept. 1795, he was recalled to Bombay; and about the same time succeeded to the Adjutantcy, in the duties of which post he was engaged until the end of 1798.

In 1799 he was employed in the Mah-ratta country and Malabar, until after the capture of Seringapatam; when he assisted in obtaining possession of the forts and strongholds belonging to the late Tippoo Sultaun in Canara, a very trying service performed during the monsoon.

In Dec. following, this officer proceeded with his corps to Goa, to join the British troops at that station. In March 1800 he was promoted, and removed, by a new regimental distribution, to be Captain, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the first batt. 6th reg. In March 1801 he was promoted to a company, and at the beginning of the following year selected to proceed, in command of 400 men, on service to Kurree, with a field-force placed under the command of Col. Walker, to act against the enterprizing chieftain, Mulhar Rao. At Cambay this force was joined by 1000 troops belonging to the Guicawar at Baroola; and, arriving at its destination in March, found Mulhar Rao strongly entrenched and fortified at Kurree, with 30,000 troops. On the 17th of that month the British engaged the enemy under the guns of his entrenched batteries; on which occasion Capt. Smith lost the services of 158 men out of 600, having been previously joined by two companies of fencibles, under Capt. Wilkinson. The British force, owing to its great exertions on that day in favour of the Guicawar dynasty, became so crippled, as to be under the necessity of retiring to a position immediately in the rear of the field of battle, where it entrenched itself, and awaited a reinforcement of 4000 men, under Sir William Clarke: the arrival of that formidable corps put an end to the field operations in this quarter.

About this period Capt. Smith was compelled by severe illness to quit the army, and return to Surat, from whence he proceeded to Bombay after the rains, for the purpose of taking a furlough for three years to England; but, before the expiration of his time, the pressing demand for officers, in 1805, to meet the exigencies of the service under Lord Lake, induced Capt. Smith to hasten his return to India, and accordingly he embarked on board the *Sir William Pulteney* in July of the same year; by which means he was fortunate enough to join the Cape expedition, under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham; and was present at the attack and capture of that place—a corps, in which he had a company, having been previously formed at St. Salvador, on the coast of Bengal, by order of Gen. Baird, composed of cadets and soldiers intended for the three presidencies of India.

After the capture of the Cape, Capt. Smith proceeded on to Bombay, where he arrived in May, 1806. Whilst at Bombay, he was selected to officiate as exercising officer of the 1st batt. 6th reg., its commanding officer being incapacitated from the loss of a leg. At the close of 1807, Capt. Smith joined with his corps the Goa force; and, during his stay at Goa, he succeeded, in 1808, to the junior Majority of the regiment, and was appointed to command the corps to which he belonged. At the latter end of 1809 he was ordered to join the Poonah force, with which he remained on service till the end of 1810; his battalion was then ordered down to Bombay, and stationed there for two years, when Major Smith was again ordered to the Deccan, and there continued till the middle of 1814, having been promoted in the interim to a Lieut.-Colonelcy.

Lieut.-Col. Smith joined the 2nd batt. of his regiment at Baroda in April of the latter year, and with it marched, with the field force under Maj.-Gen. Sir George Holmes, to watch the motions of Scindia's army on the banks of the Myhee; he continued with this force till the middle of 1815, when extreme ill health compelled him to go to Bombay. At the end of that year he joined his battalion in Guzerat; and in April 1816, left Baroda to join the field force at Poonah, by the route of Bensder Ghaut, being the first corps that ever marched through that pass. From that period till the end of 1817, Lieut.-Col. Smith continued in the Deccan, participating in all the duties of that service, besides the occasional responsibility of arduous separate commands. Having suffered, throughout the latter period of a ser-

vice of twenty-seven years, a train of diseases that nearly proved fatal, he complied with the recommendation of his medical advisers, and returned to England in 1818.

MAJOR RENNELL, F.R.S.

March 29. In his 88th year, John Rennell, Esq. F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Royal Institute of France, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and late Major of Engineers, and Surveyor-general of Bengal.

Major Rennell was born at Chudleigh in Devonshire, and at the age of fifteen entered the naval service of his country. At the siege of Pondicherry he gave proof of enterprise and talent. Some sloop of war belonging to the enemy having moored beyond the reach of our guns, in shallow water, he requested of his captain the use of a boat. This, as the night was far advanced, was at first refused, but ultimately granted. Accompanied by only one sailor, Mr. Rennell accordingly departed, with what object in view no one was acquainted. After a brief interval he returned, with the assurance of having ascertained that, as the tide was unusually high, there was sufficient depth of water by which to reach the sloop of the enemy. This information was promptly acted upon, and the result was completely successful.

At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Rennell, on the suggestion of a friend who possessed considerable interest in the India House, left the navy, entered into the army, and was immediately sent upon active service to India as an officer of Engineers. There he distinguished himself greatly, was favourably noticed by the government, and speedily promoted to a Majority, the highest rank he ever attained. It was about this period that he produced his first work, a *Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas*. This publication, of great local interest and utility, gave to him the reputation of being one of the first geographers of the age. He was soon afterwards appointed to the laborious but lucrative office of Surveyor-general of Bengal.

His next publications were his *Bengal Atlas*, and an *Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers*. The latter, which greatly advanced the reputation of its author, was inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

While in India Major Rennell married one of the daughters of Dr. Thackeray, many years head-master of Harrow-school. Soon after his marriage he returned to England, where he was re-

ceived with great distinction, and his acquaintance courted by the most eminent men of the day. He was elected, by acclamation as it were, a member of the Royal Society. From this period he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned men of Europe. Amongst his intimate friends were Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, and Sir William Jones. It was the publication of his memoir of a Map of Hindostan, immediately after his return to England, which introduced him to the friendship of the two former. At a subsequent period he materially assisted Dr. Vincent in his *Commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus*. With characteristic ardour he also aided Sir William Jones in his *Oriental Collections*, and many of the best articles in the *Asiatic Researches and Register* were from his pen. A brief passage from one of these is important in itself, and at the same time indicates the character of the author's belief as a Christian:—"With regard to the conformity between some of the Christian and Indian doctrines, I have no hesitation to assert that all examination into Indian history and antiquities *most strongly* confirms the Mosaic and Scriptural account." This principle of belief probably operated with his political feelings in causing him to decline the acceptance of an invitation to become a member of the French National Institute.

In 1798 Major Rennell assisted Mr. Park in the arrangement of his *African Travels*; and, tracing the route of that gentleman through each day's journey, and comparing his observations with those of other travellers and geographers, he illustrated the work by a most accurate and able map.

The Major's next great performance—his greatest indeed—was his *Geographical System of Herodotus*, 1800; a production the learning of which was equalled only by its utility. Another work of extraordinary research, curiosity, and interest, was his "*Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy*."

Major Rennell had several children by his lady. Universally respected and beloved, he terminated a long and useful life, after many weeks of severe suffering, occasioned by the accidental fracture of his thigh. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The unostentatious tone of the funeral was well suited to the unassuming disposition of this celebrated man; yet it may be safely said that, rich as that venerable cemetery is in heroes and philosophers, there

are few of them on whom that honour has been more justly conferred.

Belonging to the corps of Engineers, during the sanguinary wars which led to the final conquest of the peninsula of India, his spirit of enterprise was conspicuous on many occasions, and his known skill and ever-varying resources were well appreciated by the great Lord Clive; but the desperate wounds he received fortunately compelled him to return to England, where he gave the whole energy of his mind to literary pursuits. Germany could boast of Cluverius and Cellarius, and France of her D'Anville, but no eminent geographer had yet adorned this country. Rennell amply redeemed us from that reproach. To the industry of the former, and to the acuteness of the latter, he added a sagacity which reconciled the most discordant passages of history; a perseverance which ransacked every source of information; and a professional tact, which, in analysing the military movements of the ancients, not only facilitated his researches, but stamped his decisions with general conviction of their accuracy. But there was still another quality which more peculiarly marked his writings, and which cannot be too much held up for imitation,—the ingenuous candour with which he states the difficulties he could not vanquish, or acknowledges the happy conjectures of others. Those who have studied his *Geography of Herodotus*, and followed under his guidance the retreat of the ten thousand, will have felt how much this quality augments the value of his reasonings; and they will confess that, in exciting them to use their own judgment, he doubly contributes to their information. In all his discussions his sole object was the establishment of truth, and not the triumph of victory. Another characteristic of this amiable philosopher was the generous facility with which he imparted his stores of learning in conversation. A memory remarkably tenacious, and so well arranged, as to be equally ready for the reception or for the distribution of knowledge, made him a depository of facts to which few ever applied in vain: adapting himself to the level of all who consulted him, he had the happy art of correcting their errors without hurting their feelings, and of leading them to truth without convicting them of ignorance.

The estate of Major Rennell has been administered to by his daughter Mrs. Tremayne Rodd, and his property sworn under 70,000*l*.

RICHARD CHENEVIX, ESQ. F.R.S.

April 5. At Paris, Richard Chenevix, Esq. F.R.S. M.R.I.A. and of many of the learned societies of Europe.

The family of Chenevix was driven to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was established in Ireland by the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix, who died in 1779, after having held for thirty-four years the united bishopric of Waterford and Lismore. (See some anecdotes of him, taken principally from Dr. Maty's *Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield*, in our vol. XLIX. pp. 471, 498.)

Colonel Chenevix, brother to the Bishop, died in 1758. We presume a second Colonel Chenevix, of the Artillery, who was the father of the subject of this notice, was a son of the former. His only daughter was married in 1792 to Hugh Tuite, Esq. and was mother of the present Hugh Morgan Tuite, Esq. one of the Knights in Parliament for the county of Westmeath.

Possessing great versatility of talent, and great variety of information, Mr. Chenevix distinguished himself in different parts of polite literature. It was in chemistry, however, that he attained the greatest celebrity; his name justly ranking as one of the highest among those who have cultivated the analytical branches of that science.

Mr. Chenevix was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1801; and in that and the few next following years made several communications to that learned body. The following appear in the *Philosophical Transactions*:—Observations and Experiments upon Oxygenized Muriatic Acid; and upon some combinations of the Muriatic Acid in its three states, 1802.—Analysis of Corundum, and of some of the substances that accompany it.—Analysis of the Arseniates of Copper and of Iron; likewise of the red octahedral Copper Ore of Cornwall, 1801.—Observations and Experiments on Dr. James's Powder, with a method of preparing, in the humid way, a similar substance.—Observations on the chemical nature of the Humours of the Eye, 1803.—Enquiries concerning the nature of a metallic substance lately sold in London as a new metal, under the title of Palladium.—On the action of Platina and Mercury upon each other.

To Nicholson's *Journal* he contributed:—Analysis of a new variety of Lead Ore, 1801.—Analysis of Manachanite, from Botany Bay.—Experiments to determine the quantity of Sulphur contained in Sulphuric Acid, 1802.—Researches on Acetic Acid, and some Acetates, 1810.

Mr. Chenevix's first distinct publication was, "Remarks upon Chemical Nomenclature, according to the principles of the French Neologists," 1802, 12mo. He was resident in Paris in 1808, when he published in French, in the 65th volume of the *Annales de Chimie*, "Observations on the Mineralogical Systems," containing a vigorous attack on that of the celebrated Werner, and a truly philosophical defence of the rival system of Haüy. They were translated into English "by a member of the Geological Society; and, Mr. Chenevix having himself revised the translation, and added some "Remarks on D'Abuissou's Reply to the Observations," were republished in London, in 8vo. 1811.

In the following year Mr. Chenevix appeared in a much lighter department of authorship: "The Mantuan Rivals, a Comedy; and Henry the Seventh, an Historical Tragedy," are written in the spirit of the dramatic authors of the Elizabethan age.

A posthumous work, in two volumes octavo, is now announced. It is entitled "An Essay upon National Character, being an Enquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form or modify the Characters of Nations in the State of Civilization. The heads of its contents are:—1. General Considerations on the Study of National Character.—2. On Pride and Vanity.—3. On the Pride and Vanity of Nations.—4. On Social Improvement.—5. On Religion.—6. On Morality.—7. On Government.—8. On Intellect.—9. On Industry.—10. On the Military Arts.—11. On Social Habits.—12. On Patriotism.—13. On the Mutability of National Character."

Mr. Chenevix was married June 4, 1812, to the Countess of Ronault, but we believe had no family. Much of his time and fortune was devoted to literary and scientific pursuits; and, in an extensive circle of private friends, he was eminently esteemed and beloved.

WILLIAM LISTER, M.D.

The following sketch of the professional character of the late William Lister, M.D. formerly physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, (whose death has been noticed in p. 281,) has been communicated by an intimate friend of the deceased.

This estimable physician, who maintained a deservedly high reputation in this metropolis for nearly half a century, possessed an acute and vigorous understanding, which had early received the culture of a liberal and extended education. His deep and solid attainments, both in philosophy and in the classics, formed an

admirable basis for studies more directly of a professional nature. These he afterwards pursued in the University of Edinburgh, with such persevering ardour and success as to acquire a high character for his knowledge of medicine and the collateral sciences. He took an extensive range in study, and always continued to retain an attachment to general science; and it is worthy of remark that, to the very last, he continued to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and, even in chemistry, to make himself intimately acquainted with the rapid progress of discovery. So great a love also did he cherish for classical literature, that, until within a short time of his death, he was accustomed, in the intervals of professional duty, to which he conscientiously devoted a large portion of his time and energy, to recreate himself with the poets and historians of Greece and Rome. Nor did he discover any diminution of interest in the science of mind, on which he continued to read with the same deep attention and eager spirit of inquiry which had characterized the investigations of his early collegiate life. Notwithstanding, however, this steady attachment to general science and literature, in which his acquirements were not less extensive than profound, Dr. Lister constantly made his profession the principal object of attention. Few individuals, perhaps, have possessed a constitution of mind better adapted for the prosecution of medical inquiry. An acute perception and great power of attention were united with a sound and discriminating judgment, by which he was enabled to view a subject in all its bearings, carefully separating what was essential from that which was merely accidental and adventitious, and generally deducing from the whole a correct and logical conclusion. So thoroughly and patiently, indeed, did this indefatigable physician investigate the more obscure forms of disease, as seldom to have occasion to amend his opinion or retrace his steps. Like his intimate friends, Dr. Baillie and Mr. Cline, he was accustomed to express his views of a case in a few, clear, forcible words, and in a manner simple and unadorned, yet calculated to impress the hearer with a conviction of the value and correctness of the opinion.

Dr. Lister's practice exactly corresponded with the clearness and decision of his mind, evincing an equal degree of simplicity and of energy; and thus enabling him to ascertain, with considerable accuracy, the progress of the disease and the effects of the remedies.

Nor would it be proper to omit a

special reference to those sterling moral qualities, which were not less conspicuous and influential than his intellectual endowments. Uncompromising integrity and genuine disinterestedness were strikingly observable in his whole character. The welfare of his patients and friends, rather than his own individual interest, appeared to be the predominating principle of action. He had a just conception of what belonged to the character of a physician, and always maintained, by example as well as by precept, the dignity and value of his honourable profession.

With such principles and such conduct, it is not surprising that Dr. Lister should have inspired, in the minds of those who had the privilege of his friendship, a high degree of respect and attachment; although, from a rooted aversion to every thing like pretension and display, his manner may have appeared to strangers cool and unattractive. Those, however, who knew him intimately had abundant proofs of the tenderness and depth of his feelings.

With a mind so well stored and disciplined, and with opportunities and habits of observation so favourable to research, it is to be regretted that Dr. Lister should have written comparatively little. The specimens of biography given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1817, and October 1823, containing short memorials of two of his most beloved and intimate associates, viz. Dr. Wells and Dr. Baillie, sufficiently prove how admirably he was qualified for literary undertakings.

But to the most able and diligent, as well as to others, "there is a time to die." Dr. Lister contemplated that important change with remarkable composure. During the last thirty years of his life, indeed, he had suffered repeated attacks of angina pectoris, and had a constant persuasion of being himself the subject of organic disease about the heart. Of this settled and deliberate conviction he could not divest his mind, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his brethren, especially of his intimate friend Dr. Wells, who laboured to persuade him he was merely hypochondriacal: yet the post mortem appearances decisively prove that Dr. Lister's usual judgment did not forsake him even in the consideration of his own individual case.

Among the papers examined after his death, a memorandum was found dated December 20th, 1821, in which he details the principal symptoms of his complaint, and his opinion of their nature, concluding with the following direction:

"To ascertain the truth of the above conjecture, and to recommend the practise of post mortem examinations by an example in my own person, I desire that my excellent friend Mr. J. H. Green, may be requested to make a complete examination of me as soon after my death as he thinks desirable, and to furnish my son Nathaniel* with a statement of all he observes." In accordance with this request an accurate inspection was made by Mr. Professor Green, which remarkably confirmed the opinion which the deceased had entertained of the nature of his disease.

Notwithstanding occasional paroxysms of agonizing pain, Dr. Lister steadily pursued his usual avocations, and actually visited his patients until the day preceding his death. He had suffered, however, exceedingly during the severe weather of January last, both from difficulty of breathing and general uneasiness about his chest. Towards the evening of Tuesday, February 2d, symptoms of effusion more distinctly appeared; and on the morning of Wednesday, surrounded by his numerous and affectionate family, and in the full possession of his mind, this venerable man gradually ceased to breathe.

T. H. B.

ROBERT HAMILTON, M.D.

May 29. At Ipswich, in his 82nd year, Robert Hamilton, M.D.

The Doctor was descended from a Scottish family of great respectability; but was born at Coleraine, in Ireland, in 1748. He was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. In 1780, he entered the army as a regimental surgeon; in which capacity he continued until 1784, when he settled at Ipswich as a physician. He there soon acquired the public confidence, as well as a considerable share of respectable practice. Unfortunately, however, whilst reaping the fruit of his professional labours, he was seized with a complaint in the optic nerve, occasioned by a rheumatic affection, which terminated on the 31st of March, 1795, in total blindness; from which dreadful affliction he never recovered. He was for many years a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Medical Society in London; as well as of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies in Edinburgh.

Dr. Hamilton's acquirements were considerable, and eminently qualified him for

* Then a student in medicine, now M.D., and exercising his profession in London; having lately, too, been unanimously elected to succeed his father as Physician to the Orphan Working School.

the profession which he exercised; as his perception was quick, his judgment sound, and his industry unwearied. He was a warm advocate for civil and religious liberty, and zealous in his exertions for the abolition of that impious commerce, the trade and traffic in man.

The Doctor was the author of the following professional works, viz. "Remarks on the means of obviating the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog, or other Rabid Animals; with observations on the method of Cure when Hydrophobia occurs, and the Opinions relative to the Worming of Dogs refuted; illustrated by Examples," Ipswich, 1785, 8vo. An enlarged edition of this work was printed in London in 1798, in two volumes, 8vo. "The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon considered; with Observations on his general Qualifications, and Hints relative to a more respectable practice, and better regulations in that department; wherein are interspersed many Medical Anecdotes, and Subjects discussed equally interesting to every Practitioner." London, 1788, 2 vols. 8vo. A second edition of this work appeared in 1794. "Thoughts on establishing a Fund for Sick Soldiers and their Wives," 8vo., a most benevolent effort; "Practical Hints on Opium, considered as a Poison," Ipswich, 1791, 8vo.; "Rules for Recovering Persons recently Drowned," London, 1795, 8vo. In 1800, he issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "A History of Health, Longevity, and Population, with the Duration and Value of Life in the County of Suffolk, deduced from Baptismal and Obituary Tables, formed from Parish Registers; or, Medico-Oeconomical Researches, comprehending the Ages of Deceased Persons to the end of the year 1800, noting the Mortality of Children under five years, with some inquiry into the causes; Observations on the Influence of the Soil and Air on Living Bodies; on the Structure of Cottages and Buildings erected for the Poor; the whole affording an interesting Delineation of the State of Society in this rich, fertile, and agricultural County." It is much to be regretted, that this work was never published, as it would have proved highly acceptable to the medical student, as well as to the political economist. J. F.

JOSEPH HAYES, Esq.

Jan. 5. In Upper Charles-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 60, Joseph Hayes, Esq. surgeon.

Mr. Hayes was born at Barton in Lincolnshire, Nov. 7th, 1769, and received his education in that neighbourhood. At school he was distinguished by more than common intelligence; and in due time was placed with Mr. Benton, a respectable surgeon of his native town, with whom he served a regular apprenticeship to their mutual satis-

faction. He then repaired to London, and entered as a student of Guy's Hospital.

At that period medical education was much less comprehensively cultivated than at the present time; many students, after their apprenticeship, not devoting more than a single season to the attendance upon lectures, &c. before they entered upon the actual duties of practice. Mr. H. however, subscribed as a perpetual pupil to the various Professors, and vigorously pursued his professional studies for three successive years, 1790, 1791, and 1792. He soon afterwards commenced business, with scarcely any connections, in London, and in fact with little to rely upon but his knowledge of a profession to which he was warmly attached, and an active industry which no difficulties could paralyse. With natural philosophy, and other branches of science, which expand the mind whilst they lend a collateral aid to the medical practitioner, he was thoroughly acquainted; and shortly after entering upon his professional career, he delivered several courses of lectures on electricity, for which he possessed an extensive and powerful apparatus. These lectures were attended by many scientific characters, and laid the foundation of some lasting and valuable friendships. His success in life was steadily progressive; and may afford encouragement to younger members entering upon the same path, by shewing that, although large fortunes are not to be obtained by the honourable exercise of a profession, "whose humble glory is to do good," yet that diligent and upright conduct will rarely fail to secure respect and competence.

His unceasing desire of professional knowledge induced him to the latest period of his life to attend lectures, and carefully peruse every work of merit as it appeared. His consequent attainments, aided by a sound judgment and general liberality of opinion, placed him very high in the estimation of his medical brethren, by many of whom he was considered one who might be pointed out as a model of the highly cultivated and honourable general practitioner. Of this a strong proof was given in his being, during successive years, elected President of the "Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales," a situation in which his conduct merited and received the most cordial approbation.

He was also an active member and zealous promoter of a Medical Benevolent Institution, which, among its objects, contemplated a provision for the infirmities of necessitous old age, but which it is to be regretted no longer exists.

At his death, he held the office of Treasurer to the Physiological Society. He was also a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and frequently assisted in the deliberation of its Committees. While actively engaged in the various

duties which devolved upon him in his professional capacity, his natural taste and enlarged understanding led him to cultivate an acquaintance with polite literature and the fine arts. In the latter his extensive and valuable collection of engravings &c. and a few but choice paintings, displayed at once his taste and his judgment. His cabinet of minerals and of coins evinced his fondness for those branches of science. Well read in English literature, few could boast a more intimate knowledge of the standard works of our language, while scarcely a modern publication of merit escaped his notice. This rendered his conversation cheering, instructive, and delightful, whether it turned upon the hackneyed topics of the day, or the lights afforded by history or philosophy for ameliorating the condition of mankind. The productions of his pen were numerous, but they are scattered among the various friends for whom they were written, or to whom they were addressed. Some papers appeared in a volume of Transactions of the Society of which he was president: in conjunction with two other highly talented individuals, he edited that volume. Of the three through whom it was given to the world, one alone (Mr. Alcock) survives, at once an ornament to his profession, and a general benefactor to mankind, by his zealous and unwearied endeavours to improve the education, increase the knowledge, and enlarge the views of those upon whose skill and integrity the health and safety of the community so materially depend. With a fondness and taste for the poetry of others, Mr. Hayes had himself paid no unsuccessful court to the Muse, specimens of which may appear on a future occasion.

As a man, his virtues were daily experienced, without the slightest approach to ostentation. He was frugal in his habits, particularly as regarded the gratifications of the table, believing that a power of enjoying the simplest fare was a great source of independence, should fortune ever render retirement upon limited means desirable or compulsory. He used often to indulge in calculating for how small an annual sum a person accustomed to mental exertions and frugal habits might enjoy the luxury of a tranquil mind, aided by books, and the society of a few friends. Another favourite object of his consideration was, how a medical man, at that advanced period of life incompatible with much exertion, might still render himself useful to the community, and at the same time provide for his own subsistence. In politics, he was an ardent admirer of the talents and principles of Mr. Fox, and, as a member of the Whig Club, regularly attended its meetings, during the life of that distinguished statesman. In the duties of private life, as the husband, the father, the friend, and the benefactor of the afflicted, both by his skill and his purse,

his conduct was truly exemplary. In person he was robust, and, in his latter years, rather corpulent, but possessing great activity. He died after an illness which had confined him only between two and three days. The immediate cause of his death was a rupture of the heart, a disease of very unusual occurrence, and which, it is said, terminated the existence of George the Second.

G. R. CROSS, Esq.

May 24. In Montagu-st. Russell-sq., aged 45, George Robert Cross, Esq. M.A. Barrister at Law, and Counsel to the University of Oxford.

He was educated at the grammar-school in Bath, and under private tuition; from thence he removed to Brazenose College, Oxford, where by good scholarship in general, as well as by a peculiarly happy talent in the construction of the more difficult Greek authors, he obtained the appellation of Aristophanes Cross, whilst by his gentlemanly demeanour he secured the attachment of many distinguished members of that society, whose friendship and regards he retained through life. He attained the degree of M.A. in 1810. Entering at Lincoln's Inn he became a pupil of Lord Tenterden; and after practising some time as a special pleader, he attended the Oxford Circuit. His success, as a junior barrister, was unprecedented. He was elected counsel to the University, and obtained such other appointments which form the usual steps to subsequent advancement; when he was attacked by a painful malady, aggravated, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his profession, and which gradually and latterly altogether withdrew him from his public duties. He had for some time partly resided at Clifton, near Bristol.

To an accurate knowledge of the law Mr. Cross united a taste for general information. Theology was also his favourite study. Regarding it in its evidences as a standard of faith, he considered the Christian Religion as a system beyond the reach of the human intellect to have devised; and having conformed himself to its precepts, as a rule of life and manners, he fortified and consoled his mind during hours of protracted suffering with the divine maxims of that Heavenly Wisdom in which the best lawyers are generally proficient, and of which he now experiences the truth and blessedness.

WILLIAM GRIMALDI, Esq.

May 27. In Upper Ebury Street, Chelsea, in his 79th year, William Grimaldi, Esq. formerly of Albemarle Street.

He was a descendant of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, of Genoa (so created by Clement VII. in 1527, after the death of his wife), and the grandson of Alexander Grimaldi, a Genoese nobleman who settled in England shortly after the bombardment and de-

struction of Genoa by Louis XIV. in 1684, and who died in London in 1732. A print of him is mentioned in Gulston's Catalogue. His grandmother was Miss Dorcas Anderson, one of the granddaughters and coheiresses of Sir Francis Anderson, Knight, of Bradley Hall, Durham, and member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a loyal cavalier. His father, Alexander Grimaldi, was born in England in 1724, and died in London in 1800, having married Miss Esther Barton of Gloucester, cousin to the present Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking.

Mr. Grimaldi early showed great inclination for drawing, and was in consequence placed to study under Worlidge, a chief artist of the day. From 1777 to 1783, he resided in Paris, where he became intimate, through his friend Abbé Clovet, the King's Almoner, with a very high class of society, to which his own unaffectedly polished manners, amiable disposition, and invariable cheerfulness, rendered him so acceptable that he received offers of much advantage on condition of embracing the Roman Catholic religion, which his father had relinquished; but these offers he declined. He settled in England shortly after his marriage, and having been subsequently introduced to King George the Third, he enjoyed thenceforth the patronage not only of that good Sovereign, but of his son, our present beloved Monarch, George the Fourth, who, without solicitation, appointed him one of his painters extraordinary; and the cabinets of both their Majesties, of the royal family, and of a very great proportion of the nobility of the kingdom, are enriched with his beautiful enamel and water-colour portraits in miniature, some few of which have been engraved.

Mr. Grimaldi was hereditarily entitled to the dignity of a Marquis of Genoa, by virtue of a grant of the Emperor Charles V. in 1528, but which title he never used. By the limitations of foreign nobility, it descends to both his sons. His family have been for many centuries sovereign princes of Monaco; and they take precedence in France, as the third foreign princely house in that kingdom. In Genoa (their proper soil) they were consuls or chiefs of the republic in 1160, and have been nobles ever since.

Mr. Grimaldi was born in Middlesex, and he married at Maidstone, in 1783, Frances, only surviving child of Lewis Barker, Esq., of Rochester, and niece of Mary Lady Stirling, of Glorat, and by her, who died in June 1813 (see our vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 597), left three children, 1. Louisa-Frances, wife of the Rev. John Edmeads, Rector of St. Mary's, Cricklade; 2. William, unmarried; and 3. Stacey, F.S.A., who has issue.

He was interred with his family in the City Burial Ground.

MRS. H. BOWDLER.

Feb. 25. At Bath, aged 76, Mrs. H. Bowdler.

This lady was sister to the late Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. the editor of the "Family Shakspeare;" and daughter of Thomas Bowdler, Esq. by Elizabeth Stuart, second daughter and coheiress of Sir John Cotton, the fifth and last Baronet of Coughton in Huntingdonshire, and great-grandson of the founder of the Cottonian library. Mrs. Bowdler was the author of "Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John, written in the year 1775, by the late Mrs. Bowdler," and published in 1800 (see our vol. LXX. pp. 749—755).

Her daughter, the lady now deceased, was the authoress of "Poems and Essays," published at Bath in 1786, in two vols. 12mo.; and of some "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity," of which it is related, that Bishop Porteus was so pleased with them, that, under the idea of their having been written by a clergyman, he offered, through the publisher, to confer a living upon the author.

Mrs. Bowdler also edited in 1810, and through several editions, "Fragments in Prose and Verse, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith." As with her late benevolent brother, the profits of her publications were generally devoted to charitable purposes.

ARCHDEACON PETT.

Feb. 4. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 74, the Rev. Phineas Pett, D.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon and Treasurer of Christ Church, a Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Newington in Oxfordshire, and of Chilbolton in Hampshire.

The family of Pett was, for several generations, engaged in the superintendence of the royal dockyards, having been raised to eminence in that employment by Phineas Pett, who was shipwright to King James the First, and from whose autobiographical diary some interesting extracts are given in the twelfth volume of the *Archæologia*, and several others are interspersed in Nichols's "Progresses of King James I."

From this honest shipwright Dr. Pett derived his descent and his name; his father resided at Maidstone. He was educated at Westminster, where he was admitted King's scholar in 1770, and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1774.* He proceeded

* The scholars elected to Christ Church in 1774 were five: the Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham; Multon Lambarde, (of Sevenoaks, Esq.); Thomas Andrew Strange, (sometime Chief Justice of Madras, and knighted); Phineas Pett; and William Frederick Browne, (now D.D. and Prebendary of Wells). All these, after the lapse of fifty-five years, were living until the death of Archdeacon Pett.

M. A. 1781, B. D. 1791, D. D. 1797; and served the University office of Proctor, together with Dr. Routh, the present President of Magdalen College, in 1785.

At the close of 1788 he was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers. In 1789, being then Chaplain to Dr. Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford, he was collated by that prelate to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, in Leicestershire; but exchanged in the same year for that of Cropredy, in Oxfordshire, which is in the same patronage. In 1795 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Wentnor, in Shropshire; and in the same year was collated by the then Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of Chilbolton, in Hampshire, which he retained until his death. In 1796 Bishop Smallwell appointed him Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and in the following year Archdeacon. In 1801, he was collated by Bishop Fisher to the prebend of Grimston and Yetminster in the church of Salisbury; and in 1802, by Archbishop Moore, to the rectory of Newington, in Oxfordshire.

In 1801, Dr. Pett was elected Master of St. Mary Hall, which office he resigned in 1815, when he was appointed a Canon of Christ Church.

Dr. Pett was tutor to the late statesman, Mr. Canning. On the death of Bishop Goodeough, in 1827, his Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Goderich, in which he stated, that as he knew it was the intention of the late Premier to appoint his tutor, Dr. Pett, to the first vacant Bishoprick, if Lord Goderich saw no objection to it, the death of the Bishop of Carlisle would supply the opportunity. The offer was in consequence made; but Dr. Pett, without hesitation, declined it, being perfectly content with that station in the church he already so honourably filled. From the decided manner in which he had expressed himself, the Doctor expected the affair would have at once been set to rest; three weeks afterwards, however, his Majesty ordered the offer to be repeated, observing, "That no steps had been taken till the Doctor had had time to reconsider his refusal, and that the bishoprick was still at his service." Dr. Pett, however, although entertaining the most grateful sense of His Majesty's liberality and condescension, persisted in his first resolve, and the See passed into the possession of Dr. Percy. We know not which part of this transaction is the most rare—the second offer or the second refusal.

Dr. Pett passed a long and useful life, excepting one short interval, within the precincts of the University of Oxford, beloved for the benevolence of his disposition, admired for his taste, wit, and scholarship, and respected for his integrity.

REV. JOSEPH CASSAN.

May 8. At his house at Stradbally, Queen's County, aged 88, the Rev. Joseph Cassan, Rector of Timmogue and Vicar of Tullamoy and Fosse in the same county, and Chaplain to the late Earl of Roden.

He was born Feb. 19, 1742, and was the last surviving issue of Matthew Cassan, of Navestock, Essex, and of Sheffield, Queen's County, Esq. (properties to which he succeeded as only son and heir of Stephen Cassan, M.D. a French physician, born 1659, who married in 1692 the heiress of Joseph Sheffield of those places, Esq. *) by his second wife, Christiana, daughter of John Walsh of the island of Jamaica, Esq.; the other issue being John Cassan, who died Captain in the 56th regiment in 1804, and Christiana Cassan, born March 12, 1743, who died Oct. 1814, the wife of James Price, of Westfield, Queen's County, Esq., by whom she had, among other issue, Edward Price, Archdeacon of Killaloe, who married Richarda, daughter of Richard Annesley, Esq. and niece of the first Marquess of Ely. Matthew had married firstly, Anne, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin, of Cool-Kerry and Summer-Hill, Queen's County, Esq. and had issue Stephen Cassan, High Sheriff of Queen's County, in 1763, who carried on the elder line of this ancient and honourable family (see p. 183 of our last February Magazine), Richard Sheffield Cassan, who married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Knock, co. Dublin, Esq. M.P. for Belfast from 1739 to 1760, and sister to George Hamilton, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland from 1766 to 1784; and to Hugh Hamilton, who died Lord Bishop of Ossory in 1805.

The divine, whose decease we now record, will be long remembered as a generous open-hearted man; an exemplary parish priest, and a friend to the poor. He was of Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. 1765; and married 1799, Jane, daughter of Captain Ellesmere of the 65th regiment, by his wife Elizabeth Scottowe, sister to Catherine, wife of Paul Colombine, D.D. of Norwich, and niece of Elizabeth Scottowe, second wife of Thomas Tanner, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich. By this lady, who survives him, he has left issue, Joseph, formerly of Trin. Coll. Dublin, born 1801; Edward, Lieut. in the 25th regt.; and another son.

* Joseph Sheffield had a grant of Cap-poly and other extensive estates in Qu. Co. in 1679, 19 Car. II. See the 15th Report of the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of Ireland, printed by order of the House of Commons, p. 102.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Very Rev. *Thomas J. Burgh*, M.A. Dean of Cloyne.

At Etwall, near Derby, the Rev. *L. D. Henry Cokburne*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Norton-in-Hales, Salop, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex. He was of Eman. college, Camb. LL.B. 1801; and was presented to both his livings in 1786.

At Everton vicarage, Hunts, the Rev. *Charles Augustus Dwarries*, M.A. of Eman. coll. Camb.

The Rev. *John Griffith*, Vicar of St. Ishmael's, Glamorganshire.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Humphries*, formerly for many years Perpetual Curate of Sawley, Derbyshire. He was of Christ church, Oxf.; M.A. 1784. He published in 1811, "The Prebendary and Curate, being an impartial exposition of the state of parochial affairs in Sawley, Wilne, and Long Eaton, Derbyshire," 8vo.

The Rev. *Warwick Young Churchill Hunt*, D.D. Vicar of Bickleigh and Tamerton Folliott, Devon. He was of Exeter college, Oxf.; M.A. 1808; B. and D.D. 1829; was presented to Bickleigh in 1811 by Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart. and to Tamerton Folliott in 1829 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Cork, the Rev. *Alexander Kennedy*, M.A. for more than forty-three years Curate of the parish of the Holy Trinity in that city.

The Rev. *William M'Guire*, Chaplain to the Liverpool workhouse.

The Rev. *Edmund Bowen May*, formerly of Worcester college, Oxford.

The Rev. *George Nugent*, Rector of Bygrove, Herts. He was of Merton college, Oxf. M.A. 1774, and was presented to Bygrove in 1791 by the late Marquis of Salisbury.

At Ballynagh, co. Cavan, aged 82, the Rev. *James Pollock*, for fifty-four years a Curate in the diocese of Kilmore.

At Lyncombe Vale, near Bath, aged 65, the Rev. *T. Street*, for thirty-five years Curate of Lyncombe and Widcombe.

The Rev. *William Tindall*, Master of the Free Grammar-school, Wolverhampton. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1787, was appointed Usher of Wolverhampton school in 1785, and Master in 1799.

Aged 84, the Rev. *William Trivett*, Rector of Penhurst with Ashburnham, Vicar of Arlington and Willingdon, Sussex. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1770; was presented to Arlington in 1787 by the Prebendary of Woodhorne in the church of Chichester, to Willingdon in the same year by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, to Penhurst and Ashburnham, in 1810, by the

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by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Mr. Trivett was for some years Master of Lewisham Grammar School. His son, the Rev. William Trivett, of Trin. coll. Camb. is Rector of Bradwell in Suffolk.

At Madras, the Rev. *A. Webster*, senior Minister of St. Andrew's, and Chaplain on the Company's Madras Establishment.

At Goodrich, Heref. aged 85, the Rev. *Harry Williams*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. M.A. 1781, and was presented to Goodrich in 1784, by Lord James Beauchamp, then Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. *Thomas Wingfield*, Vicar of Stapleford, Leic. and Rector of Teigh and Tickencote, Rutland. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, was presented to Tickencote in 1793 by John Wingfield, Esq. and to Stapleford and Teigh in 1815 by the Earl of Harborough.

Nov. . . . At Chinsurah, Bengal, the Rev. *Andrew F. Belcher*, formerly Curate of Ampthill, Beds. son of Andrew Belcher, Esq. of Roehampton.

Dec. 29. The Very Rev. *Samuel Slade*, D.D. Dean of Chichester, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, and Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster, where he was admitted King's scholar in 1784, and elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1789; he proceeded M.A. 1796, B. and D.D. 18 . . . He was presented to Staverton by his college in 1815; to Hartfield by Lord Whitworth, &c. in 1817; and to his Deanery by the Crown in 1824.

Dec. 30. At Tilbrook rectory, Beds. aged 57, the Rev. *Nelson Kerr*, Rector of that place. He was of St. John's coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1799, and was presented to his living by his father in 1807. He married a sister of the Rev. Daniel Crofts, Rector of Shelton, Beds. who is left his widow, without children.

Jan. 5. At Oakely, Salop, the Rev. *Herbert Oakeley*, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Lydham, Shropshire. Dr. Oakeley was the representative of the elder line of that ancient family, a branch of which was raised to a Baronetcy in 1790, in the person of Sir Charles Oakeley, Governor of Madras; and which honour, by the death of the second Sir Charles, (of whom we gave a memoir in our number for last August, p. 176) has recently devolved, —and his widow having given birth to a daughter, (see our Feb. number, p. 179,) is now assumed by him, —on the Rev. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Lichfield, and Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex. The two clergymen and prebendaries, bearing the name of Herbert Oakeley, were third cousins. Dr. Oakeley was son of John Oakeley, Esq. and grandson of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, who also held the rectory of Lydham, together with the vicarage of

Lydbury, and who was son of Richard Oakeley, Esq. Sheriff of Salop in 1734, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Herbert Croft, the first Baronet of Croft Castle. Dr. Oakeley was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1803; B. and D.D. 1828; he was instituted to Lydham on his own presentation in 1812, and collated to a Prebend of Hereford by Bp. Cornwall in 1817. He married Nov. 29, 1804, Miss Catherine Bolland, of Clapham.

Jan. 6. Aged 76, the Rev. *Lascelles Iremonger*, Vicar of Goodworth Clatford and Kevil, Hants, and Wanborough, Wilts, and Prebendary of Winchester; brother-in-law to Admiral Lord Gambier. He was of Merton coll. Oxf. M.A. 1777; was presented to Goodworth Clatford in 1782 by Joshua Iremonger, Esq. to a Prebend of Winchester in 1797 by Bishop North, to the vicarage of Kevil in 1801 by the Dean and Chapter to Winton, to that of Wherwell by the present Col. Iremonger in 1819, and to Wanborough in 1828. Mr. Iremonger was twice married; secondly, Oct. 26, 1799, to Harriet, third daughter of John Gambier, Esq. Two of his daughters were married; Catherine, in 1805, to Walter Jones, Esq. M.P. for Coleraine; and Georgiana-Henrietta-Maria, in 1824, to Sir Wm. Chatterton, of Castle Mahon, co. Cork, Bart. Mr. Iremonger had been paying a visit to his relative, Col. Iremonger, at Wherwell, when he was taken ill on his walk home, and his body was found on the bank by the road side. In all the various relations of social life, Mr. Iremonger was exemplary; in his manners he was peculiarly simple, frank, open, and sincere. He gave much alms without ostentation, and the last act of his life, performed only a few moments before his dissolution, was an act of charity to a poor neighbour. His remains were interred in the family vault at Wherwell.

Jan. 6. Aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Tanner*, Rector of Holy Trinity, Colchester, and Vicar of Sampford Brett, Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780, and by which society he was presented to the rectory in Colchester, in 1785. To his Somersetshire living he was presented by his family.

Jan. 13. At Burnham, Norfolk, aged 87, the Rev. *John Glasse*, Rector of Pencombe, Heref. for the extraordinary period of sixty-three years, and for many years an active magistrate for that county; and formerly Rector of Burnham. He married, Jan. 23, 1805, Anna Maria, third dau. of Sir Mordaunt Martin, the fourth Baronet, and was seated, apparently in perfect health, at the dinner table of his nephew, Sir Roger Martin, surrounded by ten near relatives, when he was seized with a slight degree of choking, but was able to walk with assistance into an adjoining room, where

he immediately expired, without the least visible struggle.

Jan. 16. At Boulogne-sur-mer, aged 36, the Rev. *Charles William St. John Mildmay*, M.A. Rector of Shorwell and Mottistoun in the Isle of Wight, and Fellow of Merton college, Oxford; brother to Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, of Moulsham Hall, Bart., to the Countess of Radnor, and the Viscountess Bolingbroke and St. John. He was the fourth son of Sir Henry-Paulet St. John, the third and late Baronet, by Jane, eldest dau. and coh. of Carew Mildmay, Esq., and was presented to his livings by his mother, in 1824.

Jan. 25. In Jersey, the Rev. *Bright Glover*, last surviving son of the late Rev. Richard G. of Ilford, Essex. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

Jan. 29. At his lodgings in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Hay*, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Rector of Bolton, Suffolk, and of North Repps, Norfolk. Dr. Hay was educated at Westminster School, where he was admitted King's Scholar in 1772, and elected student of Christ Church in 1776. He took the degree of M.A. in 1783, was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons in 1790, Canon of Christ Church 1795, and then proceeded B. & D.D.; was presented to the vicarage of Walsham, Norfolk, by Dr. Bagot, Bp. of Norwich; to the Rectory of Bolton by the same patron in 1790, and to that of North Repps by the Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1813.

At Tarbolton Manse, *William Ritchie*, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, and Minister of the High Church in that city.

Jan. 31. In Bath, the Rev. *Edward Graves Meyrick*, D.D. Rector of Winchfield, Hants, Vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts., and Chaplain to the Duke of Somerset. He took the degree of M.A. as of St. Mary hall, Oxford, in 1801, and having become a member of Queen's, proceeded B. & D.D. 1814. He was presented to Ramsbury in 1811 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to Winchfield in 1820 by the Hon. H. F. St. John.

Feb. 4. Aged 79, the Rev. *William Owen*, Vicar of Almeley, co. Hereford, and Rector of Ryme Intriuseca, within the peculiar of Sherborne, Dorset. He was presented to the former benefice in 1816, by the Bishop of Hereford; and to the latter in 1823 by the King as Prince of Wales.

The Rev. *Edward John Wingfield*, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of the Rev. John Wingfield, M.A. of Shrewsbury.

Feb. 12. At Upton, aged 28, the Rev. *William Christopher Burton*, Curate of Nailstone, Leic.

March 2. At Albany, New York, the Rev. John Sellon, son of Mr. Serjeant S.

March 3. At Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 72, the Rev. John Henry Renouard, Vice-Master of that Society, and Rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire. He proceeded B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; and was presented to Orwell by the College in 1817.

March 13. Aged 61, the Rev. Richard Slaney, Official and Minister of Penkridge, Staff. and Rector of Kemberton, with Sutton Maddock, Salop. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxf., and attained the degree of M.A. in 1793. He was presented to Penkridge by Lord Lyttelton, and to Kemberton in 1796 by Peter Broughton, Esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 27. At his house in St. James's Palace, aged 87, Frederick Augusta Barnard, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Librarian to King George the Third, Principal Librarian and Keeper of the Medals, Drawings, &c. at Buckingham Palace. He was presumed to be a natural son of Frederick Prince of Wales.

May 1. In Mile-End road, aged 86, G. Vaughan, esq. a gentleman possessed of considerable mechanical ingenuity. He shot himself in a fit of irritation produced by the failure of an engine, in the construction of which he had been for some years engaged. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "Suicide, committed while insane."

May 5. At the house of Charles Calland, esq. in Norton-st. in his 21st year, Cæsar Arthur, Lieut. 8th Bombay N. I., youngest son of S. Hawkins, esq.

May 7. At Highgate, aged 63, Mary, wife of Wm. Belcher, esq.

May 19. In Burton-cr. in her 50th year, Mary, wife of Robert Hardy, of Tendring-Hall, Essex.

May 20. Capt. R. B. T. Sutton, R. N. brother of the late Sir Cha. Sutton, K.C.B.

May 22. In Hill-str. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Amherst. She was a dau. of Gen. the Hon. George Cary, by Isabella, dau. of Arthur Ingram, esq.; became the second wife of Field Marshal Jeffrey first Lord Amherst, March 26, 1767, and was left his widow, Aug. 3. 1797.

May 28. At Islington, aged 54, Hubert Fox, esq. late of Demerara.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 64, Thomas Waite Marson, esq.

May 29. In Grosvenor-sq. aged ten months, William Henry, third son of Earl Cawdor.

May 30. In Jermyn-st. Joanna-Maria, dau. of late Christopher Robert Wren, esq. of Wroxhall Abbey, co. Warwick.

At her mother's, Manchester-st. aged 45, Sophia H. M. eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart.

May 31. At Camberwell New-road, T. Grayson, esq. late of the 62d Reg.

Latelly. Aged 23, Letitia, wife of John Donne, esq. of Powis-place, only child of John Edwards, esq. of Hampton Hall, Shropshire. She was interred on the 7th of April last, in the burial ground of St. George the Martyr, close to the monument of Robert Nelson, author of the "Fasts and Festivals."

In Portugal-st. Grosvenor-sq., aged 78, Thomas Milles, esq. D.C.L. senior Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, King's Counsel, and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. Dr. Milles was first of Queen's College, and took his degree of M.A. 1776; B.C.L. 1779; and D.C.L. grand compounder, 1790.

In Leonard-st. Finsbury-sq. aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Eyles Mounsher, esq. R.N.

Major Henry Kuhlmann, C.B. half-pay Royal Art. German Legion, in which he was appointed Captain 1804, brevet Major 1814. He served in Flanders, and at Waterloo.

Major David Gregory, half-pay 1st Garrison batt. He was appointed Lieut. 45th foot, 1798; Capt. York Light Inf. 1804; 45th foot 1805; 1st. Garrison batt. 1810; Brevet Major 1814.

June 2. Eliza, third dau. of P. W. Thomas, esq. of Highbury-grove.

June 4. At Kensington, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. H. Howlett.

June 7. In Baker-st. Mrs. Poyntz Ricketts, aunt to the late Earl of Liverpool.

In Regent-street, Charlotte-Beckford, wife of John Carbonnell, esq.

June 8. In Cavendish-sq. aged 39, Lieut. Col. George Marlay, C.B., on the half-pay 14th foot. He was appointed Captain in the army 1803, of the 2d Garrison battalion 1805; of the 14th foot 1810; brevet Major 1813, and Lieut.-Col. 1817. He served in Spain and Portugal; was in 1809 appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget; in 1812, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general; and in 1813 Assistant Adjutant-general. He received a cross for the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; served subsequently in Flanders, and at Waterloo.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Benj. Jolliffe, M.D.

June 12. In Upper York-st. aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Bradley, esq.

In Dorset-st. Portman-sq. aged 86, Catherine, relict of Charles Floyer, esq. of Portland-place.

June 15. In her 14th year, Charlotte, youngest dau. of Henry Winchester, esq. of Buckingham-st. Adelphi.

In Golden-sq. aged 72, Archibald Patterson, esq.

June 18. In Portland-place, aged 76, Henry Browne, esq.

BERKS.—*May 28.* At Beech-hill, near Reading, Mrs. Hunter.

June 2. At Burghfield, near Reading, aged 75, Mrs. Lainson, mother of Messrs. Lainsons, of Bread-street.

June 3. Aged 25, R. Cummins, esq. of Fyfield.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May 22.* Frederick Mal-kin, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambr.

CHESHIRE.—*May 28.* At Altringham, Wm. Harle Nichols, M.D., many years a resident of Whitby, Yorkshire.

CUMBERLAND.—*May 19.* At St. Bees, aged 84, Mr. John Richardson, brother to Rev. James Richardson of York.

DEVON.—*May 21.* At Stonehouse, aged 79, Sophia Ann, widow of Rev. Charles Le Grice, Rector of Wickhampton in Norfolk, and of Thwaite in Suffolk, and Lecturer of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, whom she had survived 38 years.

May 24. At Teignmouth, Wm. Harris, esq. late of Cheltenham.

June 4. At Thomas Kevill's, esq. Ranscombe, aged 55, Thomas Lowten, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Brunswick-sq. and Manley, co. Chester.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Weymouth, Charles Mogg, M.D.

May 28. At Weymouth, John Murray, esq. M. D. of Blackbrook, near Taunton, and late of Philphaugh Hall, near Selkirk.

May 31. At Lulworth, aged 20, Susannah, third dau. of Capt. Crispin, R.N. in consequence of grief caused by the loss of her sister a short time since.

June 10. At Weymouth, aged 69, Wm. Henry Hamilton, esq.

ESSEX.—*May 27.* Aged 72, Ann, relict of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar (of whom we gave a memoir in our April Magazine). She was sister to the Rev. James Hinton, of Oxford.

May 28. At Romford, aged 63, Wasey Sterry, esq.

June 15. Aged 80, Robert Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*May 21.* At Bristol, aged 80, Francis Gold, esq.

May 22. At Clifton, the relict of John Fletcher, esq. of Ebworth Park.

May 25. Mr. J. S. Müller, Curator of the Bristol Institution. He was well known and highly esteemed as a man of science, not only in that city and neighbourhood, but in other parts of the world. He filled the office of Curator of the Institution in Park-street from its commencement; and possessed distinguished talent and acquirements in various branches of natural history.

May 27. Aged 56, Henrietta, wife of Mr. Samuel Green, of Bristol, sister to Theophilus Jones Smith, esq. of Oporto.

June 5. Mary Ann, second dau. of Thomas Pexton Peterson, esq. Mangotsfield House.

June 8. At Cheltenham, aged 60, Jane, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangways, of Maiden Newton, Dorsetshire. She was a dau. of the Rev. Dr. Haines, was married in 1787, and has left six sons and two daughters.

HANTS.—*April 6.* At his mother's house at Fareham, deeply lamented by all who knew him, aged 43, Lieut.-Colonel Philip-John Stanhope, first cousin once removed, and next presumptive heir, to the Earl of Chesterfield. He was the eldest of the three sons of Rear-Adm. John Stanhope, who died in 1800, by Mary, daughter of — Philips, esq. He was appointed Captain in the Army 1812; in the 56th foot, 1813; brevet Major 1818; Lt.-Col. 1822.

June 1. At Kimpton, aged 57, Mary, wife of Dr. Poore, of Littleton.

June 6. Aged 65, Mary Payne, wife of Mr. Alderman Barnes, of Winchester.

At St. Cross, Wm. Simmonds, esq.

June 7. At Vicar's Hill, aged 68, Charlotte, wife of John Peyto Shrubb, esq. of Guildford.

June 12. At Southampton, aged 29, the wife of the Rev. R. Bracken, leaving an infant dau.

June 12. In Winchester, the relict of the Rev. Joseph Williams, formerly of Wickwar, Glouc. and mother of the Rev. W. T. Williams, chaplain of St. Cross.

HERTS.—*June 13.* Aged 74, at Hertingfordbury, Frances, relict of the Rev. Henry Ridley, D.D. formerly rector.

June 17. At Temple Dinsley, aged 34, Henry Crabb, esq.

June 18. At St. Alban's, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Baskerfield.

KENT.—*May 23.* At Brookland Vicarage, Susannah, wife of the Rev. John Barrow.

May 27. At Blackheath, aged 94, Robt. Sowerby, esq.

May 30. At Ridley, aged 26, Marion-Norton, daughter of J. Pinchard, esq. of Taunton, wife of Rev. John Francis Cole.

May 31. At his father's, New Romney, John Dering Walker, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 33d regiment.

June 10. At Chatham, Charles Grier, esq., Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

LANCASTER.—*May 22.* In his 25th year, in consequence of a fall from a carriage, Charles Walmesley, jun. esq. eldest son of Chas. Walmesley, esq. of Westwood-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 23.* At Blyborough-hall, aged 75, Peter John Luard, esq.

June 2. At Lincoln, aged 72, Miss Ellison, dan. of Rd. Ellison, esq. of Thorne.

June 8. At Scotton Rectory, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. Empsom.

June 9. Mr. Richard Hudson, of Lincoln, member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 23.* At Sunbury, Jane, widow of J. Boydell, esq. of Halliford.

May 29. At East Acton, P. A. Ouvry, esq. late of the Ordnance-office.

June 8. At Dalston, aged 77, Catherine, widow of George Kidd, esq. of Southwark, merchant, sister to Ald. Sir Charles Flower, Bart.

NORFOLK.—*May 28.* At Cossey-hall, the seat of her son-in-law Lord Stafford, aged 82, the relict of Edward Sulyarde, esq. of Haughley-park, Suffolk.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June 11.* Aged 52, Mary-Eliza, relict of George Vander Neunburg, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

NORRIS.—*June 8.* At Newark, aged 80, Ann, widow of Wm. Handley, esq.

OXON.—*May 19.* At Henley-on-Thames, in her 80th year, Mary, relict of John Wellford, esq. of Blackheath.

May 27. At the Warden's, Merton College, the relict of Major-Gen. Dewar, of Gilstone, Fifeshire.

SALOP.—*June 3.* At Walcot, in her 72d year, the Right Hon. Henrietta Antonia Countess of Powis. She was the 4th, but only surviving daughter of Henry-Arthur Lord Herbert of Cherbury, created Earl Powis in 1748, by Barbara Herbert, niece and heiress of William, the third and last marquis of Powis; and heiress to her brother George the last Earl of Powis of the Herbert family, who died in 1801. She was married to Lord Clive May 7, 1784; and he was created Earl of Powis in 1804. She had issue two sons and two daughters; 1. Edward Viscount Clive, M.P.; 2. Henrietta-Antonia, wife of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. M.P.; 3. Robert Henry Clive, esq. M.P.; and 4. Charlotte-Florentia Duchess of Northumberland. The Countess's remains were interred at Bromfield.

SOMERSET.—*May 25.* At Bath, Elizabeth Jane, wife of James Wapshare, esq. of Lyburn Cottage, Hants.

June 7. At Bath, Sarah-Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Wm. Batchellor.

Lately. At Bruton, aged 30, Fanny-Margaret, wife of Henry Aug. Colley, Capt. R. E.

At Shepton Mallett, aged 104, Thomas Taylor.

At Bath, Martha, widow of the Rev. I. Sibley, rector of Walcot.

SUFFOLK.—*May 2.* Aged 64, James Pulham, gent. solicitor, of Woodbridge. He was the debtors' friend; having generously, and at his own expence, obtained for those confined in the borough gaol of Ipswich, on the 30th of Dec. 1805, the *sixpences*, a benefit resulting from the Lords' Act, and which they had never previously received.

May 4. At Claydon Hall, in his 82d year, John Meadows Theobald, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county. He was descended from the Henley branch of the ancient family of Meadows, (see Vol. xciv. ii. 518) and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1776, assumed the arms and surname of Theobald. He was

for many years Major in the first regiment of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

May 8. At Haughley, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Pritty. At a very early period of life he evinced a natural turn for mechanism, in which, as his years increased, he proved himself an apt proficient. Amongst the many instruments and engines which he invented was a perambulator, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact distance from one place to another, and which the late Earl Stanhope pronounced to be by far the most correct and certain one which he had ever witnessed. Mr. Pritty has left behind him many ingenious proofs of his skill as an excellent self-taught mechanist.

May 26. Emily Martha, wife of William Walker, esq. Barton-hall, Barton-mills.

SURREY.—*May 9.* At his father's, Willey-place, near Farnham, aged 25, J. T. Schroder, jun. esq.

May 23. At Esher, aged 74, Peter N. Roberts, esq.

May 24. At Roehampton, aged 33, the Lady Mary Hill, only surviving sister of the Marq. of Downshire. She was the younger dau. of Arthur the 2d and late Marquis and Mary Baroness Sandys.

May 27. At East Horsley, Caroline-Jane, infant dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Perceval.

June 1. At Pirbright-lodge, aged 67, the widow of Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, and dau. of late Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine.

SUSSEX.—*May 17.* At Worthing, aged 80, the Hon. Wm. Henry Irby, uncle to Lord Boston. He was the youngest son of William the 10th Lord, by Albinia, eldest dau. of Henry Selwyn, esq. He married Oct. 25, 1781, Mary, dau. and coh. of Rowland Blackman, esq.; and by that lady, who died July 20, 1791, had one son, William-Henry-Rowland; and a dau. Augusta-Priscilla, who became in 1810 the 2d wife of Sir William Langham, Bart. and his widow in 1812.

May 23. At Brighton, aged 82, Rowland Maltby, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

May 27. At Brighton, aged 68, John Bethune, esq.

June 5. At Brighton, aged 73, Jane, relict of Thos. Maitland, esq. of Lyndhurst, only surviving child of General and Lady Jane Mathew.

June 8. At Hastings, aged 22, Lady Charlotte Stopford, fourth and youngest dau. of the Earl of Courtown.

Lately. Ann Martin, an inhabitant of Brighton, at the advanced age of 112. She retained her powers, corporeal and mental, and was able to work to within a few days of her death.

WILTS.—*June 15.* At Winterborne Dauntsey, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Dyke, second and last surviving dau. of Thos. Dyke, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Great Malvern vicarage, aged 76, the widow of John Card, esq.

The widow of the Rev. John Durant, Rector of Hagley.

May 5. At Overbury, Penelope, widow of James Martin, esq. M.P. for Tewkesbury.

May 20. At Tenbury, aged 60, Martha, relict of Mr. M. Hill. Her wedding ring being almost overgrown on her finger, it began to give her pain; about ten days or a fortnight before her death, she applied to a surgeon, who filed it off. Inflammation and mortification immediately followed, ran up her arm, and ended in her death.

YORKSHIRE.—May 20. At Whitby, aged 42, Diana, widow of J. W. Saunders, esq.

At North Shields, aged 64, Capt. Robert Skipsey, R. N.

May 22. J. S. Howard, esq. M.D. of Hull.

May 25. Aged 82, John Breare, esq. of Middleham.

May 30. At Huddersfield, the relict of the Rev. Walter Smith, B.A. of Almondbury.

May 31. At Pickering, aged 68, Ralph Hardwick, esq.

At Whitby, aged 18, Mary, dau. of late John Richardson, esq.

June 7. At Whitby, aged 64, Mr. Thos. Linklater, Lieut. R. N.

June 8. At Selby, on his return to Hannover, Lieut.-Col. Cleeves, late of the British service, a distinguished officer in the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo; his premature death was caused by injuries received in the former.

June 8. At Sutton House, Dorothy, the wife of George Liddell, esq. banker, of Hull.

June 9. Aged 29, Robert, youngest son of late John Richardson, esq. of Welton.

WALES.—June 1. Jane, wife of John Bonnor, esq. of Bryn y Gwalie, Denbigh.

SCOTLAND.—May 26. In Glasgow, Mrs. G. Warden, eldest dau. of late Vincent Wainostrocht, LL.D. of Camberwell.

Lately. At the age of 102, John Brown, labourer, Cowgate, Glasgow.

IRELAND.—April 18. At Dublin, John O'Neill, esq. of Benowen Castle, co. Galway, Accomptant-general of the Exchequer,—a patent office of great trust and considerable emolument, which was held by him for upwards of forty years. Mr. O'Neill was formerly a member of the Irish Parliament, and an intimate friend and political associate of the late Mr. Henry Grattan. His son, Aug. J. O'Neill, esq. is now M.P. for Hull.

Lately. At Cork, W. Harnett Stack, esq. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and obtained distinguished honours for his classical attainments. During the last eight years he was a parliamentary reporter.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 19, to June 22, 1830.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males	- 1276	Males	- 930		155		165		
Females	- 1261	Females	- 832		80		178		
Whereof have died under two years old		459			74		133		
					123		55		
					156		8		
					176				

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76 0	30 0	24 0	34 0	44 0	44 0

PRICE OF HOPS, June 21.

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.
Essex	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex	5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.
Farnham (fine)	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Essex	6l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 21.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 15s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 5s. to 2l. 14s. Clover 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, June 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market .	June 21 :
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,398 Calves 280
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,700 Pigs 250

COAL MARKET, June 25, 28s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 36s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 72s. Mottled, 78s. Curd, 80s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, June 21, 1830,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	RAILWAYS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	80 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	119 0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp. . .	172 0	—
Barnsley	300 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington . . .	—	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.) . . .	291 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav. . . .	108 0	6 0	East London	124 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105 0	5 0	Grand Junction	56 0	2 10
Coventry	860 0	44 0	Kent	42 0	1 10
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	—	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London	95 0	4 p.ct
Derby	150 0	6 0	West Middlesex	81 0	3 0
Dudley	60 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	99 0	3 15	Albion	67 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde	630 0	27 0	Alliance	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire	290 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	12 0	0 10
Grand Junction	294 0	13 0	British Commercial	6 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10	County Fire	40 0	2 10
Grand Union	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	Eagle	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
Grand Western	—	—	Globe	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0
Huddersfield	17 0	—	Hope Life	7 0	6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	Imperial Fire	122 0	5 5
Lancaster	25	1 0	Ditto Life	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool	462 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0	Protector Fire	1 14 0	1s.6d.
Leicester	240 0	17 0	Provident Life	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 0
Leic. and North'n	90 0	4 0	Rock Life	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3
Loughborough	2800 0	180 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	200 0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell	665 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire	242 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10 0	—	Bolanos	195 0	—
Neath	400 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Oxford	640 0	32 0	British Iron	—	—
Péak Forest	—	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	31 dis.	—
Regent's	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 6	Hibernian	5	—
Rochdale	88 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Severn and Wye	21 0	1 2	Real Del Monte	59 0	—
Shrewsbury	250 0	11 0	United Mexican	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Staff. and Wor.	770 0	38 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	Ditto, New	2 pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	191 0	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	31 0	1 10	Phoenix	8 pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	20 0	15 6	British	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	—
Trent & Mersey ($\frac{1}{4}$ sh.)	780 0	37 10	Bath	—	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	284 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	220 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	115 0	4 0
Wilts and Berks	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 4	Brighton	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Worc. and Birming.	100 0	3 0	Bristol	36 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's	87 0	3 p.ct.	Lewes	18 0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Liverpool	375 0	10 0
West India (Stock)	194 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	83 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	125 0	4 15 10	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Australian (Agric ^l)	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	—
Do. New 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	30 0	1 15	Auction Mart	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—
Vauxhall	20 0	1 0	Annuity, British	19 0	3 p.ct
Waterloo	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 p.ct
— Ann. of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 17 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
— Ann. of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 15 2	Ditto, 2d class	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From May 26, to June 25, 1830, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
26	60	61	51	29, 39	showers	11	60	65	57	, 99	cloudy
27	58	58	53	, 48	showers	12	58	66	50	, 70	showers
28	54	56	51	, 83	cloudy	13	57	58	54	, 70	showers
29	55	64	54	30, 00	fair	14	60	60	50	, 65	showers
30	54	58	49	29, 78	rain	15	56	58	48	, 65	showers
31	60	62	50	, 50	cloudy	16	56	61	54	, 70	cloudy
Ju. 1	56	59	52	, 97	cloudy	17	51	56	51	, 87	cloudy
2	60	69	55	30, 10	fair	18	60	63	54	, 76	cloudy
3	57	60	54	29, 70	rain	19	55	63	54	, 64	fair
4	56	60	54	, 70	cloudy	20	60	65	57	, 60	fair
5	60	67	58	, 95	fair	21	60	64	50	, 48	cloudy
6	65	69	56	, 99	fair	22	51	54	48	, 40	cloudy
7	64	61	54	, 86	cloudy	23	57	61	54	, 80	cloudy
8	54	59	55	30, 00	cloudy	24	63	68	57	, 85	fair
9	53	56	54	30, 02	cloudy	25	64	67	67	, 70	showers
10	53	55	54	29, 97	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 27, to June 25, 1830, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27	216 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	100	99 $\frac{1}{4}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 pm.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 79 pm.
28	217 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{4}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$		84 85 pm.		78 79 pm.
29	Hol.											
31	Hol.											
1	Hol.											
2	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	99 $\frac{3}{8}$		104 $\frac{3}{8}$	19	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 pm.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 78 pm.
3	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99		104 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	240 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 pm.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 78 pm.
4	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$			19			92 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 78 pm.
5	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$			99 $\frac{1}{4}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$		81 pm.		77 78 pm.
7	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99		104 $\frac{3}{8}$	19				77 78 pm.
8	215	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$		104 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$			91	77 78 pm.
9	216	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$			91 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 77 pm.
10		91 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$		104	19 $\frac{1}{8}$			91 $\frac{1}{8}$	76 77 pm.
11	Hol.											
12	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$		104	18 $\frac{7}{8}$		80 79 pm.		77 78 pm.
14	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$			98 $\frac{3}{4}$		104	19				77 78 pm.
15	214	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$			19		78 pm.	91	78 76 pm.
16	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$		104 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 pm.	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 pm.
17	215	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{5}{8}$	99		104 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$		78 pm.	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	77 78 pm.
18	216	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ 2		99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$			91 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 78 pm.
19	215 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$			19 $\frac{1}{8}$				78 79 pm.
21		91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$			99 $\frac{3}{8}$		104 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$		82 81 pm.		79 80 pm.
22	215 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		100	99 $\frac{1}{8}$		104 $\frac{3}{4}$			81 pm.	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	79 80 pm.
23	216	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$		104 $\frac{7}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$		81 82 pm.	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	79 80 pm.
24	Hol.											
25	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$		99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$		104 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$		80 pm.	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 78 pm.

South Sea Stock, May 27, 104 $\frac{5}{8}$; June 3, 105 $\frac{1}{4}$.New South Sea Ann. June 2, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{8}$; 3, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2.J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. C. PART I.

With Views of ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Walham Green, Fulham; and HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Brompton, in the Parish of Kensington; also a Representation of Norman Arches in the CHAPTER-HOUSE of BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXVI.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, WALHAM GREEN, IN THE PARISH OF FULHAM.

Architect, Taylor.

THE majority of the Churches originally decided upon by the Commissioners were, in point of architecture, Grecian. This style has since given way to a restoration of the national architecture of the country, which, had it originally received the patronage it deserved, would by this time have advanced nearer to perfection than even its most ardent admirers could have expected. At present even the best examples of modern Pointed architecture must be viewed with an eye of indulgence; many of them certainly possess great merit, but the majority of buildings in this style are very far behind their original models. Of this class are the two Churches represented in the accompanying engraving. The first subject, like the generality of modern specimens, displays a jumble of the ornaments and characteristics of various periods in the history of Pointed architecture, blended together so confusedly as to preclude the idea of the mixture having resulted (as in ancient specimens) from alteration or improvement. The plan of the building, except in one particular, is good; it displays the orthodox arrangement of nave, aisles, and chancel. The tower (the exception alluded to) is situated at the west end, and is of less breadth than the nave of the Church. This is perfectly new, but still the arrangement may have been forced upon the architect by his limited resources. The west front is in consequence made in breadth into five portions; the central is occupied by the tower, which advances about half its plan beyond the nave. It is divided into three principal stories, the exterior angles being guarded by buttresses of bold projec-

tion, divided into numerous stories, which finish with the elevation. The first story has a Pointed doorway, the head of the arch enriched with numerous mouldings, and bounded by a weather cornice, resting on corbels of foliage. This story and the succeeding one are separated by a frieze of quatrefoil panneling, which differs from all ancient works, in having no real or apparent utility. The second story has a Pointed window of two lights divided by a single mullion, and surmounted with a quatrefoil. The third story, which has a pedestal pierced with a circular aperture in each face to admit the clock dials, is clear of the Church. In every aspect is a lancet window of three lights, the voids filled in with perforated iron work, the absurdity resulting from the introduction of this description of window, in connexion with traceried arches and panneling; as well as surmounting it with an embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles, goes beyond the most extravagant of the many modern conceits we are doomed to witness in this style. In other respects the tower is deserving of much admiration; it is well proportioned, and harmonious in its design, and it is but just to say, that when viewed at a distance sufficient to keep its defects out of view, a more pleasing modern specimen of a pinnacled tower does not exist.

The west front of the Church has a doorway corresponding with the central entrance on each side of the tower, with a small Pointed window above it. The aisles have arched windows, the heads bounded by weather cornices, and showing in their sweeps the elegant Pointed arch which prevailed in the reigns of Edward III. and his successors.

The flanks of the structure are uniform. Each aisle is made by buttresses into six divisions, all of which have windows similar to the west end; be-

low the first is a doorway, not arched like an ancient specimen, but lintelled, being a perfect carpenter's design. The elevation is finished with a parapet over a cornice, below which the buttresses finish in splays. The clerestory is similar in design, the windows being smaller than those in the aisles.

The east end of the chancel has a lancet window of three lights, similar to those in the tower. The flanks, as well as the extremities of the aisles, have no windows.

A vestry, with windows in the square-headed Tudor style, occupies the angle between the end of the south aisle and the chancel.

The prevailing faults in the design of this Church are the introduction of the lancet windows, and the omission of tracery in all the others; the latter defect is the more inexcusable, as the architect has filled one of the windows (in the tower) with tracery of a correct design; and this is the only one in the Church, every other one being void, so that the Church looks like an ancient building despoiled of its ornaments, a circumstance unfortunately too common. At some future period the windows may chance to be improved by the introduction of a mullion and quatrefoil in each; the lancet windows are irremediable.

THE INTERIOR

Is plain and neat, and has a pleasing and appropriate appearance. The lower story of the tower forms a porch at the west end, and part of the nave is appropriated for a vestibule, communicating with the aisles, a portion being occupied by staircases to the galleries. There is no distinction internally between the nave and chancel; the aisles are separated from the former by five Pointed arches, sustained upon piers which are octangular in plan, and consist of a plinth of equal height with the pewing, to which succeeds a base, above which the pier is moulded; the angular faces having fillets and hollows, and the others attached toruses, two of which are carried up to the respective roofs of the nave and aisles, and with the intervention of capitals, sustain the trusses. The arches are sprung from the piers without imposts, and the archivols are enriched with a continuation of the mouldings of the piers. The Church is not ceiled; the roof is an

open frame of timber, which is without exception the best feature in the interior. This building, with Stepney Chapel,* are the only examples in the Metropolis of this style of decoration. The modern architects having senselessly introduced a plastered ceiling in those cases where groined work was not used. The spandrels of the trusses are pierced with quatrefoils, and the spaces between the tie-beams and rafters are filled in with upright trefoil-headed divisions, decreasing in height from the king post; besides the principals there are transverse beams in form of obtuse arches. The whole design, though simple in construction, is highly creditable to the architect. The aisles are similar to the nave, the timbers resting on the wall plate. The effect of the whole is good, and if every moulding is not faultless, the minute defects may be atoned for by the correctness of the entire design.

A spacious gallery crosses the west end, which is continued along the aisles, and very properly is made to retire behind the main pillars. The front of this gallery is varnished oak, ornamented with perpendicular compartments with arched heads, and the main beams rest on supplementary columns situated behind each pier.

The altar-screen occupies the dado of the east window, with which it assimilates in architecture. It consists of three arches, covered with angular pedimental canopies, crocketed and divided by buttresses crowned with pinnacles, executed in composition, in imitation of stone. The arches are worked into hollows, filled with the diagonal flowers. The design is somewhat similar to the tombs at the high altar at Westminster, but it is a very meagre imitation, and far below the original. The window is filled with a painting on glass of the Transfiguration, after Raphael; over the head of the Saviour is the descending dove.

The pulpit and desks are uniform, and placed in front of the altar, the design of each an irregular octagon; the larger faces are ornamented with crosses patee in quatrefoils, and the smaller ones with niches, having angular caps; the mouldings appear insignificant, from their want of relief.

The organ is situated in the western

* Described in vol. xciii. i. p. 4.

gallery, in an oak case, ornamented with battlements.

The pewing is painted white, in the true tabernacle style; why it was not made to assimilate with the galleries and roof, can scarcely be accounted for.

The font is in a pew near the western entrance; it is an octagonal basin sustained on a pillar, and has a cross patée in a quatrefoil in each face.

The several internal doorways are lintelled,—a senseless innovation, the result of manifest carelessness.

The Chapel will accommodate 826 persons in pews, and 544 in free seats, making a total of 1370. The estimated expence was 9,683*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

The first stone was laid on the 1st January, 1827, and it was consecrated by the present Bishop of London on the 14th of Aug. 1828.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BROMPTON, IN THE PARISH OF KENSINGTON.

Architect, Donaldson.

The building last described was excessively faulty; but with all its defects, it will appear a masterpiece of art, if compared with the Church which forms the second subject in the engraving.

The architecture of this building is of that style which was once admired in the works of Wyatt and Dance, and which was then passed off as a restoration of the ancient Pointed style; it is now better known by the designation of "Carpenters' Gothic," of which style we believe few churches (Mitcham perhaps excepted) display so complete a specimen as the present.

The plan of the building is not exceptionable. It is divided into a nave and aisles, with a chancel at the east end, and at the opposite extremity a square tower, properly situated without the body of the Church. The chancel is flanked by vestries, and the tower by lobbies. The tower is square in plan, and is in elevation divided into three principal stories; at the angles are square buttresses, which, after the conclusion of the second story, take an octangular form, and are finished above the parapet in dumpy caps, resembling in shape the paper covering which more distinctly than any organ of the phrenologists designates the head of a dunce. The entrance in the lower story of the tower is a Pointed arch,

above which is a lofty window in the style of the choir of Westminster Abbey. The second story has a loophole, with the dial above it, and the third a triple lancet window of the thirteenth century. The finish of the elevation being a cornice and battlements of the sixteenth, shows how admirably the unities of architecture have been set at defiance.

The lobbies flanking the tower have pointed windows in the west front, and doorways in the sides. The south flank, shown in the view, displays all the faults of the modern Gothic school; in the pilaster-formed buttresses, constructed neither for strength nor ornament; in the windows, more acutely pointed than any genuine specimen, and which are too wide for lancet windows, at the same time that they are too narrow to admit of tracery; and in the paltry coping which finishes both the aisle and clerestory, and which is only to be met with in the most ordinary of dwelling-houses. The porch, forming the principal entrance to the church, is in the centre of the aisle, more in conformity with modern fancies than ancient practice; the finish to the buttresses is perfectly original. The small vestry in the angle between the nave and chancel, is equally mean with the rest of the structure. The omission of all mouldings to the arches of the windows and entrances is a specimen of the architect's peculiar taste, in which, however, he is not uniform; the window in the upper part of the tower possessing such appendages.

The east front has buttresses at the angles, which are finished with angular caps; an improper mode of decoration for the lancet variety, which it must be taken the architect has aimed at imitating, or rather rivalling. The triple-arched window in the eastern wall, something between a lancet and a Venetian window, is perfectly original, and no doubt peculiar to the present design. The cross on the apex of the gable is in a better taste.

The north flank, in its general features, resembles the southern; it has no porch, the place being supplied by a window, and below it is an arched entrance to the burial vaults beneath the floor of the church; a vestry corresponding with that seen in the engraving, occupies a similar situation, having a supplemental entrance.

THE INTERIOR

Is in rather a better taste than the outside. The nave is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches on each side, springing from piers composed of the usual cluster of four columns, and from the chancel by a lofty pointed arch; a mode of arrangement which helps to atone for some of the errors of the building.

The ceiling is a timid attempt at an imitation of the timber roofs of old buildings, very far below that appertaining to the last described building; the nave is panelled by ribs, which rest on corbels representing busts of both sexes in every variety of costume, and the intermediate spaces are plastered, and pierced with quatrefoil apertures at intervals, as ventilators; the whole design, as well as the application of the corbels in such a situation, is perfectly new, and peculiar to the modern taste. The ceiling of the aisles is also plastered, and rests on trusses ornamented with perpendicular divisions of the Tudor architecture; a gallery occupies the west end of the nave, and is continued along the aisles, the front ornamented with upright panels with trefoil heads; the galleries apparently rest on mouldings attached to the principal columns, resembling additional capitals; an useless incumbrance, inasmuch as the actual supports of the galleries are concealed. An arch is pierced through the wall of the nave into the tower, and in the recess thus formed is placed the organ; the case has one ogee canopy between two angular ones. The altar has no screen, the usual inscriptions being affixed to the wall beneath the east window.

The pulpit and desks are placed in one group in the front of the chancel; an arrangement as much at variance with propriety as is the commissioners' fiat for setting up two pulpits. The pulpit is hexagonal, the sides panelled, and raised on a pedestal of open work.

The font, situated in the centre aisle of the nave, consists of a pedestal sustaining a hemispherical basin, surmounted with a fascia, inscribed

One : Lord : one : Faith : one : Baptism : 1828 :

The only merit which this church possesses results from its arrangement and proportions; but when we reflect that the architect could have obtained these particulars from the inspection of any country church, we have but

little praise to bestow upon this ground; the excessive meanness of the details would counterbalance more positive merits than any which this design possesses, even if viewed with the most favourable eye. Should the architect be called upon to design a second church, which he may wish to stand in the same rank with those of many of his talented contemporaries, he will, it is to be hoped, study with a little more attention the several varieties of the Pointed style, and make himself master of the detail belonging to each, otherwise his building will only deserve to be classed with the many pseudo-Grecian barbarities which, in the shape of new churches, have been allowed to disfigure the metropolis.

This church stands in an excellent situation on the north side of the Fulham road, and it will accommodate 1505 persons; 899 in pews, and 606 in free seats. The first stone was laid in October, 1826; the commissioners made a grant of 5000*l.* towards this church, and a similar sum to the chapel in Addison road. The church and chapel will cost about 24,000*l.*, and this sum, by an Act of Parliament which vests the church affairs in the hands of trustees, must be liquidated within forty years from its date. The church was consecrated by the present Bishop of London on the 6th of June 1829. The Right Rev. Bishop arrived at the church soon after 11 o'clock, and was received by the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, the vicar, and the trustees, who carried white wands, and escorted the Bishop up the centre aisle to the altar. The ceremony of consecration was then performed, after which the church service was read, and his Lordship delivered an appropriate discourse from the pulpit. His Lordship then proceeded to the burial ground, which surrounds the church, and consists of three and a half acres, which also underwent the ceremony of consecration. The right of first presentation being vested in the vicar, he appointed his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Fry, to the living.

E. I. C.

EXCURSION IN 1828.

(Continued from page 409.)

ROMSEY.

THE town has nothing remarkable about it except the abbey, very little of which remains besides the

church and the gateway, a Tudor arch with a tower over it.

The church, large and cruciform, has a particularly substantial appearance; it has suffered little injury from time or violence, and affords a fine study in the earliest architecture of the country.

The great height of the lancet windows in the west front is rather unusual: in most instances of this description of architecture several tier of windows are met with in succession, in the present there are only three simple openings, which range the whole height of the elevation without a break. The exterior exhibits a great variety in the details of its architecture; in those portions of the building which are in the circular style there are manifestly two distinct descriptions. The nave shows the more regular mouldings of the Norman, the choir the sportive and grotesque carvings of the Saxon style. From the eastern side of the transepts project chapels with semicircular ends towards the east, and originally the choir terminated in a similar manner, as is still to be seen by the disposition of the columns in the interior.

The Lady chapel it is highly probable had its eastern extremity of the same form, but it has been destroyed at a very early period. The tracery which fills up the arch of communication with the church, is in the style of the reign of Edw. III. On the south side of the church, and near to the famous crucifix, is a splendidly carved Norman doorway; among the mouldings are excellent imitations of classical ornaments. This entrance was evidently the abbess's doorway to the church; it was originally protected by the cloisters, of which no trace now exists.

The church, it appears, was founded by King Edward the elder, A. D. 930, and it subsequently attained a superior magnificence under the management of St. Ethelwold, who assisted King Edgar in building it, and I think an attentive examination of the present church will lead to the conclusion that it is in great part the same edifice as that in which the latter monarch buried his eldest son, A. D. 971. It was shortly afterwards injured by the Danes in 992, and subsequently repaired in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The nave was enlarged towards the west at subsequent

periods, particularly by Bishop De Blois (a prelate who appears to have been a second Gundulph), in the early part of the twelfth century; since which, with the exception of the west end, little has been done except in the way of embellishment. The exterior walls of the aisles of the choir, and the curious chapels attached to the transept, with the various sculptures and cat's-head moulding of the eastern part, I think there can be little doubt are relics of St. Ethelwold. And this idea is not at variance with the destruction of the church by the Danes; they might have burned the roof, and have reduced the church, in appearance, to a heap of ruins, but having in our own days seen the walls of York Cathedral survive a similar accident, and remain strong enough to support a new roof, it requires no stretch of probability to infer that Romsey was equally capable of restoration after the Danish conflagration. The massive walls seem calculated to defy all common accidents; they sustained uninjured a cannonade from Cromwell's artillery, and presuming that they are of the age assigned, it is matter of no surprise that they should survive the attack of a roving band of Danes, who, only bent on plunder and destruction, had neither time nor inclination to destroy so strong a building. And with respect to the subsequent alterations and additions, a practised eye can easily distinguish a species of circular architecture still of remote antiquity, but approaching more nearly to acknowledged specimens of Norman architecture than the parts which I conceive are vestiges of the original building.

In the interior there are many curious specimens of Saxon architecture, as well as that of a later period. In the apsis behind the altar are several columns with sculptural capitals, two of which are historical, and record on scrolls the name of the architect, "Robert me fecit."* This was a common Saxon practise, as may be seen by more than one undoubted Saxon inscription.

In this church is a singular evidence in favour of Dr. Milner's theory of the origin of the pointed style being derived from the intersection of circular arches. This is a window on the east

* These capitals are described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. and xv.

side of the north transept; consisting of three pointed arches formed by the interlacing of circular ones, the pointed apertures thus formed being pierced and glazed. This window goes so far to establish Dr. Milner's theory that I am surprised it was not noticed by him; it is evidently in its original state, and is less liable to the objection raised to the windows of St. Cross, of having been subsequently pierced. I should consider that this window is the workmanship of Bishop de Blois, the style of the ornaments corresponding with his known works.

That the pointed style grew by degrees out of the circular, or Saxon style, which preceded it, is a conclusion to which every ancient building seems to lead. The present church affords some striking examples in favour of this proposition, and amongst others the following.

Of the corbel table are various specimens, one of which, the oldest, shows only circular arches, in another circular arches are intermixed with an angular formation approaching to a pointed arch, and in a third the circular and pointed arch are met with together.

This admixture would not have happened if the pointed style had been imported in a perfect state from a foreign country; in that case, instead of the mixed architecture of Romsey, we should have witnessed the perfection and uniformity of Salisbury.

The high altar has been greatly improved of late. By the removal of the screen with the decalogue, the noble pillars and arches forming the old apsis were laid open, and the voids are now glazed with stained glass. The altar screen was an ancient painting, partly defaced and partly concealed with the decalogue.*

Besides this painting the ancient piscina of the high altar was at the same time brought to light; it resembles a font, and is composed of a dwarf cylindrical column with an elegantly sculptured capital, highly enriched with leaves in the style of the end of the eleventh century.

The nave and choir have roofs of timber; the latter is ceiled and

painted with dragons and saints; the former, being the badge of the Tudor family, marks the period of its erection.

The floor of various parts of the church is paved with tiles designed with various figures, among which the most remarkable are two knights tilting.

The sepulchral monuments of ancient date are not numerous. A lady in the costume of the 13th century has been recently discovered, and placed in the arch from which it has the appearance of having been removed.

WINCHESTER.

You have already given insertion to a letter on the subject of the repairs of the Cathedral (vol. xcvi. part ii. p. 310), which supersedes the necessity of my entering further on the subject of this interesting fabric; and indeed it would be a task of difficulty to add any thing to Dr. Milner's well-written and accurate survey.

ST. CROSS.

The church of this ancient foundation is deserving of the importance which Milner has assigned to it; but I cannot help holding the opinion that Romsey church presents a better object for architectural study than the present, and that for the reasons I have assigned in a previous part of this letter.

The church received some embellishments from the late master, Dr. Lockman, particularly the stained glass, which occupies the western window, which is ancient, and was obtained from the Continent. Over the western entrance are the arms of the College in stained glass, which differ so entirely from an older painting of the same in the porter's lodge, that I cannot help pointing out the discrepancy to show the uncertainty of modern heraldry, which is commonly depicted according to the fancy of the artist (and an heraldic artist is generally little better than a coach painter), and in utter contempt of the old established rules of heraldry. The first mentioned arms are, Argent, a cross patee concaved (I use this blazon for want of a better, it being a sort of fancy cross, formed in accordance to the modern notions of heraldry,) between four other such crosses Sable. In the old example the five crosses are potent, the tinctures being the same in both. The alteration in the form of the crosses must have arisen from a perfect spirit of innova-

* For an excellent description of this painting your readers are indebted to Dr. Latham, of Winchester. Vide vol. xcix. part ii. page 584.

tion, the least knowledge of heraldry would have prevented the mistake. The cross potent, or cross of Jerusalem, was the peculiar and appropriate ensign for an hospital: the repetition of it to the number of five, had reference to the wounds of our Saviour, and was adopted for the same reason as the five crosses were engraved on altar stones.

Wolvesey Castle is an interesting ruin; it has been engraved and described in vol. xcix. part i. page 105.

The parish churches in Winchester are not remarkable for their extent or architecture. St. Thomas' shows some specimens of the pointed style, of equal curiosity with St. Cross; the arches are acutely pointed and ornamented with zig-zags, and rest on cylindrical columns, with enriched capitals.

St. John's School and chapel very much resembles Mr. Blore's new chapel at Battersea, which has been engraved in vol. xcvi. part ii. page 105.
E. I. C.

P. S. I followed the common tradition in ascribing the sepulture of the Duke of Buckingham to St. Thomas's church, Salisbury (May Mag. page 408). The actual tomb of the Duke is at Britford, near Salisbury, as Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. (through whose politeness I am enabled to make this correction) has recently ascertained.

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

IN the article "Earl Mexborough," p. 363, the exact style of the titles is correctly given, viz. Earl Mexborough, of Lifford, co. Donegal, though Mexborough is in Yorkshire. The custom of Irish Peers taking titles from places in England and Scotland first arose in the reign of George I. the actual title taken from a place in England being followed by an addition of some place in Ireland. The etiquette seems to be, that the name of an Irish county be inserted in the patent, or none; of the latter may be instanced Baron Henley, of Chardstock, Baron Rendelsham, of Rendelsham. When Sir John Cradock's peerage was presented for the Irish Lord Chancellor's inspection, the dignity stood thus,—Baron Howden, of Grimston and Spaldington, co. York, and of Cradockstown, co. Kildare; but the name of the English county was struck out, thus leaving it to appear as if Grimston and

Spaldington were in Kildare. Is not the same kind of anomaly (I had almost said absurdity,) to be observed in English patents, where a nobleman takes his actual title from a town in Kent, with the addition of a village in Middlesex, as "Baron Tenterden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex," &c. &c. With reference to Earl Mexborough and Earl Fife, your correspondent is mistaken in supposing the *of* is always omitted in the case of an Irish Earl deriving a title from a place in England, &c. for instance, the Molyneux family enjoys the dignity of Earl *of* Sefton, of Ireland, though Sefton (now usually written Sephton,) is in Lancashire. Your correspondent is scarcely warranted in stating the Mexborough earldom to be a *nominal* Peerage. Previous to the Union indeed, an Irish title conferred on a resident English family might be so termed, as it gave no privilege in England; but since the Union the Peer of Ireland has had his rank ascertained in England; he is recognised as a Peer of the United Kingdom, enjoys the privilege of freedom from arrest, trial by his Peers only, place at coronations, &c. &c. An Irish title, it is true, does not confer an hereditary seat in Parliament, but the possessor of the honour is eligible to represent the Irish Peerage in the House at the call of his Peers.

Yours, &c.

G. H. W.

Page 381, col. a. l. 61, *for* Distrane Castle, *read* Drishane; l. 62, *for* Smith, *read* Smyth; col. b. l. 37, *for* Lyttleton, *read* Lyttelton.

MR. URBAN,

Salop, June 21.

ALLOW me to notice in your national record the erection of a beautiful eastern window of stained glass in the new church at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, which for elegance and harmony of design is probably unrivalled by any modern attempts of the art, as an imitation of the style purely after the antique.

The principal compartments of the window contain fifteen well-proportioned figures (inserted within ovals,) of the Apostles and Evangelists, each bearing their appropriate insignia, and having beneath, on a label, their respective names inscribed in Latin. In the centre of the Evangelists, at the base of the window, is a bold figure of

the saint to whom the church is dedicated, Peter, bearing his symbol of the keys; and though loaded with chains, his spirited attitude and countenance seem to bespeak glory, in bonds, imprisonment, and even death, for the glorious cause in which he was engaged.

The arch of the window is filled with ornamental designs in brilliant colouring, among which, near the apex, are two quatrefoils, containing the arms of the see of Lichfield, and those of the Dean.

The general effect of this rich collection of glass is truly great, increased as it is by the peculiar mellowness of the tints, whilst the rich reflexion of the storied fane, shedding—

“The dim blaze of radiance richly clear,” has spread an air of new solemnity and inspiration throughout the sacred edifice; and since the general execution is creditable to the abilities of the artist, Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, it is to be desired it may remain a memorial to subsequent generations of the liberality of the very Reverend the Dean of Lichfield, who is Rector of the parish, and at whose munificence the window is erected.

Whilst upon the subject, I would also mention that the Dean has likewise given the sum of 3000*l.* to be invested in the names of trustees, as a permanent endowment for the national schools at Stoke, Hanley, Lane End, Shelton, and Longton, within the same parish; besides handsome donations to the new church and other charitable purposes, making an aggregate of 10,000*l.*

The old parish church having become ruinous, and too small to accommodate the increasing population of the neighbourhood, it was determined to erect a new one as near the site of the old building as a regard for previous inhumations would permit; which undertaking was commenced in 1826, and is now completed in the modern Gothic style, and at an expense of about 14,000*l.* being 130 feet in length and 61 in width, and calculated to accommodate a congregation of 1672 persons, and when the organ, bells, &c. are ready, will receive immediate consecration.

The burial-ground has also been enlarged to the extent of five acres, and by the addition of 20,000 cubic yards of soil has been raised so as to place it

out of the reach of floods, to which it was previously liable.

Yours, &c.

H. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
June 4.

IF sublime can appropriately be applied to works of art, well does the Tunnel under the Thames merit that appellation. When standing in this astonishing arched excavation, under a body of running water bearing ships loaded with their cargoes on its surface, the grandeur of so vast and difficult an undertaking is so striking that the mind is indiscribly impressed with a sense of the uncommon nature of the object contemplated. The utility of so great a monument of a daring effort of art, is the secondary thought which occurs to the mind, at first absorbed in surprise. Where the highest bridge would obstruct navigation, there a tunnel becomes essentially useful.

Having been a military engineer, I am probably habituated to considerations of the present description, and have examined the section of the work carried transversely under that of the river, and of the ground between the bottom of it and the top of the arches over the conjoined two tunnels, judiciously intended for vehicles moving in opposite directions. The work is finished almost to the middle of the river. The section shows that the depth or thickness of the earth over the place where the water broke in is near twice as much as appears in the first half of the remaining full half which is still to be formed. This state of things furnishes a well-grounded apprehension that in excavating below this third quarter of the whole breadth of the river, the water may again stop progress, and again occasion having recourse to the expensive and uncertain expedient of increasing the deficient depth of soil, by throwing in earth, accompanied by other ingenious contrivances. As the talus, or slope of the floor of the part of the tunnel finished, is a very easy inclined plane, I would beg leave strongly to recommend that at least this line of moderate descent be carried on under the whole length of the third quarter part of the whole tunnel. By doing this a part, where the earth appears very thin in the section, will be safely got under, while the descent from the north en-

trance, on the London side, will remain sufficiently easy.

The tunnel appears perfectly dry, with the exception of a very small ooze through one of the small arcades of communication in the pier between the double tunnel; and the thing is of no consequence. I mention it merely that such unimportant effect of the damp earth over the arch may be attended to more than the person to whom I pointed it out seemed to deem necessary. "*Principiis obsta*," is a good rule both in physics and morals. It is only surprising, considering the situation of this superb national structure, that it should remain generally as dry as a dwelling-house. The section of the river and earth, in the line of the tunnel, I am to suppose to have been accurately taken. If such be the fact, the indispensable measure I propose is the most simple and efficacious that can be applied in carrying this fine design under the north half of the breadth of the river. Tunnels through hills are attended with none of the great difficulties incident to so noble an undertaking as that which all must feel an interest in seeing successfully accomplished. Yours, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. Previously to entering on the formation of all future tunnels, it must be a primary care to sink the entrance at each extremity so much precisely as will give a sufficient thickness of solid earth between the bottom of the river and the top of the arches, allowing accurately for the height of the tunnel, inclusive of the thickness of the arches.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Gransden Vicarage, June 15.*

IT was not till lately that I had an opportunity of consulting Mr. Britton's "*Public Edifices of London*," in which work there is "an account of the origin and progress of the Drama in England;" by Mr. C. Dibdin. [reviewed in your vol. xcvi. ii. p. 529.] In this essay, Mr. D. observes:

"Although many writers and preachers have employed invectives and denunciations against the stage, it has found defenders in a majority of *writers*, equal (saying the least) to their antagonists in learning, good sense, and piety; but in opposition to the *preachers*, I know of but one solitary instance,

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namely, the Rev. James Plumptre, B.D. Vicar of Great Gransden, who, in 1808, preached four sermons at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, upon the '*Lawfulness of the Stage*;'* and to this Reverend Gentleman the professors of the drama are under no little obligation for his spirit and single-mindedness."

This is not quite correct; and, as I have incurred a good deal of censure from some, for the part which I have taken; and from others, who have not examined my writings, for that which I have been supposed to have taken, in respect to the stage; I am anxious to state what I have myself stated to have been the case, with the further particulars that may be necessary to make it clear. My discourses were entitled "*Four Discourses on subjects relating to the Amusement of the Stage*;" not upon the "*Lawfulness of the Stage*," as if I determined it to be a lawful amusement in its present state. It is true that, afterwards, in the year 1811, I published a short tract, which I entitled "*An Inquiry into the lawfulness of the Stage*," which was intended as an answer to William Law's Tract, on "*The Absolute Unlawfulness of the Stage*," and was intended to show that the stage is unlawful only in its *abuse*, and not in itself, and that it might be rendered useful; but, so far have I been from *recommending* the stage as it is, that I have pointed out the *great abuses of it*, and have showed how the faults of it might be corrected and avoided; and this I have further attempted in my "*English Drama Purified*," in 3 vols. 12mo. published in 1811, in which I have given a specimen of Tragedies, Comedies, Opera, and Afterpieces, in which what I conceive to have been the objectionable passages are omitted or altered; and I have since published a volume of *Original Dramas*.

As to the *sanction* of Dr. Pearson, the *Vice-Chancellor*, I consulted with him before I wrote them, but he was not *then* Vice-Chancellor. The discourses were preached on the mornings and afternoons of Sept. 25 and Oct. 2, 1808, and Dr P. was not elected V. C.

* Dedicated to the Rev. J. (Edward) Pearson, D.D. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; under whose sanction, and by whose advice, (according to Mr. P.'s preface) the sermons were written, preached, and published."

till the November following. He was, therefore, V. C. when they were published in the February following. Nor could it be said that I had the *sanction* of the *University*, further than that they were delivered from the pulpit of the University Church. I thought they might be of use, and I procured myself the turns of preaching for the purpose; and it was at the time when Plays are usually performed at Barnwell, but little more than a mile from that church, and I believe that most of the players were present at the delivery of them.

Whether my various publications on the stage have done much, or any thing, towards the purification of it, I am not altogether prepared to say. I am not without hope and persuasion that they have done something. In recent copies of some of the old and most objectionable plays, as now performed at the theatres, some of the worst passages are omitted, which I consider to be a point gained; but still they are very far from what they ought to be; and, if the *Drama* were *purified*, the *theatre* has, I fear, all its wonted corruptions. In many towns where plays are performed, I understand that some of the clergy preach regularly against them, and that the theatre is undoubtedly upon the decline throughout the kingdom. If this be the case, the professors of the theatre will at length feel that their *duty* and their *interest* are now *one*, and that, if they intend to *exist* and to *prosper*, they must REFORM. Yours, &c.

JAMES PLUMPTRE.

Mr. URBAN, June 20.

AS your Repository is the means of preserving many literary hints which might without it be entirely lost, I beg leave to mention a circumstance probably not generally known, but which evinces, in a very striking manner, the improvement that has taken place in literary taste during the last age.

Many late book sales have astonished even the warmest admirers of Letters, by the price and the eagerness with which articles of even ordinary merit have been purchased: but when the *Hatton Library* was sold, Mr. Sheaf, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, paid for as many books as loaded two waggons and a cart only 30*l.*, and many of the

MSS. were literally thrown to the dunghill. This anecdote was communicated by a most respectable bookseller, who received his information from the person who actually assisted in loading some, and in thus disposing of others of that invaluable collection.

Nothing is much more to be regretted than such a gothic disregard to the interests of literature, unless it be the selfish and narrowminded principle of exclusion, which renders many valuable and interesting collections, either inaccessible, or what is tantamount to it, only to be obtained through such cringing servility and teasing importunity as few men of real genius or talents can descend to practise.

A BIBLIOMANIAC.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

IN our last volume, part i. p. 506, I was printed a letter on ministerial affairs, written by William the second Viscount Barrington, when Secretary at War, to the Right Hon. Hans Stanley. The four following, addressed to the same personage, are two years earlier in date. The three former of them precede, and the last follows, the date of his appointment to the Secretaryship, in July, 1765.

DEAR SIR, Cav.-Sq. May 21, 1765.

Having now, by your direction, a safe means of conveying to you all I know of our present situation, I will conceal nothing from you which can be depended on as truth, among a great number of reports without foundation.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Grenville,* having mentioned to the K. the Speech which was to be made at the conclusion of the Session, H. M. said it was unnecessary to settle it as yet, for that he intended the Parliament should be adjourned, not prorogued. Mr. G. endeavoured to get some explanation, but in vain. The K. said much the same thing to the Chancellor and President. This was a plain indication that some change was intended, unadvised by the Ministers, and being told to me next day, occasioned my letter to you.

* The Right Hon. George Grenville remained First Lord of the Treasury until July, and was then succeeded by the Marquis of Rockingham.

On Saturday I heard that the Duke of Cumberland was employed as negotiator with Mr. Pitt; and it was known on Sunday, that his R. H. was gone to Hayes, from whence he did not return till the afternoon. The Ministers all saw the K. after Court, but H. M. explained nothing to them, though they gave him many opportunities. On Friday he did not come to town, and had no levee.

Yesterday it was universally said, and I believe with truth, that Mr. P. had declared to the D. of Cumberland the day before, that he could not say one word, either on measures or men, till Lord Bute was removed from the K. That, when that was done, and a proper Ministry settled, he would give the best advice he was able; but that his health would not permit him to take employment.

Nobody pretends to say what will be the upshot. The Ministers are enraged to the last degree against Lord B. and declare war against him. I am told Lord Halifax made a strong speech in the House of Lords yesterday, directly pointed against his Lordship, who was present.

I am going to a Council at St. James's, where a Proclamation will issue against Riots, Rioters, &c. They have been more dangerous and impudent than they were ever known to be; and I am not clear that they are over. You have seen an account of them in the papers. I will carry this letter in my pocket, and leave it at the Admiralty in my way to the House of Commons, which it is said will adjourn till after the holydays. If anything more comes to my knowledge before two o'clock, I will add it by way of Postscript. Any future intelligence I will send to Paulsons. I am ever with great truth, Dear Stanley, most faithfully yours,
BARRINGTON.

[Postscript.] "St. James's, near three. The Chancellor has been with the King this long time, and was sent for by his M. The Duke of Cumberland has been with the K. and is still here. It is said there are no weavers at Westminster to-day."

[A second postscript.] "The Council is over; and the House of Commons adjourned to to-morrow morning. It is whispered that the K. now desires to keep the present Ministers."

DEAR SIR, *Cav.-Sq. May 22, in the morning.*

There is the greatest reason to believe the old Ministry will continue, but nothing is certain in these times. To-morrow will, probably, decide every thing finally, in which case you shall hear again from, Dear Stanley, your most faithful humble servant,

BARRINGTON.

DEAR STANLEY, *Cav.-Sq. May 23, 1765.*

The old Ministry continue: Lord Weymouth succeeds Lord Northumberland*, Charles Townsend succeeds Lord Holland;† but I know not who succeeds Mackenzie, who is to lose his privy seal for Scotland.‡ Lord Temple, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Pitt, are thoroughly reconciled, and the Parliament will be prorogued next Saturday. You may, therefore, my good friend, pursue your travels whenever you please, and I hope they will procure you much health and amusement.

I am, with great truth, Dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

BARRINGTON.

DEAR SIR, *Becket, Aug. 4, 1765.*

Among a great number of very unaccountable things done and doing, I think none more strange than the new Admiralty Board leaving you out of it. I do not conceive this matter of much concern to you, though in many lights it is important to the public; so I shall not condole with you; but I renew on this occasion my sincere assurances of the part I take in whatever befalls you.

What I see every day makes me approve more and more my having long got clear of all party, and what is called *connexion*. There are many factions among us, and not one of them that does not act most unaccountably. What all this will end in, God knows.

* As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Weymouth, however, did not go over, and the Earl of Hertford was appointed in October.

† As Paymaster-general.

‡ Lord Frederick Campbell was the fortunate placeman; but John Earl of Breadalbane relieved him in October following. However in the following year Mr. Mackenzie was restored; and, having been appointed for life, retained the office for more than forty years, until 1800.

Having nobody but myself to answer for, my conduct may be, and shall be, both honourable and consistent.

Adieu, my dear friend; believe me most faithfully yours,

BARRINGTON.

A Monsieur Monsieur Stanley, chez Messrs. Foley, banquiers, Rue St. Sauveur, à Paris.

Mr. URBAN, Paris, May 9.

MOST of our countrymen who visit the capital of France, make an excursion to St. Germain-en-Laye; a place which is very interesting on account of its beautiful situation, as well as from the circumstance of King James II. having ended his days there. It is not my intention, at this time, to attempt any description of that town; I shall only notice two places on the road leading thither, which cannot fail to have attracted the traveller's observation, though comparatively few persons are able to quit the high road in order to examine them attentively.

After passing the hill of Courbevoye, on the right of the road we discern the tower of an old church; and as we proceed, the houses of Nanterre are seen in a valley. Few places are so deceptive in their appearance as this: at a distance it promises great interest, but on passing through it we find nothing worthy of attention; and even the church itself has nothing more than its age to render it worth notice, for it does not possess a single monument.

The town is of very great antiquity, and is thought to have been a sanctuary in the time of the Gauls. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Nemetodonum*; and Dulaure observes (*Hist. des Environs de Paris*) that not only all places in the ancient geography of France beginning with *nem*, were devoted to worship, but that *Nemetis* in the Celtic language signifies *sanctum*; for authority he refers to the poet Fortunatus, who lived while that tongue was still in use. The poet alluded to is Venantius Honorius Clementianus Fortunatus, a native of Valdebiadena, near Treviso; he was made Bishop of Poitiers in 599, and died ten years after.

In 429, Germain, Bishop of Auxerre, passed through Nanterre, on his way to Britain. He perceived Genevieve, daughter of Severus, one of the inhabitants, and being struck with her

pious demeanour, he persuaded her to join a religious community. She has been canonized, and is now the tutelary saint of Paris. The Abbé Lebeuf, in his account of Nanterre, mentions miracles which have been wrought, not only at her tomb, but also at the well which her family had been in the habit of using.

Clotaire II. was baptised here in 591. The church is of very simple architecture; the tower is square, and is surmounted by a pyramid covered with slate; it was built at the close of the thirteenth century.

Nanterre was sacked by the English under Edward III. in 1346, a very short time before the battle of Cressy. It was again plundered in 1411; and in July 1815, there was an encounter here between the French and Prussians, when the latter were cut to pieces. The town at present contains about 2500 inhabitants, who deal in plaster of Paris, salt pork, and the famous cakes (*gateaux de Nanterre*), so constantly offered for sale at the entrance to the gardens of the Tuileries.

About a mile beyond Nanterre, and on the left of the road, stands Ruel, a town containing about 4000 inhabitants. It is ornamented with a number of avenues planted with sycamores, limes, acacias, &c.; these give the town a pleasing appearance, while the public convenience is supplied with a considerable number of good shops. Ruel is most noted for some extensive barracks, built by Louis XV.; they were occupied by the Russians in 1814; by the Prussians in 1815; and are now the residence of the Swiss troops.

The town is old, but has no pretensions to such high antiquity as some persons have pretended, in supposing that Gregory of Tours alludes to it by the name of *Rotolagum*, the country residence of the Merovingian Kings. But that place is thought with more probability to mean the *Roule*, now one of the faubourgs of Paris; for in both maps and grants Ruel is otherwise designated. In 817, Louis-le-Debonnaire conferred on the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, a fishery on the Seine in the district of *Rivilus*; and in 870 Charles the Bald gave *Riogilum* to the Abbey of St. Denis. Ruel in fact belonged to that abbey till 1635, when it was sold to Cardinal Richelieu, who beautified the chateau and

gardens, and made it his principal residence. For his dark and cruel purposes, he had *oubliettes* in his mansion; and several private executions took place there.

In common with Nanterre, Ruel suffered in 1346 from the English invasion. The church is beautiful; the steeple rises from the centre; and though it presents three distinct styles of building, it has a very pleasing appearance. The tower, which is the most ancient, is said to have been built by the English, and corresponds with the architecture of the early part of the fifteenth century. It is of an octagon form, and is surmounted with a tapering pyramid, covered with slate. The body of the church was built during the troubles of the League; and the first stone was laid by Anthony, the exiled King of Portugal; the chancel ends in a pentagon, and the sides are ornamented with the arched abutments so common in Gothic edifices. The western front is of Grecian architecture, and was built under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, by Lemercier, who also built the church of the Sorbonne.

The chateau of Ruel was in later years the residence of Marshal Massena, and the Empress Josephine resided at Malmaison, in the same parish. That lady is buried in the church, and an elegant monument has been erected to her memory by her children. It is of marble, and consists of a large base, on which stand two columns and two pilasters: a finely wrought arch rests on them, and forms a canopy for the figure of Josephine, who is represented in the act of prayer; the likeness is most striking. The Government have not permitted any other inscription than the following: *à Josephine, Eugène, et Hortense*. By the side of this monument is another, erected by Josephine, to the memory of her uncle, Robert Margar Tascher de la Pagerie, who died 12th March, 1803, aged 66. It consists of a plain sarcophagus, with an inscription in marble, part of which has, however, been defaced; for as it stated, although in Latin, that it was erected by order of the consort of Napoleon, that line was covered over, and the word *Josephina* painted over it in larger characters.

In the stained glass of the windows, and in the centres of the groined roof, are little escutcheons bearing a key and

a sword in saltier, emblematical of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. There is, besides, over the arch between the north aisle and the transept, another device, which I am unable to explain. It consists of a shield bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, the letter R; 2 and 3, a branch; above is a ducal coronet, from which rises a branch between the letters H. R. The beadle informed me that they were supposed to be the arms of Cardinal Richelieu; but that is decidedly a mistake, for his arms were, Argent, three chevrons Gules; and as his Christian name was Armand, the letters H. R. do not apply to him.

Dulaure mentions two other inscriptions which formerly existed in this church, but which are no longer visible. One is in commemoration of the King of Portugal having laid the first stone of the building. The other is an epitaph on a person named *Zaga Christ*, who called himself King of Ethiopia, and died here in the reign of Louis XIII. Richelieu considered him an adventurer. The epitaph was as follows:

“Ci gist du Roy d’Ethiopie,
L’original ou la copie.
Fut il Roy, ne le fut il pas ?
La mort termine les débats.”

Yours, &c.

W. S. B.

Mr. URBAN,

June 25.

YOUR Miscellany having an extensive circulation amongst the Clergy, I hope that you will give insertion to the following remarks, in order to a speedy removal and prevention of a very disgusting inattention to an object of some importance to the feelings of many classes of your readers.

The practice still continues in many places of pasturing cattle in churchyards; notwithstanding the pains taken some few years ago by some of your Correspondents to awaken the attention of ecclesiastical officers to so scandalous an offence against decency. (vol. xcix. i. 405, 610); and in spite of the laudable exertions which were soon afterwards made by some of those officers to remedy so glaring an abuse. There is still an additional reason to call for the animadversion and interference of archdeacons and others to correct the abuse complained of, arising out of the consideration that very large sums have been liberally contri-

buted towards the erection of new churches and the reparation of decayed ones, by those whose ancestors, their memory and remains, are daily insulted by those of the Clergy, who, in violation of the common feelings of humanity and decency, mock the kindest sensibilities of the human heart, by trampling upon the graves of their progenitors, and violating the sanctity of sepulchral rites. Is it not a mere mockery that the Bishop, with his lawn sleeves and commissary and chaplain, and all the paraphernalia of episcopal office, should be called upon solemnly to consecrate to the divine offices, and the sacred rites of burial, cemeteries upon which no human foot may lawfully encroach; and yet that the incumbent of the parish, if he happen to be destitute of tender feelings towards the living, or respect for the dead, may cause the hallowed precincts to be defiled by his cows, and horses and swine? Besides, this evil is aggravated by the circumstance of those who are most prone to practise it being destitute of all possible excuse for it. I have seen within these few days two or three horses, and as many calves, trampling upon the mouldering turf which covers the remains of those “rude forefathers of the hamlet,”—whose memory is nevertheless as dear to their humble relatives, as the ancestry of the proudest peer to his honourable and correct remembrance of their piety and worth—while the parson is the occupier of the glebelands, and is in no want of abundant room for his cattle, without such an infringement of that decent respect which he owes to the inhabitants of his parish.

Looking at this detestable custom in another point of view. Can it be denied, that by superinducing an irreverent and contemptuous disregard of sacred edifices and their precincts, a door is thrown open for a more palpable violation of them. There is but one little step between the impression thus excited, and the opprobrious and sacrilegious practices of the fanatics in the days of Cromwell. The sectarians have long avowed their earnest wishes to see the steeples of churches converted into materials for repairing the high ways which lead to their conventicles. Do these not rejoice with great triumph at the progress fast making to aid in the consummation of their wishes? To convert the church-yards

into pens for cattle, will, probably, in the next age be succeeded by turning churches into stables: and when the farming parsons shall have made a little more progress in their new trades, as agriculturists and cattle dealers, the House of Prayer by an easy transition will become a mart for bargains and sales, and a den for thieves.

A LAYMAN.

ILLUSTRATION OF A PASSAGE IN SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. URBAN,

Highgate.

WITHOUT aspiring to the character of a commentator on the writings of our divine Bard, after the able annotations of Warburton, Steevens, Malone, and others, who, by the bye, in their conjectures on his obscurities, in many instances, to use a sporting phrase, appear to be completely *at fault*, I venture an illustration of the following lines in the celebrated play of Romeo and Juliet—Act i. Scene 4.

Mercutio, describing in a style of excessive humour the properties of Queen Mab, after some fanciful introductory matter, says

“And in this state she gallops night by night
Through lovers’ brains, and then they dream
O’er *courtiers’* knees, that dream on courtesies
straight; O’er lawyers’ fingers, who straight dream of
O’er ladies’ lips, who straight on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with blisters plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted
are:

Sometimes she gallops o’er a *courtier’s* nose;
And then dreams *he* of smelling out a *suit*.”

The repetition of the word *courtier* in the passage cited, seems to have occasioned much perplexity to the learned body. Dr. Warburton, in his elucidation, says “a court solicitation in Shakspeare’s time, was simply a *suit*, and a process a *suit at law*, to distinguish it from the other.”

In this reading Malone in some measure concurs, inclining at the same time to Mr. Steevens’ suggestion, that it arose from alterations and improvements in the speech in question, quoting from Decker’s *Gul’s Hornebooke*;

“If you be a *courtier* discourse of the obtaining of *suits*.”

Mr. Tyrwhit, proposing an emendation, conceives the reading should be,

"O'er Counties' knees, *i. e.* the knees of Counts: for in old language *County* signified a nobleman, &c."

How will the unlearned reader marvel, when he is told that the word *courtier* in the text, is of French origin, meaning simply a *broker*, a dealer in cast-off *suits*, or in plainer language "old clothes."

In Shakspeare's days, it is presumed the Monmouth-street gentry of the present time were called *brokers*, to whom, I conceive, the Israelitish chafferers, who perambulate our streets in a morning, were a kind of agents—an occupation which they still pursue.

But the following quotations, Mr. Urban, will place the matter beyond a doubt.

In the first satire of *DONNE*, a contemporary writer, we have this passage.

"Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan!
Of refined manners, yet ceremonial man;
That, when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and like a *needy broker* prize*
The silk and gold he wears, and to that rate
So high, so low, dost raise thy formal hat."

In the like sense is the word used by Sir William Cornwalleyes, in his Essay on *Fantasticknesse*, who, censuring the conduct of a variable old man, "that can speak of nothing but the fashions of the time," &c. says,

"I suspect the time, in the which he lived, was barren of all things worthie of note . . . or he would not have made his memorie worse than a *broker's shop*, full only of the *cast skinnies* of times past."

Read the word *courtier*, therefore, in its true acceptation in the third line of the quotation, and *courtier*,† signifying a *broker*, in the eighth, and the passage so elaborately commented upon by the *literati*, to the disparagement of our immortal Dramatist, will be manifest to the meanest capacity.

The humour of the scene is, moreover, heightened by the introduction of another character. H. B.

MR. URBAN, June 26.

WITH respect to the prismatic stones in the Whaplode Church yard (engraved in your last Supplement,

* Vide Cotgrave—*courtier*, a broker—horse scourer—messenger.

† The French word *Fripier*, a dealer in cast apparel, was not then, I imagine, in general use.

p. 590), I have met with a passage in Kellett's *Tricœnium Christi*, which induces me to think, that the circle and saltire at the head of the stone containing the compound figure, (pronounced by your correspondent E.I.C. p. 204, to be a thunderbolt,) was intended to represent the *panis decussatus*, or consecrated wafer of the Romish Church. The passage is as follows: "The form of the *panis decussatus*, or bread made in likeness to a crosse or an X, was in this wise, as Baronius hath it, from the old monuments yet to be seen. [Here the cross and saltire are drawn exactly similar to the figure under our consideration.] That the good Christians made a religious use of this forme, because it did in some sort resemble a crosse, Gregory proveth, *Dialogorum*, i. 11. Yea, even the unleavened bread, of which they made the Eucharist, was by the ancients framed to such a quadrangular forme in a circle, whose parts being divided by breaking, were called morsels; and the crosse not only stood upon the altar, which Chrysostom avoucheth, but was also drawn upon the Eucharist: and afterward, on the same mysticall bread, Christ crucified was formed." p. 621.

G. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Theobalds Grove, Waltham Cross, Herts.*

THE whole superstructure of science is reared by that process of the intellect which groups ideas into general and special assemblages, by laying hold of those points of correspondence which result from a measured participation of common elements:

Nimirum quia multa modis communia multis
Multarum rerum in rebus primordia mixta
Sunt, ideo variis variæ res rebus aluntur.

Lucretius, lib. 1, 814.

The mind in this procedure following those traces which are delineated upon the face of nature, is led by the tyranny of custom to frame expectations of, and to feel pleasure in the order and arrangement of the material system. By an application of a principle derived from the gratification that is felt in the recurrent periods of direct and oblique similitudes, I would account for our delight in the measured cadence of rhythmical progression in Greek and Latin verse, the melodious

chiming of responsive sound borrowed from the Arabic and Provençal, and in the replication of proportionate meaning, which is one of the requisites in Hebrew poesy. We might here notice a certain relation between parallism and rhyme; for as in the latter the final sound is partially echoed at stated intervals, so in the former we have a return of similar sense in each alternate hemistich.

In Greek and Latin versification we make use of certain revolving measures of duration; in the Hebrew we are delighted, in the room of time, with the returning affinities of sentiment. For we observe, that when the understanding, by applying the curious devices of art, adds order to the pathetic enchantments of moving beauty, the resulting sentimental pleasure is indefinitely multiplied, so that the inferior passions being harmonized, the mind is put into a suitable fitness for the reception of sober discipline. Hence, though the Spirit of Wisdom will not compromise the matter with the obstinate and malignant part of our nature, yet in condescending compassion to our incidental, or, if you please, necessary infirmities, he has vouchsafed to use the allurements of studied perfection, that we might be instructed.

Reading, while at the Sandwich Islands, a critical notice of Mr. Jebb's work on the poetry of the New Testament in a certain periodical, and turning over the pages of this part of the sacred volume to see what other samples might be met with besides those already adduced, it occurred to me that the parable of Lazarus was capable of a poetical resolution, admitting that one of the essentials of Hebrew poetry consists in certain proportions of sense instead of definite measures of quantity; and I am inclined to think that the diligent reader, after perusing the following analysis, will coincide with me in this opinion.

Their opposite conditions in the visible world, placed in counterview, and forming what may be called an Inverse Analogy—the rich man taking the precedence:

There was a certain rich man, &c. which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day.

There was a certain beggar, named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate full of sores, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table.

Their respective conditions at death inverted—the poor man taking the precedence:

And it came to pass	
that the beggar died,	The rich man also
And was carried by the	died,
angels into	And was buried.
Abraham's bosom.	

Their different conditions in the unseen world, contrasted with the manner in which they fared in the visible world, may be ranged in the following summary:

Dives now craves a drop of cool water,
Who in this world tasted life's choicest feast;
But Lazarus, who once begged a piece of bread,
Now at a heavenly banquet reclines on Abraham's bosom.

As Lazarus, when laid at the gate, full of sores,
Once lifted up his eyes towards the goodly dwelling of Dives,
So Dives, now laid in a nether region, full of sorrow,
Lifts up his eyes towards the blessed abodes of Lazarus.

The reply of Abraham forms a tetrastich of alternating parallism:

But Abraham said, Son, remember that
In thy lifetime thou receivest thy good things,
And Lazarus his evil things;
But now he is comforted,
And thou art tormented.

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

Mr. URBAN,

June 26.

AS your publication has often been made the record of departed merit, I have sent you a copy of the epitaph on Mrs. Jordan, as it now appears in the burying-ground at the top of the town of St. Cloud, where this once fascinating actress is interred.

"*Memoriæ Sacrum DOROTHEÆ JORDAN, quæ per multos annos Londini, inque aliis Britannię urbibus, scenam egregiè ornavit.*

"*Lepore comico, vocis suavitate, puellarum hilarium alteriusque sexus moribus habitu imitandis nulli secunda; ad exercendam eamque dum feliciter versata est artem, ut res egenorum adversas sublevarit nemo promptior.*

"*E vitâ exiit 3º nonas Julii 1816, annos nata 50; mementote, lugete.*"

The stone is in an horizontal position, sloping at the feet, apparently from the ground giving way.

Your's, &c. OBSERVATOR.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

(Concluded from p. 315.)

2. DOCTOR FAUSTUS, 1604.

THIS tragedy was originally represented about 1590, and long continued to be a popular performance, retaining possession of the stage till towards the close of the 17th century. Phillips (*Theatr. Poetar.*) says that it "made more noise than any of Marlowe's plays." There are five old editions, all of which have in the title page a rude wood-cut, depicting Faustus raising a devil. The most recent of them, dated 1663, is of no authority, being carelessly printed, and interpolated with passages from "The Jew of Malta;" but variations from the original text had apparently been made before, since in the accounts kept by Philip Henslowe, proprietor of the Rose Theatre, the following item occurs:

"Lent unto the Company, the 22 of november, 1602, to pay unto Wm. Birde and Samuel Rowley, for their adycions in Docter Fostes, the some of iiii lb."

The latest alteration of the piece was made by Mountfort the player, and acted at the Theatre in Dorset Gardens; a contemptible production, in which Harlequin and Scaramouch are the principal performers; and at the conclusion, after Faustus has been torn asunder by the devils, his limbs reunite, and he joins the other personages of the drama in a jig.

The beauties of this play have been eloquently expatiated upon by numerous writers, and though defective as a whole, it certainly merits all the praise it has received. Some exquisitely poetical passages might be selected from it, especially the apostrophe of Faustus to the shade of Helen, with his last impassioned soliloquy of agony and despair, which is surpassed by nothing in the whole circle of the English Drama, and cannot fail to excite in the reader a thrill of horror, mingled with pity for the miserable sufferer. The appearance of the devils in this scene, to bear away their victim, seems to have shocked many persons, as bordering upon profanity; and among the relaters of marvels, there was long current a story, that upon a certain occasion Satan actually made one of the party, with consequences very fearful to those who had

assumed his shape. Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, was the original representative of Faustus, and if I mistake not, the compilers of the "Biographical Dictionary" assert, upon some authority or other, that he was first urged to that pious undertaking by those serious reflections which the occurrence alluded to very naturally excited. This strange tale is thus mentioned in Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix," 1633, fol. 556:

"The visible apparition of y^e Devil appeared on y^e stage, at the Belsavage Playhouse, in Queene Elizabeth's dayes, to the great amazement both of the actors and spectators, whiles they prophanely playing the *History of Doctor Faustus*; (the truth of which I have heard from many now alive, who well remember it) there being some distracted with that fearefull sight."

It seems to be again alluded to in "The Blacke Booke," 1604, b. l. printed by T. C. for Jeffrey Charlton:

"Then, another doore opening rere-ward, there came puffing out of the next room a villainous Leiftenant, without a band, as if he had been new cut downe, like one at Wapping, with his cruell garters about his necke, which filthily resembled two of Derrick's necklaces. Hee had a head of hayre like one of the Diuells in *Docter Faustus*, when the olde theater crackt, and frighted the audience."

3. EDWARD THE SECOND, 1598.

Viewed as a whole, this is by far the best of Marlowe's plays. The character of Edward is admirably drawn; his infatuated attachment to his worthless minions, his imbecility, his indecision, his bursts of passion, his arrogance in prosperity and abject prostration in adversity, are severally depicted with an adherence to nature and a boldness of colouring which impart the deepest interest to the various scenes, and place Marlowe in the first class of dramatic writers. The picture was evidently the prototype of Shakspeare's Richard the Second, with which it may challenge comparison, and scarcely be deemed inferior. *Mortimer, jun.* as evidently gave the hint for *Hotspur*.

The play was entered on the Stationers' Books, in July, 1593, and printed 1598. There are two other old editions, dated 1612 and 1622.

4. THE JEW OF MALTA, 1633.

This tragedy, which, after a slumber of almost two centuries, was revived at

Drury Lane in 1818, possesses many beauties, but the interest depends too exclusively upon the character of the Jew; the plot is excessively wild and improbable, nor can the charms of the language compensate for the extravagance of the incidents, in contriving which the author seems to have thought it the perfection of skill to accumulate horror upon horror. The play was coolly received on its reproduction in 1818, and soon laid aside.

The character of *Barabbas*, an original and vigorous conception, no doubt suggested to Shakspeare that of *Shylock*, and both were designed to fall in with and humour the popular prejudices against Jews, which in Elizabeth's days raged in an extravagant manner. Alleyn, who was greatly celebrated for his performance of *Barabbas*, was doubtless the original representative. To render the appearance of the Israelite more hideous, he was equipped with a huge false nose, which, as appears from various passages in old plays, was the customary decoration of usurers upon the stage. To this, *Ithamore*, his servant, alludes, when he says (act 2), "O brave master! I worship thy nose for this;" and again, (act 3), "I have the bravest, gravest, secret, subtle, *bottle-nosed* knave for my master, that ever gentleman had." A play in a similar taste apparently preceded that of Marlowe, since Gosson, in his "School of Abuse," 1579, remarks, "The Jew shown at the Bull represents the greediness of worldly choosers, and the bloody mindes of vsurers."

The Jew of Malta was performed at the Rose Theatre, Bankside, 1591, and was entered on the Stationers' Books, for publication, May 17, 1594, but, as no edition has occurred of an earlier date than 1633, (when it was performed at court, and put forth with a prologue, epilogue, and dedication, written by Thomas Heywood), it has been presumed, somewhat hastily I think, that this was the earliest. The grounds for the supposition are, however, by no means conclusive, for it is pretty certain that impressions of many old dramas (which were not, perhaps, very extensive,) have entirely perished; and indeed, Heywood's words in the dedication, though somewhat equivocal, may serve to strengthen a belief that the edition of 1633 was not the first. He says, "this play, *being newly brought to the press*, I was loth it should

be published without the ornament of an epistle;" by which he may be understood to mean, either that it was then reprinted, or printed for the first time, as best falls in with the theory and prepossessions of the reader on the subject.

5. THE MASSACRE AT PARIS, N. D.

This is a piece of much brevity and little merit, evidently put together with the mere view of drawing together a few audiences, whilst the event which it celebrated was still of sufficiently recent occurrence to render the title a taking one; but, being thickly interspersed with invectives against Popery, compliments to Queen Elizabeth, and other clap-traps, it was probably much relished and applauded by our ancestors of the 16th century. The date of its first performance has not been ascertained; but Henslowe, the manager, mentions in his account-book the receipts on the 30th of January, 1592, at the "Tragedye of the Guyes," which was probably this play. There is but one old edition, and that is undated, but was apparently printed circa 1600. The Duke of Roxburgh's copy was purchased by Mr. Heber, for four guineas.

6. LUST'S DOMINION, 1657.

This tragedy was first printed in 1657, by one Francis Kirkman, (who became a great publisher of plays after the Restoration), being drawn forth probably by the necessities which at that period pressed hard upon all those who had in any way derived their support from the theatres before their suppression. It is said in the title-page to have been written by "Christopher Marloe, Gent." and was always received as his, until the appearance of the recent edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, 1825, in the 2d vol. of which some circumstances are pointed out, tending decisively to prove that it must have been written subsequent to Marlowe's death. In connection with this point, it is worthy of remark, that in the library of Mr. Field, sold by Sotheby in Jan. 1827, lot 292 was "Lust's Dominion," 1657, *without Marlowe's name as the author*, and having three commendatory poems addressed to the publisher, which I have not observed in any other copy. The truth possibly is, that Mr. Kirkman, finding the sale

but dull, strove to enliven it by gracing his title-page with a popular name, and was not very particular about the one he selected. There is another edition of the play, dated 1671.

The forcible simplicity of thought and diction by which "Edward the Second," "The Jew of Malta," and "Doctor Faustus," are distinguished, will be sought for in vain in the scenes of "Lust's Dominion;" and, with the exception of a few occasional passages, the whole may be briefly but correctly characterised as

"a bombast circumstance,
"Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war."

An alteration of the piece by that ingenious personage, Mrs. Aphra Behn, was performed at the Duke's Theatre in 1677, and again, by the Drury Lane Company, in 1695; but, according to Cibber, without producing any profits. Mrs. Behn, in fact, merely rendered a middling play still more indifferent, adding nothing to the interest of the plot, and heightening the faults of the language. To those who are acquainted with the warm temperament which this lady's dramas constantly betray, it will be needless to mention that whenever the original presented a voluptuous description, she was extremely careful to heighten its colouring.

7. TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT, *two parts*, 1590.

This play was performed so early as 1588, (perhaps earlier), and was entered on the Stationers' books, in 1590, as follows:

"To Richard Jones.]—Twoe Commical Discourses of Tamburlein, the Cythian Shepparde."

The epithet "comical" related probably to the extemporal performances of the Clown, which were introduced between the acts. In the same taste, the old play of "King Cambyzes" is styled "A Lamentable Tragedie, mixed full of pleasant mirth." "Tamburlaine" was first printed in 1590, "by Richard Ihones, at the signe of the Rose and Crowne, neere Holborne Bridge;" a second edition followed in 1593, and a third in 1605-6, all of them in black letter. It seems to have been a great favourite of the rude audiences before whom it was originally presented, since Henslowe's account-books shew that between June 1594 and July 1596, it was repeated more frequently than any other

play mentioned in his list; and sixty years after, in Gayton's "Festivous Notes on Don Quixote," 1654, p. 271, it is said,

"I have known upon one of the festivals, but especially at Shrovetide, when the players have been appointed, notwithstanding their bills to the contrary, to act what the major part of the company had a mind to; sometimes Tamerlane, sometimes Jugurth, and sometimes The Jew of Malta."

The growth of a more refined taste, however, rendered by degrees its bombast and bluster less attractive; and when Davenant wrote his "Playhouse to be Let," the memory of its glories was all that remained. In that drama the player says to the poet,

"There's an old tradition,
That in the times of mighty 'Tamburlaine,'
Of conjuring 'Faustus,' and the 'Beauchamps
bold,'
You poets us'd to have the second day."

A few years after, it was almost totally forgotten. In 1681, a piece called "Tamerlane" was produced by one Sanders, who, being accused of plagiarism, thus defended himself from the charge, in his preface:

"I testify that I never heard of any play on the same subject, until my own was acted; neither have I seen it; though it hath been told me there is a *cockpit* play, going under the name of 'The Scythian Shepherd; or, Tamburlaine the Great;' which, how good it is, any one may judge by its obscurity; being a thing not a bookseller in London, or scarce the players themselves, who acted it formerly, could call to remembrance; so far, that I believe that, whoever was the author, he might e'en keep it to himself, free from invasion or plagiary."

In the Epistle Dedicatory, prefixed to "Tamburlaine" by the bookseller, (omitted in the recent edition of Marlowe, as well as that to the "Hero and Leander,") there is an allusion to the extemporal witticisms and antics which at that period it was customary for the clowns to introduce between the acts.

"I have purposely," he says, "omitted some fond and frivolous gestures, (digressing, and, in my poor opinion, far unmeet for the matter,) which I thought might seem more tedious unto the wise, than any way else to be regarded; though, haply, they have been of some vain conceited fondlings greatly gaped at, what time they were showed upon the stage in their graced deformities. Nevertheless, now to be mixed in print with such matter of worth, it would prove a great disgrace to so honourable and stately a history."

A curious illustration of this passage occurs in Bishop Hall's "*Virgidemiarum*," 1597, where, satirising the dramatists of his day, he notices the performance of this very tragedy, in the following terms:

"One, higher pitch'd, doth set his soaring
thought [brought;
On crowned kings, that fortune low hath
Or some upreared, high-aspiring swaine;
As it might be the Turkish Tamburlaine.
Then weeneth he his base, drink-drowned
sprite,
Rapt to the threefold loft of heaven's height,
When he conceives upon his faigned stage
The stalking steps of his great personage,
Graced with huff-cap terms and thund'ring
threats,
That his poor hearers' hair quite upright sets."

* * * * *

"Now, lest such frightful shows of fortune's
fall,
And bloody tyrant's rage, should chance apall
The dead-struck audience, 'midst the silent
rout
Comes leaping in a self-misformed lout,
And laughs, and grins, and frames his mimick
face,
And justles straight into the Prince's place.
Then doth the theatre echo all aloud
With gladsome noise of that applauding crowd.
A goodly hotch-potch, when vile russetings
Are match'd with monarchs, and with mighty
kings!
A goodly grace to sober tragic muse,
When each base clown his clumsy fist doth
bruise,*
And shew his teeth in double rotten row,
For laughter at his self-resembled show!"

The name of the author does not appear in the title-page of any of the old copies, and this has been thought to render Marlowe's claim to the piece somewhat doubtful, since all the plays which are unquestionably his, have either his name, or the initials of his name, prefixed; and the booksellers, it might be supposed, had it been really his composition, would naturally have been glad to enhance its attractions, by announcing it as the composition of so popular an author. What tended to strengthen the suspicion that Marlowe

did not write the play, was the circumstance of its having been attacked by his friend Greene, who in his "*Perimides the Blacksmith*," 1588, sneers at its bombastic blank-verse, of which, he says, "everie word fills the mouth, like the faburden of Bo-bell." These presumptions, however, had heretofore little weight, in opposition to a passage in Thos. Heywood's prologue to the "*Jew of Malta*," on its revival in 1633, which was always thought unequivocally to point out Marlowe as the writer of "*Tamburlaine*." It runs thus:

"We know not how our play may pass this
stage,
But by the best of poets† in that age
The Malta Jew had being, and was made;
And he then by the best of actors‡ play'd.
In '*Hero and Leander*' one did gain
A lasting memory, in '*Tamburlaine*,'
This '*Jew*,' and others many: th' other wan
The attribute of peerless, being a man
Whom we may rank with (doing no one
wrong)
Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue."

This passage, *thus pointed*, has always been considered decisive of the question, since Heywood unquestionably possessed accurate information upon the subject he wrote of. The recent editor of Marlowe has, however, placed the matter in a new light, by what appears to me a very happy conjectural emendation. He observes, "the words in italics may with equal if not greater propriety, be read in this way:

"In '*Hero and Leander*' one did gain
A lasting memory: in '*Tamburlaine*,'
This '*Jew*,' with others many, th' other wan
The attribute of peerless."

"In the words of the writer, one *made* and the other *play'd* the Jew; and therefore, as far as relates to the '*Jew of Malta*,' the latter part of the sentence may be applied either to Marlowe or to Alleyn; and in like manner, what is said of '*Tamburlaine*,' may, independently of other evidence, be applied either to the author or the actor. It may be added, that the intention of Heywood was to illustrate his praise by citing examples of those things in which the objects of his eulogium had gained reputation,—as, that Marlowe was famous for the poem of '*Hero and Leander*,' and Allen in the characters of *Tamburlaine* and the Jew. It may farther be urged that the words 'with others many' are much more applicable to Alleyn, whose characters were numerous, than to Marlowe, whose compositions were few;

* "That is (says Warton) in striking the benches, to express applause;" but he should have recollected that the "base clowns," or "groundlings," in our old theatres, had no benches to strike; and if they had, it is by no means clear that they would have knocked their fists to pieces against them. Hall simply means that they clapped their hands lustily together, in token of approbation.

† Marlowe.

‡ Alleyn.

besides, this reading seems more likely to have been the natural order of the poet's thoughts—one was celebrated in 'Hero and Leander,' the other in 'Tamburlaine.' The confusion arises from both being associated with the 'Jew of Malta.'"

This reasoning strikes me as being most plausible and convincing; yet, after allowing it all the praise due to its ingenuity, the question as to the authorship of "Tamburlaine" is still doubtful; for though the passage from Heywood's Prologue can no longer, I think, be understood expressly to ascribe it to Marlowe, it on the other hand contains no denial of its being his. The point therefore remains to be settled; but, for my own part, after again attentively perusing the play, comparing the style with that of Marlowe's acknowledged productions, and carefully weighing the evidence *pro* and *con*, I am inclined to believe that he was *not* the author.

They who think otherwise, and dissent also from my theory as to Marlowe's moral character, will perhaps be strengthened in their opinions by a passage in Suckling's "Goblins." The poet of that drama, who has been persuaded to believe that he is in the infernal regions, enquires whether he can be shewn "the author of the Spanish romance, 'Querer per solo Querer;'" or he that made the 'Fairy Queen?'"

"1st Thief. No, none of these; they are by themselves *in the other place*. But here's he that writ 'Tamerlane.'"

"Poet. I beseech you, bring me to him. Ther's something in his scene betwixt the Emperors a little cloudy; I would resolve myself."

The insinuation conveyed by the four words I have put in italics, seems to shew that Suckling had no very favourable opinion of the author of "Tamburlane," whoever he was.

I here take my leave of Marlowe and his productions. That my feeble arguments will suffice wholly to wipe from his memory the stigma with which for upwards of two centuries it has been branded, I cannot so far flatter myself as to suppose. Many, after examining the question, will doubtless remain unconvinced; while others, without considering it at all, will continue to take for granted the current tale of his enormities, and stedfastly to believe that

— "his steep aim
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubt to pile.

Thoughts which should call down thunder
and the flame [while,
Of Heaven again assailed, if Heaven the
On man and man's research could deign do
more than smile."

My end, however, will be accomplished, should but some few be induced to pause ere they condemn him; and, at all events, the facts and dates accumulated in these papers, which have not been collected without some large expence of time and trouble, cannot fail to be of service to any one who may hereafter be engaged in a kindred enquiry.

Yours, &c. JAMES BROUGHTON.

MR. URBAN,

April.

HAVING frequently experienced an interest in the fugitive remnants of antiquarianism with which your valuable Magazine often supplies the public taste, I herewith forward for your introduction into its columns, should it meet with your approbation, a brief memoir of the Benlowes family, a name not apparently to me altogether deserving of the oblivion into which it has fallen. Yours, &c. J. R. B.

Notices of the family of Benlowes, formerly of Brent Hall, Finchingfield, in the county of Essex.

Brent Hall is pleasantly situated about half a mile from the church, on the road leading to Samford, contiguous to Spains Hall, the residence and estate of John Ruggles Brise, Esq. to whom it was sold, in 1828, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. the heir of the estates of the Chiswell family, formerly of Debden Hall, in the same county. It belonged to the Benlowes family so early as about the year 1550, and at the decease of Christopher Benlowes descended to his son William Benlowes, Esq. a Roman Catholic gentleman, equally distinguished by his piety and munificence to the poor, who was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and for a period during the reign of Philip and Mary, solely enjoyed the rank of Serjeant-at-law in his profession; his charitable benefactions during his life and under his will were numerous and considerable, to the poor of Halstead, Maplestead, Little Hedingham, of Bocking and Thaxtead, where he had a house for his occasional residence, of Finchingfield, and also of Bardfield, where he also resided in a house called

the Place. In the latter village, besides other charities, he endowed a school for the education of poor children; and by his will, he erected in the church thereof a chantry for the offering of prayer for the souls of King Philip and Queen Mary, of Christopher and Elizabeth Benlowes, his father and mother, and for the souls of the founder and his wife, with an endowment out of the great tithe of Bardfield, of ten marks, or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually. He departed this life Nov. 19, 1584, and together with his second wife (Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Palmer, Knt. of Angmering, Sussex, and widow of John Berners, Esq. of Petches, in Finchingfield), was interred in the chancel of the church of Great Bardfield, where a monument is erected to his memory, inscribed with a copy of Latin verses not unworthy the attention of the curious traveller. He was succeeded in his estates at Finchingfield and elsewhere, together with the impropriated tithe and advowson of the vicarage of Bardfield, by his son William Benlowes, Esq. who dying in 1613, was succeeded by his grandson Edward Benlowes, son of his eldest son Andrew, whom he had survived.

Edward Benlowes, Esq. of Brent Hall, in Finchingfield, who has styled himself, upon some occasion, probably during the civil wars, "*Turnæ equestris in com. Essex præfectus*," was born 1602; was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, to which society he was afterwards a benefactor. After devoting some time to foreign travel he distinguished himself by his proficiency in elegant literature, and taste for sacred poetry, in which he was intimately associated with consentient contemporaries of literary eminence, with Phineas and Giles Fletcher, the former the author of the *Purple Island*; with Francis Quarles, author of the *Emblems*, and other poems, which share the approbation of the present day; Derwent, Payne, and Fisher, are also named in the circle of his literary acquaintance.

Mr. Benlowes appears to have fixed his residence for some time at Brent Hall, from which place he dates some complimentary verses to his friend Quarles, prefixed to the publication of his *Emblems*, in 1634; and in this retreat, perhaps, besides other efforts of his taste and imagination, he may have

written his sacred poem entitled "*Theophilæ, or Love's Sacrifice*, a divine poem," published in 1652; to which is prefixed a print of the author; to whom, amongst various complimentary verses introduced at the beginning of the volume, will be found some lines signed "*T. Benlowes*." There is likewise prefixed to the volume of the poems of the *Fletchers*, copies of verses with the signatures of "*W. Benlowes*," as well as of "*E. Benlowes*." Although *T. Benlowes* and *W. Benlowes*, who participated in the same taste for sacred poesy, may be presumed to have been kindred of Mr. Edward Benlowes, memorials have failed to render their degrees of consanguinity apparent. Negligence of his affairs, perhaps imprudence, unfortunately after a time involved this gentleman in pecuniary difficulties, so that about the year 1654, he was induced to suffer a recovery, in order to enable him to alienate his family estates; to which deed of recovery his niece Philippa Benlowes, and Walter Blount, Esq. of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire, afterwards her husband (to whom it is alleged that her uncle was inconsiderately generous on their marriage), were parties in conjunction with others whose names are recorded in the deeds. Soon after the sale of Brent Hall, and his other estates, in 1657, Mr. Benlowes fixed his residence at Oxford, where, after subjecting himself to imprisonment for debts and engagements in which he had involved himself for others, he departed this life in 1686, and was interred in the north aisle of St. Mary's church, when the funeral expences were paid by the contribution of several scholars, influenced by compassion for his misfortunes, or a respect for the literary reputation of this gentleman, of whose family no longer any other vestiges than those of former beneficence are to be traced in the neighbourhood of their ancient patrimony. There is said to be extant a portrait in the gallery of the public library at Oxford, from which perhaps the print is taken found prefixed to the edition of *Theophilæ* before mentioned.

The armorial bearings of the family are: Quarterly indented Gules and Or, a bend Or, charged with a cinquefoil between two martlets Azure; crest, a centaur with bow and arrow Or.

STATE OF RELIGION IN MOLDAVIA
AND WALLACHIA.*(Continued from June Magazine.)*

OATHS in the public are the commonest thing imaginable; when a suit arises, and the fact cannot be proved, a solemn attestation is demanded by the judge or by the parties. The suitors go together to the cathedral, where they make oath before a priest, touching at the same time an image of the Virgin. The perjured party becomes excommunicated, and some individuals have been in this case perhaps all their life, and the priests have for that reason declared them vampires. To deliver the poor Wallachians and Moldavians from this terrible calamity, the Greek patriarchs have made use of their apostolical authority, by granting the faithful a plenary indulgence, and the removal of all excommunications incurred, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, as well as the remission of offences.

The patriarch of Jerusalem came hither at the close of the last century, to visit the numerous convents, and the property which supplied his ecclesiastical revenue; while he stayed, he distributed with the indulgences, by way of consolation, a printed paper, which should serve them all their life, and afterwards be buried with them. (Indulgences are granted by him throughout the Levant.) Happy were they, who could obtain at the hands of the patriarch the celebration of a mass for the repose of their ancestors; but few could procure this favour, for a patriarchal mass cost ten sequins. Nevertheless, for the two years that he remained, he was continually occupied in this way. To accommodate the poor, the Patriarch's secretary distributed these printed papers, for an alms given to the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem, which was paid to the prelate. The least sum was half a florin (or about a shilling English). A letter is extant, which this secretary wrote from Jassy to the bishop of Bucharest, in which he expressed his thankfulness for the zeal which the Patriarch had found among the faithful of Moldavia, who had printed the papers of indulgences with their own hands; and gave orders for some thousand copies to be struck off by the archbishop's printer, at a cheaper price.

Not only is it the custom to kiss the

hand of prelates, but a sort of adoration is paid them, in prostrating oneself before them; even ladies of the first rank conform to this usage.* They take the appellation of holy, very holy, very pure, &c. Not that their vices and disorders are unknown, but the respect entertained for them by the people is such, that no one dares to murmur, for fear of excommunication. An anecdote is told, on the authority of the person to whom it relates, of a rich Greek of Janina, who was employed at Constantinople in the business of the two Principalities. This man was confined by order of Sultan Mustapha in the prison called The Oven, where, in the midst of his sufferings, all his concern was for a favourite horse, which became the first object of his caresses when he had recovered his liberty. Shortly after, as he was preparing to return home, an Asiatic bishop, who was then going to his diocese, sent a deacon to him to demand this horse as a present. He excused himself from this strange request, in the best manner possible, alleging his regard for the animal, and also his poverty. Soon after, the bishop came in person, and offered him the alternative of presenting him with the horse, or incurring his malediction immediately. The Greek, surprised as he was, did not hesitate to comply, though he felt how unjust the conduct of the bishop was, as he well knew his influence; and in telling this story, he avowed that he had not the hardihood to expose himself to his thunders.

Besides the national bishops, there are others, *in partibus*, who reside in the two provinces, and who live in splendour on the contributions of the faithful. Some of them farm the revenues of richly-endowed monasteries, belonging to the holy sepulchre of Jerusalem, or to Mount Athos, or Mount Sinai, and which they hold under the monks. The number of monasteries, as has been already observed, is very great in the two provinces, and they possess as much as a third part of the soil.

Divine service was formerly cele-

* This, as the French translator observes, is erroneous; the hand is kissed, but no prostration is used. F.T. Probably a slight inclination was mistaken for an act of homage.—L.

brated in the Sclavonian language, which the clergy and the people were alike ignorant of; Prince Constantine Mavrocordato, a man of restless mind, altered it to the Wallachian, but as this tongue is very jejune, the translation is ridiculous and little approved of now.* The whole knowledge of a priest consists in being able to read the language of the country tolerably, and to sing at the reading-desk. In many churches which are served by Greek monks, the liturgy is performed in Greek. At Bucharest and at Jassy there is a seminary for priests, and public schools where grammar is taught, and the logic of Aristotle explained.† One of the professors, indeed the most esteemed, achieved a quarto volume on the fourth part of the Greek grammar of Gazi. He boasted of teaching astronomy, which he had never learned; he spoke of the discovery of America; he treated the Franks as deists; he condemned as ignoramus the modern writers whom he had never read, and indulged himself in other similar follies.

The truth is, that the Greek instructors are generally very ignorant, and waste their time on grammatical niceties without any tincture of the sciences and belles-lettres, or indeed any good taste. The theological knowledge is confined to subtleties and superstitions. They deny the validity of the baptism of other Christians, and oblige them to submit to immersion when they embrace the Greek communion. The most moderate are content to

anoint them with consecrated oil, and to make them change their name. The schools have masters of Latin and French, which last language is fashionable, and spoken by some of the ladies.‡ Some benevolent persons have founded hospitals, but the poor, however needy, do not enter them without the greatest repugnance.

A Greek and Wallachian printing-press was established at Bucharest at the beginning of the last century, by an archbishop, who was of Greek extraction.¶ The presses are occupied with religious books, which the priests are obliged to buy from time to time at a high price; so that even printing becomes an instrument of oppression here.§ All other sects or communions are tolerated in the exercise of their ordinances. In Wallachia, there are several convents of Observantine Friars of the order of St. Francis, dependent on the bishop of Nicopolis in Bulgaria. There are even Lutheran churches, and some synagogues. These churches are also attended by foreigners from Germany and Hungary, and by Armenians. There are twelve missionaries in Moldavia, sent by the Court of Rome,¶ to instruct and attend to 12,000 Hungarian Catholics,** who have been established in these provinces by former migrations, and who are the best cultivators of the soil, as well as excellent in their moral conduct. As the Jews are very numerous, they have obtained permission to have synagogues in several places.

* The brothers Grecciano have translated the Bible into Wallachian, but it is rarely met with. (A new translation of the Bible into Moldavian appeared in 1820, which is made with great care and exactness.)—F.T.

† There is a college at Jassy for Greek, Latin, French, German, &c. The last hospodar, who encouraged education and the arts, had authorised the foundation of a school on the reciprocal system, and as the country was too poor to support the expense, he charged it to his privy purse. He had sent several young men to study painting at Paris; but recent events have destroyed these happy prospects.—F.T.

‡ All the Boyards understand French, and speak it; indeed, persons of the least education are always able to converse in this language.—F.T.

¶ There is also at Jassy, a Greek and Moldavian press, which has produced, a few years since, besides other good works, a handsome quarto edition of the code of laws, which was drawn up by Prince Charles Callimaqui, who governed Moldavia from 1812 to 1819.—F.T.

§ In the palace of the archbishop of Bucharest, there is a numerous collection of Greek, Latin, and French books, which has become the prey of insects and dust.

¶ They are friars minorite, who depend on the Convent of Assumption at Jassy, a richly-endowed foundation. In the province there are twelve Catholic churches, and two episcopal palaces, but which have suffered too much from the last irruptions of the Tartars, to be re-established.—F.T.

** The number of Catholics has much increased of late years, as at present it amounts to nearly 50,000.

WALK THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 398.)

IN the morning we were awoke by some one whistling a Pibroch, most correctly, and with much harmony. There was something in it peculiarly plaintive and melancholy, more striking, perhaps, from the country in which it was warbled. Upon making inquiries, we afterwards learnt that this poor man was daft, or an idiot, and well known all over the country for his musical car. Maria's pipe might have been more interesting, but could scarcely have sounded more sweetly.

At this inn we remarked some excellent horses, and in our walk of yesterday, it had struck us that the breed in this country was, for their size, peculiarly handsome, as well as strong.

With Doctor —, who showed us the greatest attention, we explored the immediate neighbourhood of Oban, which, in a mineralogical point of view, is extremely interesting. Our conductor was himself a mineralogist, and of the greatest service to us in pointing out those objects most worthy of notice, and commenting upon them most judiciously. The Doctor is well known as the author of a little book, descriptive of some of the caves in the Isle of Sky, which we perused with much interest. In his company we visited the rocks of granite and breccia in the neighbourhood of the town, and of an old castle in ruins, a very picturesque object, the history of which is uncertain; but it is generally supposed to have been the workmanship of the Danes, and is unquestionably very ancient.

We now determined to sail for Mull, and were furnished with several letters of introduction. The weather was tolerably pleasant, and our vessel seemed stout, and well rigged. The sailors also appeared to manage her most adroitly, and were extremely civil. Their language, of course, was Gaelic, but two of them understood and spoke English tolerably well, and were evidently men of considerable information. In some degree, indeed, even the best of them did *make fritters* of the English, but by no means after the manner of the Lowlanders. From them we learnt that the Bay of Oban, where we embarked, was extremely

deep, and inconvenient for the shipping. Shortly after leaving the shore we observed several herring divers in pairs, sporting with the greatest apparent satisfaction on the waves, on which they alternately rose and fell. It appeared that while a storm might be "death to us," it would to them be the cause of the greatest delight, and that, amidst all its horrors, we should see them, "with most miraculous pleasure, treading the ooze of the salt deep."

Like these our herring divers, careering through the waves, we

O'erlooked, dark Mull! thy mighty sound,
Where thwarting tides with mingled roar,
Part thy swarth hills from Morven's shore.

The *woody* Morven, which at present, however, seemed without a tree, was on our right, to our left the Paps of Jura. On Mull, we observed Duart Castle, well known in Highland tradition. Disappointed of a night's lodging at Achnacraig, we made all way for Aros, which we hoped, with the aid of a kind breeze, to reach by ten or eleven. We soon steered close into land, and almost under the jutting portion of it on which stands Castle Duart. The chief of our Highlanders, in very excellent language, entertained us with many an anecdote connected with it, and, amongst the rest, with the romantic story, which is the foundation of Miss Baillie's "Family Legend," which, by the bye, he also alluded to. Sailing by the spot, and at night, the recitation possessed wonderful interest. The narrator, in the present instance, was really eloquent, and we listened to him with the greatest satisfaction. We had many other legends, in which incantations and witchcraft were conspicuous; and we passed within sight of a glen, famous, as having long been the residence of one of the most powerful and malicious of these imps of darkness.

The rain now came down silent, but fast. There was also a thick fog. We had to steer over a very rocky bottom, and our boatmen appeared to have considerable doubt about their course. One of them stood up on the head of the boat, and, as we now proceeded slowly and cautiously, was most minute in his examinations. From their manner altogether, I was induced to think that we might ground

momentarily. The current, interrupted by the rocks, was very strong, and the shore precipitous, and, upon the whole, our situation, for eight or ten minutes, was by no means enviable. Soon, however, and in safety, we accomplished this Charybdæan navigation, and the difference of manner in the sailors was very remarkable. They were now joyous, whistling, and unconcerned, and their hilarity was quickly imparted to their freight.

At this time the man at the prow left his station, and threw himself down carelessly by our sides in the stern. After humming and whistling solos for some time, he, after much solicitation, favoured us with a song, his messmates joining chorus. And now, "we rose on the wave with songs. We rushed with joy through the foam of the deep."

The air was melancholy and plaintive, and the voices of the singers extremely well attuned. They appeared, indeed, to have a most correct ear, and to experience the greatest delight themselves in their own notes. The music struck us particularly, and seldom had we been more gratified. Many of its charms were probably owing to its novelty, and the corresponding scenery. In this instance, it completely harmonized with our feelings, and

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is pleas'd
With melting airs or martial, brisk or
grave.

Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies.

It was now a late hour of the night, completely dark, and we were on a rough and dangerous ocean, amidst rain and wind. The song, as they afterwards informed us, was a love ditty, the lamentation of a maiden at the departure of her lover for Norway, banished thither by her wealthy parents, who were averse to their union. The chorus, frequently repeated, was very striking, and we seemed to gratify our orchestra by expressing great and unfeigned pleasure at their performance. The breeze had suddenly ceased, and this chorus, at the recurrence of which they seemed to pull with greater alacrity, brought to our mind classical reminiscences. In short, this part of our voyage was peculiarly interesting. We had several other melodies, but none pleased us so well as the first.

None of them, however, were without their music.

The rain now fell very heavily, and we observed, for the first time, flowing from the rudder, and from every splash of the oar, that most beautiful luminous appearance, the theory of which has been the object of considerable discussion.

Flash'd the dipt oar, and sparkling with the
stroke, [broke.
Around the waves phosphoric brightness

We were exceedingly delighted, and lost in admiration at the phenomenon, which was most splendid. On looking backwards, the track of the boat appeared a stream of the most vivid fire, but in its inexpressible purity resembling liquid silver. Our sailors informed us, and, I believe, very accurately, that the appearance was most particularly luminous in rain, or at the approach of it.

It was now very cold and wet, and our voyage became exceedingly tedious. We had, however, once more a breeze, and were proceeding cheerily, when suddenly our boat encountered what we supposed the current of one of the Mull rivers rushing into the sea. The shock was extremely violent, and our boatmen again manifested considerable alarm, and all their attention was once more fixed upon the vessel. We, in a moment, altered our course, and were borne along by the current with extreme rapidity out to sea. This circumstance, amongst others, led us to suppose that the men were not so well acquainted with the coast as we before had imagined them to be. As soon as the current became less violent, we resumed our course, proceeding again towards land. In the meantime we became heartily tired of the sea. After much hesitation, and a very minute examination of the shore, we at length discovered the water of Aros, a small river here running into the ocean, and now, cried the men, with great glce, "we shall do." We were right glad to hear it, but scarcely had we got into the river before we grounded fast; and though we were proceeding with great caution, yet the shock was violent. For our own parts, we did not at this time know that we *were* in a river, and the depth on either side the bank on which we were fixed, might, for any thing we knew, be unfathomable. Our cogitations, therefore, were not of the

most pleasant description. One of the men got from the boat to the bank, though the water on it was pretty deep, but was unable to move her. At length, they all jumped over; but their united efforts were equally unavailing. This, therefore, we supposed might be our post till day-light. But the sailors determined otherwise. They desired us to get on their backs, and we were thus very soon borne out of the river, the water fortunately not being deep. The boat was afterwards extricated with the greatest difficulty. After a miserable walk, in pitchy darkness, and over horrible paths, we arrived at the inn, whose inhabitants were not roused without much exertion, and after a long interval. The mansion and its accompaniments seemed but a sorry reward for all our toils, and once more “the wings of our heart well nigh flagged.” Our songsters turned out sharks, were dissatisfied and insolent, and our adieus were any thing but harmonious.

We left this house the following morning at ten, after receiving the instructions of our landlord, who civilly put us into the right direction—road or path there was none. Our route, indeed, was extremely dreary, and well did Johnson characterize Mull as the “gloom of desolation.” Here were no “king’s roads,” but running streams in abundance, crossing our path, which was exceedingly stony and uneven, and all but impassable. Our labours were great, with but little to reward them—the scenery, if it improved for a short space, soon becoming as dismal and uninteresting as before. About mid-day, however, the weather cleared, the country became partially cultivated, and, for Mull, every thing was cheery. Yet the crop of oats was thin, and almost choked with a yellow weed; which, destructive as it was, dispensed nevertheless the most agreeable fragrance. At length we came in view of Ulva, were ferried over the sound of Mull, and rested in M’Kay’s Inn at half-past two.

While expecting dinner, not without some impatience, M’Kay entered, landlord-like, with an immense square green bottle, holding two gallons of whiskey. This he presented to us in the true Highland fashion, and of course we did not refuse the dram. He appeared much gratified at our praises of his whiskey, and, indeed,

we merited some commendation on the score of politeness, for, at the time, we wished for more substantial refreshment, and would rather have declined the proffered draught altogether. We afterwards fared so sumptuously that, were I not afraid of wearying the reader, I should think it incumbent upon me to particularize. With our entertainment at M’Kay’s, in short, we were greatly pleased, and were now only anxious for a fine day for our visit to Staffa on the morrow. As the weather was so very unsettled our anxiety on this subject was considerable, for we well knew that divers worthy individuals had fretted and fumed in the very room in which we were then sitting, for six, eight, or ten days, without being able to make good their voyage, and the idea of returning without accomplishing the main purpose of our journey was insupportable.

To amuse ourselves under these circumstances, we had recourse to the Album of Ulva, which was lying on the table. This book belongs to Staffa (the Laird so called), and every visitor to this part of the world is expected to grace its pages with his name, or with the more grateful effusions of his Muse. It is, therefore, deposited at the inn, and is well calculated, from the variety of its contents, to amuse its owner and his family. Upon the whole, however, the contributions to it were but mediocre. Amongst many other poetical effusions were, Lines from Lord Delawarr, Mr. Gisborne, and Walter Scott, which were certainly worthy of better company.

Our host having forgotten his promise to call us at an earlier hour in the morning, we did not get into our boat for Staffa till half-past nine. At this time it did not rain, but the sky was black and threatening. Altogether the appearance of the morning brought to my recollection the lines of Scotland’s bard,

“The blackening wave was edged with white,
To inch and rock the sea-mews fly;
The fishers have heard the water sprite,
Whose screams forbode that wreck is
nigh.”

At the very moment of starting we thought we had put to sea in evil time—the skies, we could not but observe, “looked grimly, and threatened present blusters.” We were provided with a large new blanket, with great

coats, and umbrellas, and, upon the whole, were tolerably well equipt. Our sailors reminded us of whiskey, in addition to what we had already provided, and, thus furnished, they took to their oars, and we proceeded on our voyage.

We had not cleared the sound of Mull, ere the rain began to fall very heavily, and directly in our teeth. On turning the Point, a most gloomy and disheartening prospect presented itself—dark clouds in every direction—and it was clear that we

— Were like to have

A lullaby too rough.

The swell, too, here was very great, the waves dashed with the greatest violence against the boat, which appeared to groan under the shock, at the same time rocking prodigiously. We towered most sublimely at one moment, and sunk into an abyss in the next, but our boat appeared stout and heart-whole, and though she did, indeed, resound at the percussion of the waves, yet, much to our satisfaction, she seemed to repel them most sturdily, and with indignation.

We now made all way for an opposite Point, in order to catch the gale, having hitherto made use only of the oars. The swell was really tremendous, and the men laboured dreadfully. Several rocks now presented themselves, against which the waves were roaring, and breaking with the utmost violence. They rolled on towards the barrier, rose up to its summit, with an appalling noise, but speedily returned, as it were exhausted, while the rocks, firm and immovable, laughed at their utmost efforts. The spray rose most beautifully, of various hues—of silver mingled with the purest green, and the contemplation of it afforded the greatest satisfaction. Close to these breakers we shipped our oars, and hoisted our large and disproportioned sail.

It was raining very hard, the wind blowing steadily and strong, the island of Staffa was in sight, our boat bounded over the dark foam of the seas, and we expected soon to reach the object of our destination, when, in the midst of our anticipations, the gale suddenly increased to a most violent squall; the rain descended with tenfold violence, mingled with hail; it grew extremely cold, and our hands were so benumbed that they possessed scarce enough of pliancy “to tak our auld cloak about

us.” Our sailors manifested the greatest anxiety; they endeavoured, with the utmost eagerness, to furl the sail, but this, with all their efforts, they were unable to accomplish. It was thoroughly wet, and the cordage refused to move. They, therefore, humoured it as much as possible, and, I am confident, supposed themselves in the extremest danger. Indeed they afterwards confessed as much. The boat was now completely on one side, or gun-whale to, and we expected the waves momentarily to dash in upon us. We were borne, with resistless violence, before the wind, in the direction of a small island, I believe, Colonsay, and against which the surf was beating in all its horrors, and rising to a wonderful height.

Very fortunately the squall ceased as suddenly as it came on. Had it lasted another five minutes, it would, I think, in all probability have been fatal to us. Smiles again played over the rugged faces of our companions; they lowered the sail, and we rejoiced to see them take to their oars. The sky gradually cleared, it became fine, the sun once more broke forth, and before we reached Staffa, we had leisure to ruminate on our late escape perfectly free from apprehension.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Page 397, b. 2. for *harles read hazles*; line 6, for *one foot, read our foot*; page 398, a. 12, for *Ben Anachan, read Ben Cruachan*, and 15, for *Loch Ective, read Loch Etive*.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, June 4.

THE solution of your Correspondent “Arbitrator’s” difficulty, p. 386, is plain and simple; since it is merely proving a *positive* by a *negative*.

Let us ask what possible affinity, as an *abbreviation*, the two letters “w” can have with the word “with?” and if none of a *satisfactory* kind can be adduced, it is clear that the word “without” is implied; and this is in a great degree *corroborated* by the letters “w” forming the first and last letters of that word; and which was formerly a *natural* and not an unusual abbreviation, although it may not be easy to produce a written or printed instance; but the circumstance, also, of the abbreviation being “at the *end* of a line,” where there was probably no room for more than the two letters “w,” tends greatly to *confirm* the meaning in favour of the word “without.”

EXONIENSIS.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Tewkesbury. By James Bennet. 8vo. pp. 456.

MR. BENNET commences the archæological part of his History with the etymon of the name, and is inclined to follow the Abbey Chronicle, in ascribing it to one Theocus, a hermit, who lived in the seventh century. It is true that there is every reason to admit the existence of an Anglo-Saxon Priory, but we think the appendage of Theocus the hermit to be an unfounded addition of the Abbey Chronicle. Our reasons are these. Abbot Girald, who lived in the year 1109, seems to have had no knowledge of such a person; for (1) William of Malmesbury, a contemporary, acquaints us,* that Girald was partly induced to remove from Cranburn to this place, because the name seemed to gratify his religious propensity, inasmuch as Theokesbiria may be called as it were Theotocosbiria, i. e. by the care of the Mother of God, the word being compounded of Greek and English. (2) It is called in the Leominster Inscription,† *Theotisbyrg*, which has more a relation to *Thoth*, the British Hermes or Mercury, from whom *Tothill*, *Tuthill*, or *Toothill* are denominated, than to Theocus; and Dr. Ingram, the editor of the Saxon Chronicle, thereby conceives, that *Tutbury*, not *Tewkesbury*, is the Theotisbyrg of the Inscription. (3) In Domesday the term is *Teodechesberie*. (4) Theocus is not an Anglo-Saxon prænomen; and assuredly there are traces both of British and Roman-British remains, sufficient to vindicate a denomination much earlier than the presumed time of Theocus, whom we believe to have been created by the later monks to pietize the term Tewkesbury; such frauds being common: and were it not so, the town having belonged to Anglo-Saxon *Dukes* of Mercia, it is not so easy as conceived, to get over Mr. Fosbroke's etymon from the Anglo-Saxon *Teoche*, *Dux*, in the genitive, *Teoches*, because *Teochesbiria* is the very orthography of the confirmation charter, by William Rufus, the

ch being converted into *k* in those of Henry I.‡ Besides, it is to be remembered, that the town was the *caput baroniæ* of Anglo-Saxon *Dukes*, and of those of Gloucester in the Norman æra. It is certain, therefore, that circumstances do support Mr. Fosbroke's hypothesis; but whether that was the earliest appellation is justly questionable, for it is equally certain that *Theotisbyrg* is the denomination in the Leominster inscription, and that Leland mentions a camp at Twynning, called *Tetbury* Castle, "a two miles from Tewkesbury;" and the tumulus on the Mythe is still called *Tute* or *Toot*, the usual term for hills dedicated to Teutates; but whether Theotisbyrg be allusive to Tetbury or Tute, we will not decide. Tetbury is now euphonized into *Towbury*.

On the Mythe adjacent to Tewkesbury is a strong fortification, the form of which Mr. Bennet does not describe, but the camp at Tetbury or Towbury was evidently adapted to the Roman modes of castrametation. According to the rules which we have derived from Sir R. C. Hoare, for ascertaining British remains, we infer that the Mythe was primarily a Celtic or British acropolis, or citadel, such as was usually annexed to their settlements; and that such settlement was in the flat ground below, the Britons, as Cicero says,§ having been great graziers. Had there been discovered any Druidical remains, we should speak with confidence on the subject; but as matters are, we can only mention the *Rudgeway* or ancient British trackway (hereafter noted), and say, from Mr. Dyde (*Tewkesbury*, 28) that Old-bury Field (mark the word *Oldbury*) indicates the site of an ancient fortification, and from Mr. Bennet, in p. 17, that in 1730,

"A silver Trajan and a brass Maximian were found in a meadow near Tewkesbury; and that Roman coins are now frequently dug up in the Oldbury gardens, and that many were found in the neighbourhood of the abbey church in 1828."

Sufficient traces of occupancy therefore occur; and more decisive evidence

* Scriptor. p. Bed. 162, ed. 1596.

† Weever's Fun. Mon. 4to edit. Appen. No. 1.

‡ Dugdale's Monast. i. 161, old edit.

§ Epist. at Trebatium.

might appear, if we had detailed descriptions of the earthworks, in or very near the spot. [We invite communications to that effect.] One thing should be particularly remembered. It is, that the old towns of the British and Roman æra were deserted for settlements nearer the rivers. Thus Hereford grew out of Kenchester; *Magnis Monmouth* out of *Blestium* (Staunton), Ross out of *Ariconium* (the Bollatree); Chepstow out of *Caerwent* (*Venta Silurum*); Salisbury out of Old Sarum (*Sorbiadunum*); and many others; and it is also to be recollected that *Oldbury* is an appellation which denotes a fact not controvertible.

Every thing relative to the history and foundation of the Abbey is known and admitted; but there has been much disputation concerning the monuments. It is a misfortune; because in *ancient* splendid tombs, we know of scarcely any church which surpasses it. The late Mr. Lysons attempted to remedy this confusion, and we are happy to find that Mr. Bennet has adopted his corrections. We have not sufficient local knowledge to improve it; but this we do know, that with the Abbey Chronicle, printed in the Monasticon, is intermixed a catalogue of all the noble persons interred in the monastery, and that a list of them, and *the sites of their sepulture*, should have been made before the questions had been agitated. These deceased persons were far more numerous than the monuments. Mr. Bennet, p. 172, has indeed given us a list (we think imperfect) of “distinguished persons buried here, who have no [existing] monuments.” This list has the following paragraph:

“Gilbert de Clare, the second, who died in 1295, was also buried in the choir near the communion table. The effigies of this nobleman formerly stood over one of the stalls, not far from his grave, in a pensive position, with an inscription in gold characters.”—p. 174.

It so happens that a painted effigy of a youth in mail, kneeling, placed out of the way upon the roof of a chapel of the Trinity, has been presumed by Mr. Fosbroke, from the circumstances hereafter mentioned, to have appertained to the last Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, killed in Scotland, A.D. 1314. This presumption has been questioned; and the figure as-

cribed to Edward Le Despenser, the second of the name, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh (p. 165); but how the juvenility of the figure, and the style of the armour, which harmonizes with the æra of the above Gilbert de Clare, who perished at the early age of eighteen, can be made to agree with Sir Edward le Despenser, who was the father of six children, and died Nov. 11, 1375,* we know not. In the year following died Edward the Black Prince; and if the style of the armour upon *his* effigies† be compared with that of the Tewkesbury figure, it will be found very different. The Abbey Chronicle‡ does not mention *any* effigies of this Edward le Despenser, and as other figures have been removed from the church, it is probable that this does not apply to *Edward* Le Despenser; but we shall not enter further into the subject, because we have no desire on that account to undergo the expense and inconvenience of a journey on purpose. Nor are these contentions all. The site of the interment of Edward, son of Henry the Sixth; the appropriation of a beautiful tabernacle for a saint's bell; and the site of the battle, between Edward the Fourth and Margaret of Anjou, have all been contested. The only detailed and satisfactory account of that sanguinary affair is given by Holinshed; but the localities seem not to have been well determined (according to our knowledge) before the publication of this work. This adjustment confers great credit upon Mr. Bennet, and we are only sorry that necessity compels us to abbreviate it.

It has been said that the Lancastrians were encamped in a meadow called the Vineyard, but this is commanded by a long ridge of high land in front, and has the river Swilgate close in the rear. Mr. Bennet therefore rejects it, and, according to our recollection, when we visited Tewkesbury, we thought it a very strange position for an army. On the contrary, says Mr. Bennet,

“History, tradition, and probability unite in leading us to the conclusion that the Queen's army entrenched themselves on the

* See his will in the *Testamenta Vetusta*, edited by Mr. Nicolas, i. 99.

† Engraved in *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 784.

‡ *Dugd. Monast.* i. 157.

summit of a field, now called the Home ground, on the estate of Mr. Wintle at Gupshill, one mile from Tewkesbury, on the eastern side of the road leading to Gloucester and Cheltenham; and that the King's army, as he advanced upon his antagonist by the way of Tredington and Rudgeway over Prest bridge, occupied the sloping ground to the southward, called the Red Piece, on the estate of Edward Ransford, esq. At Gupshill there is also a small circular entrenchment surrounded with a ditch and hedge, and shaded with lofty elms, which has immemorially been denominated "Margaret's camp." There are also some considerable ridges, and long hollow places in various directions near to this inclosure. Lastly, this is the only site which can verify Holinshed's account, that the Lancastrians had 'the town and abbey at their backs;' and 'that their camp was right hard to be assailed by reason of the deep ditches, hedges, trees, bushes, and cumbersome lanes, wherewith the same was fenced, both in the front and on the sides.'"

Margaret's station being thus, as we think, clearly ascertained, we proceed *serialim* from Mr. Bennet's work, p. 39,

"Immediately in front of this small inclosure ran the *ancient British trackway*, in its route from Lincoln's Green to the ford across Swilgate; this might have separated the two armies, and, if so, was 'the lane which Somerset crossed when his opponents inveigled him out of his stronghold. A few paces to the eastward of this station ran another road, which formerly led from Cheltenham into Tewkesbury. No situation on that side of the town could perhaps have been so properly chosen, though it did not merit the appellation of a 'wonderful strong position.' Exclusive of the artificial means of defence which it presented, and which could readily be increased, there is an advantageous descent from the camp on three sides, forming a kind of head-land to the ridge of high ground, which extends in its rear almost to the town.

"After the Duke of Gloucester had entered the Queen's entrenchments, we are informed that some fled into the park, others into the meadow there at hand, some into the lanes, and some hid themselves in ditches. The field called the *Gaston's*, now divided into several inclosures in the western side of the present turnpike road extending from Holme Hill to Gups Hill; and a long slip of land with shelving sides, lying to the westward of the turnpike road, beyond the Windmill Hill, and within a few hundred yards of the House of Industry, which field is still called the 'Bloody Meadow,' were the chief scenes of slaughter.

"The mill mentioned by Holinshed at which so much carnage took place, was undoubtedly the Abbey mills; thus far pro-

bably the poor fugitives, who sought a retreat in the town, had proceeded, when a party of the victors overtook, or by another route met them, and induced them in despair to fly into the Severn Ham, where those who escaped drowning were hewn down and slaughtered without remorse."—p. 40.

Mr. Bennet thinks very justly, that it would have been better for the Lancastrians to have taken up their position at the Mythe, and have there waited for their reinforcements; but we apprehend that they either might not have had sufficient magazines of provisions for a stationary occupation, or deemed the position chosen one that was unfavourable for the action of the enemy's cavalry, in which arm the Yorkists were no doubt far superior.

Having now gone through the literary part of this work, we shall proceed no further than to state our feelings concerning certain parts of the building. These are the groining of the choir, and the finishings of the parapets in the Countess of Warwick's Chapel. According to our knowledge, the latter are unique, and in elegance they rival the celebrated borders of Grecian vases. Other parts of the building are very fine, but not unusual.

Mr. Bennet appears to have collected all that is known concerning this eminent place, and enriched it with good plates. In the modern periods there are considerable accessions of information. The inhabitants deserve the highest praise for the care which they have taken of their splendid Church.

◆

The Fugitives; or a Trip to Canada. An interesting tale, founded on facts. Interspersed with observations on the Manners, Customs, &c. of the Colonists and Indians. By Edward Lane, formerly a resident in Lower Canada; post 8vo. pp. 496.

THE plot of this tale is taken from Kotzebue's celebrated drama, the *Stranger*. The wife of a fine noble-hearted fellow, a Captain in the Navy, elopes with a seducer, who weaned her affections from her husband, by representing that he has another wife, whom he prefers. The husband pursues the fugitives to Canada, finds his wife, who had voluntarily left the villain upon detection of his falsehoods, forgives and again cohabits with her, without giving any trouble at Doctors' Commons. At

the German plot we are not surprised; because probability, moral feelings, or prudential consequences, are commonly sacrificed to striking effect. Philosophers, however, will take the liberty of observing that no woman will listen to the calumnies of a seducer against her husband, unless her mind be first corrupted; and that the detection of such calumnies is exceedingly easy.

The better part of the novel consists in interesting accounts of Canada, and nautical characters and manners, not inferior to the admirable delineations of Smollet.

We shall show first an opulent Canadian farmer's opinion of the consequences of over-educating daughters:

"If we farmers here were to spend our time in hunting and racing, and our wives and daughters theirs in sporting about in silks and satins, and in taking lessons in music and dancing, as they do in some countries, instead of selling our wheat, as we sometimes do, at four shillings per bushel, by Heaven, sirs, we could not live upon *fourteen*."—p. 166.

The Indian method of keeping infants safe during the absence of the parents on fishing, is said to be

"digging a hole in the sand, and burying the child up to its armpits, leaving the head and arms only at liberty."—p. 122.

The following piece of Natural History is curious (if true):

"Rattlesnakes dread pigs to so extraordinary a degree, that when they see one they become as if petrified; their animal functions are instantly suspended, leaving the porker to separate their heads from their bodies; the former of which he instinctively rejects, while he voraciously devours the latter. Indeed, pigs devour snakes of every description, and thrive wonderfully on such strange food; as a proof of which, I recollect once having been wrecked myself in a large batt canoe, laden with hogs, on a small island a few leagues above Montreal; I and my men escaped in a canoe to the main land: on returning, a fortnight afterwards, to recover my property, I found the pigs, which had before been exceedingly lean, feeding heartily on snakes, and almost too fat to move."—p. 369.

There is an ample fund of entertainment in this book; and much interest excited by dramatic exhibitions of character and lively dialogue; which show, that to a philosopher, if he is well and not subject to sea-sickness, a ship may be a playhouse, replete with entertainment.

Britton's History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Cathedral Church of Bristol. 4to. 14 Plates. Longman and Co.

WITHIN the last forty years numerous works have been published relative to Bristol, a city highly interesting to the Historian, the Antiquary, and the Artist, on account of the ample materials it possesses for the elucidation of our national antiquities.

Mr. Barrett's History was published in 1789, and was at that time gladly welcomed by the public. A History of Bristol, by Mr. John Corry, was published in numbers, about 1808, and was also well received. To the Rev. Samuel Seyer we are indebted for a new Translation of the "Charters of Bristol," published in 1812; and ten years afterwards, for his "Memoirs of Bristol." These are both valuable publications, and have been duly noticed in our pages.

The "Chronological History of Bristol" has since been published by Mr. Evans, an ingenious printer, who was unfortunately killed by the fall of the Brunswick Theatre; and the "Bristol Memorialist" is a similar useful compendium. To Mr. Britton we are indebted for an "Historical and Architectural Essay on Redcliff Church;" an elegant publication, which acquired for its author deserved celebrity; and which probably eventually led to the publication of the numerous volumes, descriptive of our Cathedrals, the last published of which series forms the subject of our present notice.

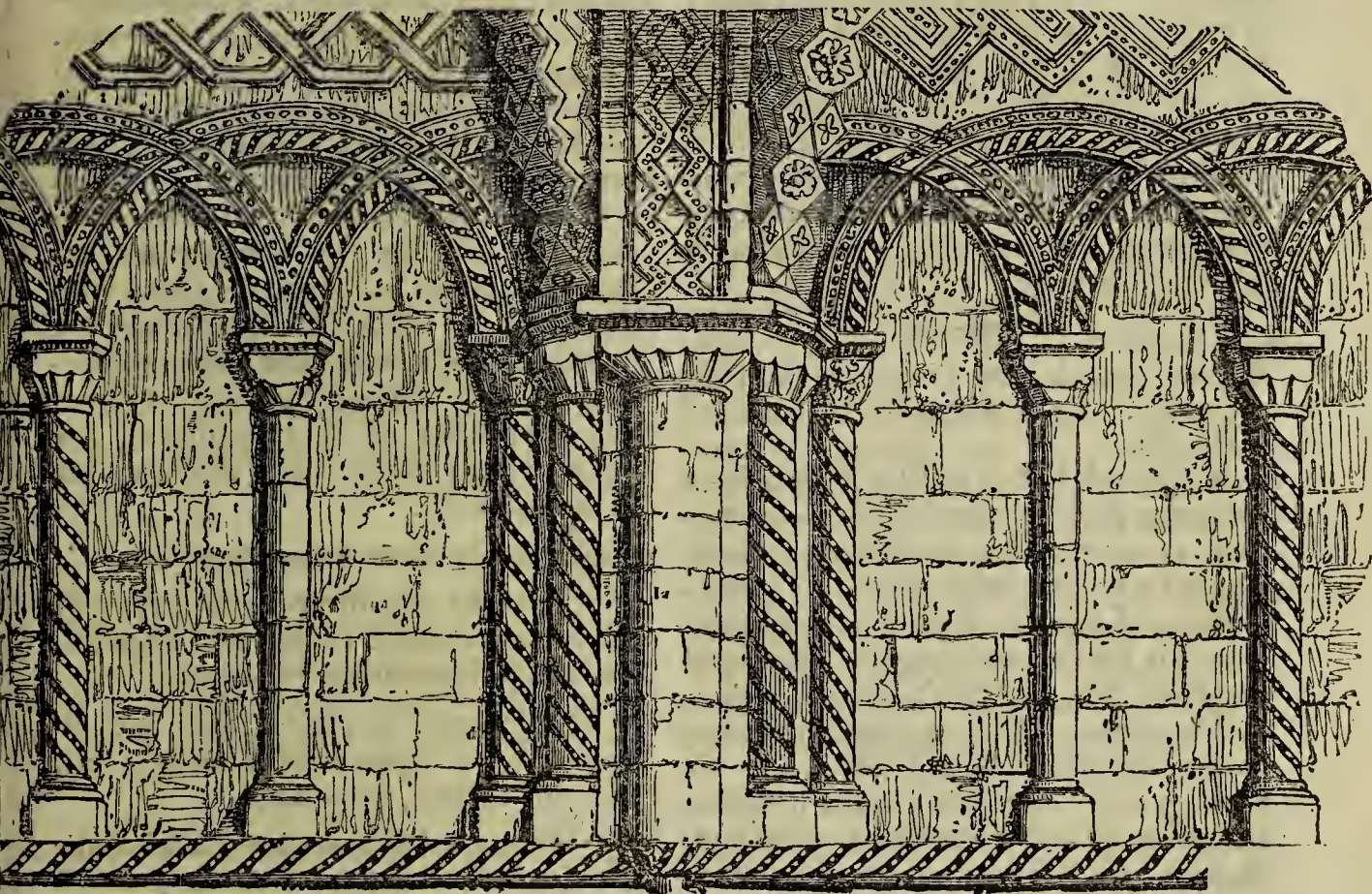
The Cathedral of Bristol is the remnant only of a once more noble building, but in which will be found a beautiful example of the Pointed style, and several peculiarities are observable. The side-aisles of the choir are raised as high as the centre, having large windows to compensate the loss of an upper tier usual in the centre-aisles of these buildings. Plainness and inelegance characterize the outside of this Cathedral; lightness, beauty, and singularity, are united in the interior.

Pl. xii. in this volume, a view of the north aisle, shows two beautiful peculiarities in this building. The arches which divide the side-aisles are, we believe, quite unique. The object of the architect seems to have been to take off the effect of the height of the side-aisles, which ought always to be inferior to the centre. The same plate

also shows the remarkable canopies over the monuments, which are particularly handsome, each being formed of four segments of arches inverted, having crockets, and a large finial at every point.

The Chapter House, consisting of three aisles of equal proportion, and its vestibule or porch, are noble specimens of Norman architecture, being wholly

of the circular style. These were probably erected by Robert Fitz-Harding in 1142. A woodcut in p. 46, shows the form of the capitals, bases, columns, rib mouldings, string course, and unusual tracery on the walls at the centre of the north side of this room. This woodcut we are permitted to lay before our readers.



Pl. iii. is a view of this fine Norman room, restored in the way we trust the original building will soon be, which is at present sadly disfigured by common sash window-frames, and a high false wooden floor. The older Lady Chapel on the north side of the Cathedral, Mr. Britton ascribes to Abbot David, who died in 1234. Most of the other parts of the Cathedral are of one age and character, and were probably erected by Abbot Knowle, who was preferred to the abbey in 1306.

In the Preface Mr. Britton mentions the connexion of his own family with Bristol, which he observes has peculiar claims on his feelings. The "march of intellect" has been nowhere more rapid in its course than at Bristol. At no remote period the Bristolians were stigmatized as mercenary and illiterate; but a very different character now pervades its inhabitants. "The Bristol Institution," its "Literary and Philosophical Society," and

"the Commercial Rooms," have all produced incalculable benefits to the city. Nor should its spirited newspapers be omitted, when enumerating the causes of the happy change. "For one of these, "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal," its loyal and public-spirited editor, Mr. Gutch, wrote a series of letters under the signature of 'Cosmo,' which, it is believed, produced a powerful impression on the minds of his fellow-citizens, and led to many improvements in the port and city."

Mr. Britton gratefully acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Beeke, the Dean of Bristol; to G. Weare Brackenridge (to whom the volume is dedicated); and to numerous other friends who have assisted his researches. "Every thing connected with the present volume has been of a pleasing and cheering nature." But for his success in this instance, Mr. B. must have concluded his "Cathedral Antiquities" with Gloucester. "Thus supported,

he is willing to devote his exertions and abilities in prosecuting the series to a close; and he is now collecting materials for the History of the Cathedrals of Hereford and Worcester."

We heartily rejoice at this determination. It would indeed be a disgrace to the age, if this very valuable and interesting series of Histories of our Cathedrals should cease for want of patronage. We regret that emolument, as enlarged as it is deserved, does not accompany the publication of every one of these beautiful volumes; but Mr. Britton may have at least this consolation, that he will enrol his name amongst the worthies of his country, "although he may fail to emblazon it in letters of gold."

Random Records. By George Colman the Younger. 2 vols. post 8vo. Colburn and Bentley.

A QUAKER is as fit a person for a watering-place master of the ceremonies, as a reviewing exciseman, whose duties lie chiefly with what the coachmanism of modern dialect calls "heavy wet," is for determining the proof and purity of Mr. Colman's spirits, wines, and liqueurs. Our experience does not go far beyond port and claret, the vinous gentry, not the vinous nobility. But even in our obtuseness of palate, though we think that we taste some aqueous dilution in prosy accounts of forgotten plays and players, yet most excellent is the treat from the pet bin. Boisterous has been our cachinnation at the "Broad Grins" of our author; and as Menander says,

συμμανησαι δ' ενια δει,

Horace "dulce est desipere in loco," and Mr. Colman translates both by

"It is very pleasant to talk nonsense after dinner;"—i. 297.

—so we do not wish to be without

"taste or fancy enough for the genuine sportiveness of table-talk—to be dapper duffers and fastidious pedants—*killjoys* of a convivial party."—*Ibid.*

There is a *tempestivity* for all things; and our author, a writer of comedies, naturally says with the man in Plautus,

"Jocos ridiculos vendo, agite licemini."

A public-school education and fashionable society have *dancing-mastered* Mr. Colman's wit; and his taste is of the first character. He is neither coarse nor ill-natured. We only wish that he was younger, for an "elderly gentleman" should be an *Æsop* in his facetious-

ness; i. e. be one whose humour carries a moral with it. Here, however, we stop. Mr. Colman is a wine merchant, and we shall pour out a glass or two of his best. Be it first, however, remembered, that the wit of a gentleman implies knowledge of the world, observation, and strong sense. He is, to adopt our author's happy manner, not a buffoon, but a smiling philosopher over a bottle; a landscape-gardener who picturesques table-talk, whose trade is happiness, but who unselfishly delights to have partners in the firm. Be it also remembered, that misery generates bad temper; and that it is better to laugh off trouble than drink it off; for the remedy neither hurts ourselves nor torments those who live with us. Many a time when we have been suffering under gloomy affliction have "Colman and Co." broken the oppression of that incubus; we have waked with the Virgilian line in our mouth,

"Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est;"

and, resolved to pull up in future, away we have strutted, elated and supercilious in philosophical "cothurni."

People have a notion that school-boys are the happiest of mortals; but, says our author, *inter alia*,

"What are the beatitudes of a scholastic paradise? To be fagged, flogged, thumped, coerced to mental labour, and constrained in personal liberty. This may all be very proper and salutary, (so is physic) but it is not happiness: and there is very, very rarely, an instance of a boy, while he is in one of these prisons for the body and treadmills for the mind, who is not always wishing to get out of it, and to get home."—i. 93.

Masquerades, says Mr. C., are foreigners, which will never be naturalized in this country.

"An English private masquerade, where people are striving to be clever, is the dullest of all dull vivacity; a public one is the most vulgar of vulgar dissipation.

"Then, pouring in, come Punches, Turks, and Tailors,

Heavy-heel'd Harlequins and inland Sailors;
Jews without Hebrew, brogueless Pats from
Cork,

And Clodpoles without dialect from York.
Attorney's Clerks as Shepherds; doom'd to
know [show;

No fields but those which Lincoln's Inn can
But who, if not by sheep, by parchment thrive,
And scrawl upon the skins they never drive.
Here songsters squall, fat waltzers there advance,

To crush our toes with what they call a dance ;
 A dance at which a well-taught bear would
 blush ;
 Till supper is announced—and then a rush !
 The masks get neither seats nor meats enough.
 Rolls stale, ham rank, pies mouldy, chick-
 ens tough ;
 Cold punch grown warm, dead porter, wine
 that's rum,
 And waiters ' coming ' who will never come."

These are lines of which Swift would not have been ashamed.

A bowling green Mr. C. calls a dull vegetable gaming table, on which nobody plays when it rains.—i. 173.

Such was the requisition for carriages, to see the private theatricals at Winstay, that

" On one night there were *two mourning coaches* waiting in the Park, which had each brought a *merry party of six* inside."—i. 259.

One of his college tutors, he calls, from his imperturbable phlegm, a " piece of sham marble—*Scagliola*." i. 265.

We have read of Tartars riding a whole stage, fast asleep. Mr. Colman says that it is a phenomenon not uncommon to soldiers upon a distressing march. His servant was plodding along in this state of somnambulism, and Mr. C. says,

" The fellow's eyes were fixed, glassy, and half-sunk in their sockets, while he stepped forward, as if unconscious of his progress ; I might have fancied myself followed by a *corpse upon board wages*."—ii. 142.

We have recently heard of gentlemen tramping about the country as mendicants. It is a stale Scotch joke ; for when Mr. C. was an itinerant, on a foot-sore *pleasurable* tour, in a " shabby jacket and kilt," his man, to salve appearances, represented him as a gentleman roaming over the country *for a wager*."—ii. 170.

He mentions a Mr. *Silver*, a surgeon. He used to tease this gentleman with the following adage from the Merchant of Venice :

" All that *glisters* is not gold."—ii. 297.

The following monition should be recollected by every person of gouty diathesis :

" [His father] had gout in his habit, which had been indicated so slightly that he neglected the hints to take care of himself, which Nature had mildly thrown out. Cold bathing is, perhaps, one of the most dangerous luxuries in which an elderly man can indulge, when so formidable an enemy is lurking in his constitution : the gout having been re-

pelled by repeated submersion in the sea, not only paralysed the body, but distempered the brain,—and reason was subverted."—ii. 286.

The book abounds with anecdotes of the gentleman's kind. One we shall give, relative to the old adage of losing a friend for a joke.

The Hon. Francis North was dining for the first time with the Earl of Llandaff, a nobleman of the *vielle-cour* dignity. A quantity of excellent claret had been drunk, and the party was about to break up,

" when the joyous Francis, who sat next to the noble host, put his hand upon the Earl's shoulder, saying, " Come, old Daffy, let us have one more bottle of your Elixir." The requested Elixir was produced,—but the Earl never gave my friend a second invitation."

Flashes of wit, Attic salt, and interesting sketches of character, which strengthen good sense and promote superior taste, abound in this book. It belongs to the library of men of the world ; and knowledge of the world is the art of navigation to those who live in it ; for as life is composed of sea and earth, men should know how to be mariners, as well as landsmen.

The History and Antiquities of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. By George Alfred Ellis, Surgeon, &c. 8vo. pp. 269.

WEYMOUTH and its consort, Melcombe, have been hitherto deemed destitute of any remote claims ; but Mr. Ellis has lent some support to Baxter's opinion, that one was the Clavinium of Ravennas, from the discovery of a Vicinal way, leading to the Ikenild-street, and Roman coins (p. 3) ; but the first actual mention of Weymouth is in the foundation charter of the Abbey of Milton by Athelstan. It was erected by that Prince in expiation of the murder of his half-brother, Prince Edwin, by exposure in an open boat on the sea, because, as Athelstan alleged, he was engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone him. Mr. Ellis gives, however, the following curious account of Edwin's offence :

" Prince Edwin, it appears, had visited the East, and while there had been initiated into the sublime mysteries of freemasonry : on his return he instituted a grand lodge at York, was elected grand master of the craft in England, and formed the constitution of

the English lodges. It is more than probable that the necessary meetings of the craft, whose sublime mysteries are excluded from the profane eyes of the *communis vulgus*, were the cause of this suspicion of his conspiring against the throne of his brother, and led to his murder."—p. 4.

We recommend Mr. Ellis to the patronage of the Craft; for in p. 33 he also informs us, that

"Ralph de Monthermer was raised to the degree of grand master of the beautiful and sublime mysteries of freemasonry in all England, at the death of Gilb. de Clare, 1280."

As he married a widow of Clare, we are therefore to presume that the grand mastership was then a heir-loom in the Clare family.

Another curious circumstance connected with Weymouth is its being a favourite port for the embarkation of pilgrims to Compostella.

"In the year 1428, 926 pilgrims sailed from England; viz. from London, 280; Bristol, 200; and Weymouth, 222. It appears that the inhabitants built ships on purpose to convey the pilgrims."—p. 113.

We shall next extract a passage, which shows a method taken by Government to prevent insurrection, and what was deemed a good income for a Member of Parliament.

"10th Henry VI. 1433.—Under pretence of the country being overrun with robbers (which was a mere subterfuge), as the real object in view was the detection of those who were the adherents of the house of York, four commissioners were empowered to summon and tender an oath to persons of quality to keep the peace, both themselves and their retainers. The commissioners visited most of the towns in this county; in Melcombe, the only individuals who gave in their names were the two M.P.'s for the borough, Philip Leweston and William Corfe; these are stated to be considerable men, and able to disperse 12*l.* per annum each individual."—p. 113.

This sum, multiplied by Mr. Ellis's own ratio, (fifteen) is 180*l.* per annum; but the fact is, that mere multiplication by any number will not give an accurate idea of real value; nor is the price of wheat any better standard; for the date here is 1433, and Fleetwood says, (*Chronic. Precios.* p. 103, ed. 8vo.) that in 1434, though a wet year, wheat was sold in many places of the kingdom at 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; but that at the end of the year following it sunk again to the usual common price of a quarter about that time, 5*s.* 4*d.*; and

in 1439, through scarcity, rose again to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* We know that in our own times, wheat is so affected by seasons of plenty or scarcity, that the prices vary far too much for a standard; and if we take Browne Willis's scale of 5*l.* per annum, as the cost of board for a parish priest, then the 12*l.* per annum of the said members of parliament would only maintain two persons and a boy. In short, unless we can get at the actual price of every article of consumption at the time being, and the necessary expenditure of the quantum per annum of each, we cannot tell how much of such articles twelve pounds per annum would furnish. One fact is only apparent: that, in modern times, not price only, but intrinsic value is also greatly altered; for Bishop Fleetwood tells us, that while at this period wheat was only about 8½*d.* the bushel, fine cloth for surplices (see p. 108), was 8*d.* the ell: that is, of the value of a bushel of wheat, and taking the modern cost of a bushel at 10*s.* 6*d.* no fine linen for surplices now costs anything like such a sum; so that while in former times manufactured goods far exceeded agricultural produce in value, the converse of the proposition has now ensued.

We willingly give every credit to Mr. Ellis for his useful work.

Literary Recollections. By the Rev. Richard Warner, F.A.S. &c. &c. 2 vol. 8vo.

MR. WARNER has distinguished himself by his worthy endeavours to vindicate rational piety, which those who ought to know better have been foolishly striving to extinguish. He was influenced, he says (ii. 308) by the axiom of Paley, that he who makes Christianity most *rational*, makes it most *credible*. This is undeniable, for by reference to natural philosophy, it will be clearly seen that he who makes the word of God irreconcilable with the laws of his Providence, is unqualified for a teacher, and substitutes the enthusiasm of the ignorant for the knowledge of the learned. Hence it happens, says Mr. Townsend, that one of the most strenuous advocates of that mode of instruction which is generally called Evangelical, has written an essay on the aversion of men of taste to evangelical religion. Now the confession that men of taste can be adverse to evangelical religion, while they are not

adverse to the volume of scripture and the truth of orthodox Christianity, is, he says, the severest condemnation of that system of instruction which is called evangelical.

If taste, therefore, be the result of knowledge, cultivation of intellect, and mental refinement, we reiterate from our notice of the last report of the Humane Society, (p. 539) that the miracles virtually achieved by scientific men, show that the Almighty permits his works to be understood by them alone, and that Providence patronises *them*, and *not* devotees, because History proves, that the latter cause the Bible to become an engine of mischief; an evil not to be ascribed to scientific men, and inconsistent with the divine intention.

Mr. Warner was born in London, and like most other London boys, and some country ones, commenced his studies with Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant Killer, and the Seven Champions; heroes whose high fame and exploits we also recollect with much pleasure. He was next taken to see a play, and attempted the dagger-scene in *Macbeth* with a carving knife. When five years old, he was imprisoned in one of those jails for boys, entitled a boarding school; and bitterly complains of their penitentiary diet. Here he stayed, till he had acquired the usual elementary Latin, preparatory to the Greek grammar, and then removed with his father to Lymington in Hampshire. Of this place he speaks affectionately, and mentions various acquaintance; among them a Mr. Dunkerly and a Miss Bere. The former we also knew. He was the reputed natural son of George the Second, and to him, not to George the *Third*, as Mr. Warner says, he bore a strong facial resemblance. We have read a confutation of his presumed origin, but from his pension and interviews with members of the royal family,* as well as personal likeness, we believe his claims to have been just. A more romantic story is that of Miss Bere. A Mrs. Hackman wanted a weeder for her garden. John the footman brought a little girl from the workhouse, who, like a bee, sang at her work. Her mistress, pleased with the rich melody of

her voice, ordered her to be introduced; and, being pleased with her manners, promoted her from the workhouse to the kitchen, as cook's deputy. Her deportment was so good, that she was soon preferred to be lady's maid, and carefully instructed in elementary education. In this situation she made herself so agreeable to her mistress by an uncommon sweetness of temper, gentleness of disposition, and feminine softness of character, that she was soon promoted to the rank of a humble friend, and ultimately was adopted and educated as a daughter. She became highly accomplished, and attracted the attention of a young clergyman, who came to Lymington for autumnal bathing and partridge shooting. He made her an offer, but, as he had only his living, and she had no fortune, it was judged prudent that the affair should be dropt. It was so, to all appearance entirely, but in the ensuing season, the Rev. gentleman returned, "a Dean," renewed his offer, which was accepted; and a few years ago

"the little warbling pauper, Nancy Bere, of Lymington workhouse, quitted this temporal being, the universally lamented widow of the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Palatine Bishop of Durham."—i. 51.

Mr. W. was next sent to school at Christchurch, and gives us an interesting account of the Corporation, which was composed as usual, in the main, of unlettered borough magnates, who drank at every civic festival, in a bumper,

"PROSPERATION—TO THIS CORPORATION."

The noble parish church first incited him to antiquarian speculations, which he took up with all the characteristic ardour of the profession; and in so doing was (as usual) hoaxed by the discovery of, as he presumed, a Roman thorax, which proved to be only the side of an old stable lantern. He enlivens this part of his biography with most interesting ana of various eminent men, who visited Mr. Gustavus Brander, at Christchurch Priory, and proves himself a superior *raconteur*, by the flavour of his anecdote. He left Christchurch school, under a promise of being admitted a foundationer at Winchester. The promiser, who ought to have reflected upon the expense to which he had put the father, and the vexatious feelings which he would occasion, told him upon the day of examination, that

* Of one of these interviews he gave us an account, which, under future opportunity, we may publish.—REV.

a noble patron had solicited the situation intended for Warner, and that it was impossible for him to resist such a solicitation. Thus disappointed, the unsuccessful candidate very properly determined, though without hope, to encounter the examination, and did so with credit. He was then, as darkly hinted, placed in an attorney's office, a situation most curious for a person of mind. He is obliged to divide his "inward man" into two compartments; one to attend to the drudgery before him, the other to think of such amusements as commonly engross the attention of youths, who are only distinguished from boys by having ceased to grow.

A lawyer, however, is no other than a police officer in *civil* offences, and a very useful and necessary person for the protection of property; and it does not appear that such men as Mr. Warner have the knowing cast of character suited to biped foxes. He was therefore transferred to St. Mary Hall, Oxford, for the purpose of becoming a clergyman. When eight terms had been kept, he was offered the curacy of Boldre, co. Hants, under that man who deserved Westminster Abbey, the unrivalled Gilpin. For the purpose of ordination without a degree, interest was made with the Archbishop of York, and the favour was granted in a manner highly honourable to both parties. With this event is connected the following anecdote. Northern Prelates are compelled by circumstances to ordain men who are called *Literates*; by University students, "*Northern Lights*." At the ordination solemnity, Mr. Warner met with one of these candidates, whom he describes as a man in *his* full court dress; i. e. a dark blue coat of antique cut, a black waistcoat and inexpressibles, and speckled worsted stockings, with the addition of a large head, bearing a thick crop of raven locks, oiled and shining like a mallard's wing. This personage, at the dinner, never having been in fashionable society, was puzzled by the water-glasses. He watched, however, the rest of the company, and succeeded very well in imitating the necessary ablutions and purifications of the face and mouth; but, after having so done, drank all the soiled water off at a draught! (i. 298). He was, nevertheless, *the happiest man in the world*. Why, Mr. Warner thus explains:

"He was the son of a humble Yorkshire farmer; had received a moderate education at one of the cheap seminaries in his native country; had married a peasant's daughter, the prolific mother of his six healthy children; and had kept, for some years, a small school, in a remote and unfrequented spot in that part of England. It had been, he said, his long-indulged wish and highest ambition to be admitted to holy orders; and to obtain the curacy of the parish in which he resided. 'And now,' continued he, 'Sir, Providence has granted that wish, and I am the happiest man in the world. The profits of my school are about 70*l.* a year; and that, added to the 25*l.* which I shall receive from the curacy, will give me an income of nearly 100*l.* per annum.' 'But it will require much economy, my good friend,' said I, 'to make this small sum supply the wants of so large a family as your's.' 'Why not, Sir,' he briskly replied, 'we have, thank God, done very comfortably, even hitherto; and surely, *with such an addition*, I cannot fear that we should now do worse. Besides, Sir, I suffer no unnecessary expences in my family; nor am I a spendthrift myself. The coat I have on was made for my marriage, sixteen years ago. I have no occasion for a horse, for I can walk my forty miles a day; and as for a carriage, I was never in one in all my life before to-night; except, when very young, I once travelled from Doncaster to York in the stage-coach. No, Sir, I have no fears, and am, thank God, *the happiest man in the world*.'"—i. 299.

The biographical account of Gilpin is too long for us to notice, but it does Mr. Warner high credit. Gilpin, it seems, abhorred the conviviality of a dinner party, for he said,

"It is among my infirmities, to think conversation spoiled by the conviviality of eating and drinking, and the clashing of cups and plates, and table compliments, and servants waiting, and twenty other *et ceteras*. I was never fond of eating and drinking; but from habit I have now taken a thorough dislike to them both; and never dine pleasantly but on my own bit of mutton, and a draught of small beer after it (for I never drink wine,) and so the job is over."—(i. 359.)

Mr. Warner speaks next of a visit to Hereford, and mentions with a just eulogium a friend with whom we were also acquainted, the late James Wathen, esq. "Few men," he truly observes, "could compare with him in singleness of heart, blamelessness of life, and mildness and benevolence of spirit." He used to reside chiefly at Hereford, a most social place, until

"A clergyman of the new school had gotten footing in that city, and his novel

doctrines soon introduced and diffused their customary anti-evangelical effects—spiritual pride and want of charity; polemical wrangling and social discord; the separation of “very friends,” and worse than all, divisions in domestic circles. My friend, whose mind was deeply imbued with the meek and mild spirit of the Gospel; his understanding entirely convinced by its simple and reasonable tenets; and his life regulated by its salutary and benevolent precepts—saw with equal dismay and sorrow the “progress” of these strange opinions among his former friends and familiar associates; and has repeatedly communicated to me instances that had fallen under his own knowledge of their pernicious influence, in severing the firmest intimacies, dissolving the nearest natural ties, and obliterating the very form and fashion of innocent hilarity. He was well aware that to disrobe religion of her meekness, benevolence, and cheerfulness, was not only to alter her character, but to destroy her very nature; and he rightly conceived that the temple “of our most holy faith,” in the soul of man, must be built upon and supported by the grand corner-stones of HUMILITY and CHARITY.”—i. 387.

Similar results have ensued elsewhere, because it is impossible to force opinions in religion and politics, without creating violent factions; and the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God! “There are two modes,” says Gilpin, “of inculcating the Gospel; one through the channel of the imagination, the other through that of reason. The former is more adapted to the ignorant and unenlightened part of mankind, who cannot reason nor see the force of evidence. Enthusiasts accordingly apply to the imagination, and endeavour to inspire ardent fervours; but this mode will not do with the educated. Their reason must be convinced.” (See our author, i. 352.) Indeed, philosophers can determine the state of intellect and reason in any place, by the modes of religion which are professed in it. Under similar or even differing amounts of population, the number of conventicles indicates the proportion of ignorant and unintellectual inhabitants. One paltry town in Wales has, comparatively at least, far more of the former, than the immense parish of St. George’s, Hanover-square. Knowing also that history lends no encouragement to fanaticism, philosophers believe that education is favourable to the spread of reason; and of course that it counteracts the baneful effects, which history so prominently exhibits.

This work is too entertaining to be

hastily dismissed: we shall therefore reserve the second volume for another notice, in our next Part.

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The Family Classical Library. No. II. Demosthenes—Sallust. No. III. Xenophon.—Printed by Valpy, for Colburn and Bentley.

THE first volume of the “Family Classical Library,” we have before noticed. Of the utility and benefit of Mr. Valpy’s plan, we need not speak, because it is manifest.

With regard to these particular volumes, Demosthenes, Sallust, and Xenophon, they are excellent studies for all those who prefer matter to manner, and would unite oracular and laconic brevity. To statesmen, to lawyers, to business-men of all kinds, the study of such a style and manner as these three writers teach, is indispensable. Demosthenes had the strong sense and correct judgment of an accomplished man of the world. He not only used proper words in proper places, “had thoughts that breathe and words that burn,” but when frivolous *teazements* occurred, he brushed them off in the judicious form of levity and humour. Witness his puns upon *βίος*, *vita* aut *victus*, and *κορὰξ* and *κολαξ*; (see *Lycosthenis Apothegmata*, pp. 10, 96) and many other similar anecdotes.

We do not think that Englishmen have a clear conception of the wonderful power of the oratory of Demosthenes. It is not likely that they should, because they cannot enter into the feelings or circumstances of the times, or sympathise with the *viva voce* delivery of (to use Mr. Paterson’s phrase) the “melodious thunderer.” But this is not what we mean. All the characters given of him by such of our writers as we have seen, are tame. Comparisons have been made between him and Cicero; while nothing more was necessary than to say, that the former could only rise to a storm, while the latter was always a hurricane. But, according to our judgment, the most correct opinion we can form of the orations of Demosthenes, is by assimilating the effect of them to that of the Letters of Junius. We are persuaded that the celebrated Greek was closely studied by the great political epistolist; and we can see in the latter not only imitation of the matter, but even of the style and model, in the conciseness and measure of the language and sen-

ences. In both these writers are evident tokens of study; and both made similar powerful impressions upon the public mind; the influence of the celebrated Letters, under far more unfavourable circumstances, having been fully equal to that of the Greek Orations; and we hesitate not to say, that in literary merit, the Letters successfully rival them. In short, we think that the Orations of Demosthenes and the Letters of Junius are the only two works which have sufficient analogy to be proper subjects of comparison.

The style of Demosthenes is known to be of that æra when the language had attained its most perfect state, and for the purpose of pleasing “*aures teretes atque religiosas*” (see Cic. Orat. ix.) had been arranged even upon musical construction (Paterson’s Essay, p. 33). Add to this, that all the technical minutiae and elegances of diction were studied by the great orator; and to our ears the rhythm of his sentences is so palpable as to resemble the steps of a march. Nor is this all; we fancy that the words are so assorted, from attention to their respective sounds, that every word in recitation must be articulated distinctly, and that the most hasty enunciation could not run them into each other. This appears to have been effected by each of the contiguous words having dissimilar sounds. When this character of the diction be added to the strengthiness of the ideas, it will appear that no work can be more fit for teaching the language and forming the mind.

The notes and illustrations of Mr. Barker prove his masterly knowledge of the language, and give to the pupil and student most valuable assistance.

In narration, the useful brevity of Sallust, without his self-conceit, may be excellently imitated; and it is, in our opinion, a fortunate circumstance that the foppery of his taste does not appear in the translation with anything like the prominence of the original.

Xenophon, says a perfect judge, (Bishop Huntingford) is “among the Greek authors the most chaste, pure, simple, and elegant, in his style and diction.” In the preface to this work, it is justly said that

“The simplicity and the elegance of Xenophon’s diction have procured him the name of Athenian Muse, and the Bee of Greece; and they have induced Quintilian to say, that the Graces dictated his language, and

that the Goddess of Persuasion dwelt on his lips.”—p. xxiv.

Xenophon appears to have had that felicitous temperament which naturally made him a wise man; and, as an historian, a general, and a philosopher, he acquired from his wisdom, (or, as we invidiously lower the title, prudence,) a powerful ascendancy. But neither as an historian, a general, or a philosopher, is he placed by fame in the high situation due to him. He drew his pretensions from conduct, which can only be understood by detail, and in detail no one takes an interest but a party concerned. As a general, he evinced, perhaps, in his retreat, more military science than Epaminondas and Miltiades; and as a philosopher, more sound wisdom than his compatriots, the Charlatan philosophers. But wisdom is an unobtrusive quality, and fame is conferred only upon splendour; as diamond is always eminent, though the most useful of all minerals, iron, is not so.

The Anabasis is a story beautifully told in its details. Xenophon must have kept a diary of all the minute circumstances; and, by so doing, have been confident of ultimate success, for otherwise he could not have desired reminiscence. His taste, the result of judgment, instinctively prompted discrimination and selection; and, taking into consideration that he had no choice of materials, and no means of borrowing from imagination, he was, perhaps, the first of that class of persons whom the French call *raconteurs*. The essence of this consists in the *διατυπῶσις*, i. e. rendering an action or situation, by words, visible to the eye. Of this excellence, a very fine specimen is the description of a field of battle after the defeat of Galgacus by Tacitus, “*Rari autem palantes*,” &c. Nearly in the same light do we view the Anabasis of Xenophon. We account it a series of historical pictures, admirably painted.

Of the great merit of Spelman’s translation, here reprinted, it is sufficient to say, that it is truly Greek in style and idiom; a camera lucida drawing of the original. Mr. Williams, in his Geography of Asia, has illustrated very successfully the march of the Greeks.

Had we room for extracts, we should select some passages from p. 144, et seq., because they serve to illustrate our own British earthworks. Every one knows

our national fortresses on the summits of hills, with their triple terraces and single oblique entrance. That these were places of refuge, whither, under danger, our aboriginal inhabitants retreated with their families and cattle, is stated by various Roman writers; but Xenophon seems to suggest one use at least of the triple valla, and oblique ascent; viz. for the purpose of overwhelming assailants with heavy stones. That the Britons did use these tactics is evident, from various well-known authorities.

From the passages which occur in pp. 144 to 147, it may be inferred that the masses of stones not unfrequently found in our ancient hill-forts, were originally collected, not for walls, but missile weapons.

Speech of C. Poulett Thomson, Esq. in the House of Commons, on the 26th of March, 1830, on moving the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Taxation of the United Kingdom. 8vo. pp. 77.

THERE is no position more demonstrative than that taxes upon articles of consumption are levied not upon the wealth (as supposed) of a nation, but upon the population, whether it can be afforded or not; and that the best method (were it practicable) would be to have nothing taxed, but to pay a given sum in lieu of it to Government. All the taxes are paid by consumers, and if all consumers were rich, our allegation would be unsound: but most consumers are poor; and if it be said that the taxes are levied only upon luxuries, our answer is, that the land-proprietors, and all high-living tradesmen, at least must raise the price of necessaries by high rents or profits, to procure those luxuries; and that such luxuries are therefore raised out of an artificial price of necessaries.

Mr. Thomson, in a manner very elaborate, and as we think denoting high senatorial merit, maintains two positions. One is (the chief), that lowering the duties in various articles of consumption would produce more than the present amount, by more extensive use, and diminution of smuggling; a doctrine which it seems, from p. 43, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admits is sound with regard to

articles of luxury, but unsound with regard to those of general consumption. The other is, that a revision of Taxation is needful, by way of correcting abuses. Now Chancellors of the Exchequer are close-fisted with both hands; and if they have birds in the said fists, they must not let them go for others in the bush. They cannot be theoretical; they must look before they leap. We shall, therefore, not touch upon that subject, though there are many suggestions by Mr. Thomson, which merit solemn consideration. We shall make an extract in reference to another. Genius in poetry may be very rare, in cheating it is as universal as air; and such is the benevolence of Nature, that it does not require the humble acquisitions of reading and writing to be even eminent in the art. It seems, we know not how, to be intuitive; in many people even instinctive. Mr. Thomson says, p. 24,

“There is no duty on soap in Ireland, and it is notorious that a large quantity is smuggled back again from that country into England. There is no fixed rule for the collection of the revenue; there are no less than seven different modes of levying it; in London there is one way, in Liverpool another, in Hull a third, and so on. This is meant to avoid fraud, and the result is to invite it, and of course to harass the fair trader. I know of two houses, who avail themselves of some of the existing regulations to carry on an extensive business entirely with the capital of the Government. I will shortly explain how. There is a drawback on the exportation of soap to Ireland, which is paid immediately, whilst the duty is not required until the expiration of six weeks from the manufacture of the soap. Two houses in Liverpool exporting their soap to Ireland immediately after it is made, receive the drawback, which exceeds in amount the value of the soap, and which they have not to pay in the shape of duty, for nearly five weeks, during which time, therefore, they hold in their hands the capital of the Government, and actually trade with it. But there is no end to the various frauds which arise under this system.”—p. 25.

Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Useful Arts—Domestic Economy, vol. i.; containing Brewing, Distilling, Wine-making, Baking, &c. By Michael Donovan, esq. M.R.I.A. Professor of Chemistry

to the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland.
12mo. pp. 376.

THE extension of useful knowledge is amply testified by the improvements made in the various arts to which such knowledge may respectively refer; and the publication of works upon such subjects, not only exhibits defects which are to be avoided, but incites competition, by detailing superior processes in the manipulations. The utility of the press is on such subjects particularly conspicuous, because it both disperses and preserves the improved knowledge; and the cheaper the works are rendered, the greater, of course, is the circulation. These remarks are almost truisms, but they serve to shew how unnecessary it is to dilate upon obvious things, and make more observations.

The particular merit of such works consists in the soundness and quantity of the information. Mr. Donovan has every qualification, and the book shows the fullness of his knowledge, and the judgment with which it is accompanied. We do not know a superior *multum in parvo*. Extracts we might make of much scientific value, but prefer giving those of a more general kind, as being likely to interest most readers.

“*Method of producing the effects of age in new Wine.*—The new wine should be kept in bottles not corked, but tied over with soft bladder; in which state it will in twelve months become as mellow as in twelve years in the cask. The shallower the vessel, and the wider the mouth, the sooner will the effects be produced.

“These facts have in substance been confirmed by M. St. Vincent. He states from long experience, that by closing bottles of wine by means of parchment, or bladder, instead of corks, we may attain in a few weeks the good effects of many years.”

“*Effects of Tea.*—Taken strong, and in great quantity, it produces exhilaration, an indescribable feeling of lightness of body, as if in one's step we scarcely touched the ground; along with a perception of increased magnitude, apparently, of all objects. Swallowed in very great excess, it produces horror of mind, an intolerable apprehension of sudden death, and fits of asphyxia, or suspended animation.”

“*Practical rules for Bottling Ales.*—The first question to be considered is, whether the ale is in proper order for bottling? If on drawing out the vent-peg of the cask the liquor spurts up with force, it is a proof that the fermentation is still too active to render it safe to bottle. The best way of

proceeding in this case will be to fill up the bottles, and to leave them uncorked for twenty-four hours. Should they have lost by frothing over, or should the froth have subsided in the bottles, they are to be filled up within two inches of the corks: the corks are then to be driven home, and the bottles are to be laid on their sides. The use of laying them on their sides is in order to soak the corks and swell them, so that they may fit perfectly tight, and thus totally prevent the escape of carbonic acid; for it is to the presence of this gas that the briskness is attributable. It is also possible that when the bottles lie on their sides they offer less obstruction to the last feeble efforts of fermentation than if they stood in the high column which an upright posture would produce. Pressure resists chemical changes.

“In this state the drink becomes *up* in the bottle, as it is termed. If it be strong, it remains quiet; if weak, it begins to burst the bottles; and as soon as notice of this kind is given by one bottle, all the rest should be set standing up; this will prevent further bursting.”

We could add many other things; but, in general, it is cheaper and safer to buy the articles ready made than to incur the risk of failure, or the generally heavier expense of making small quantities with perhaps an imperfect apparatus, e. g. it is much better to buy French bread, biscuits, cyder, &c. than make either. No fact is better known than that two persons using the same receipt will not have the same success, because much depends upon practice, caution, and attention to the process in its operation.

Constable's *Miscellany*. Capt. Cochrane's *Journey through Russia*, vol. ii. 16mo. pp. 262.

WE have been utterly astonished at the locomotive powers of Capt. Cochrane. He passes over thousands of miles upon earth as speedily as a geographer does those upon a map, at least as speedily as a servant loitering upon an errand of only a single mile. He mentions having travelled one hundred and thirty miles in less than twenty-four hours, with a Cossack and sledge, on what sort of road, or over what sort of country, he knew not, through fatigue (122), and coasted along the outer edge of some ice at the rate of eighteen miles in an hour and a half. (Id. 123.) To add to the wonder of this speed, Captain Cochrane calls his book a *pedestrian* journey, though he travels on sledges

or on horseback. We confess that we do not understand his meaning; all we are inclined to think is, that had he lived in the days of mythology he would have been mistaken for Mercury, the messenger of the Gods (as St. Paul was for Jupiter), more especially as he married a pretty interesting Kamtschadale (whose portrait adorns the book), who might very well pass for Iris. Be this as it may, the happy pair pursue their *pedestrian* journey through the extensive deserts of Russia, on horses, sledges, and by whatever mode unknown to us, which implies riding, or being carried, and yet walking at the same time.

Captain Cochrane will forgive our harmless pleasantries. He is an intelligent, brave, and philosophical writer. His main object was to ascertain the disputed question, whether the two continents of Asia and America were joined at their extremities by an isthmus, or separated by a strait. He appears to have settled the dispute, by proving the latter fact. An opinion that a junction of the old and new continents might possibly exist, drew from him a severe letter to the Royal Society (reprinted here p. 221), which was unnoticed by the Council. It was, in fact, too personal. We shall notice, according to our rule, curious passages.

At Irkutsk, a central Siberian city:

“The latitude is but little north of London, yet are the people obliged to bury themselves in smoke both in winter and summer; in the one season to guard against the cold, in the other against the vermin.”—p. 92.

There is therefore reason in the following anecdote of an old Irishwoman, related by Miss Edgeworth. A gentleman substituted for the cabin of his nurse a comfortable cottage. Upon enquiry how she liked her new residence, she replied, “The chimney never smokes, and the smoke used to keep me so warm; I am now perished with cold.”

In p. 105, we read of a Taisha, or chief, of the Buhriats, who has *two wives that live in perfect harmony*. It seems that the missionaries do not disturb this arrangement, for they frequently visit and lodge with him for weeks together.

From p. 68, we find that the only person in the Russian empire who has persisted in applying the power of steam

to water conveyance, is an Englishman (a Mr. Baird), at St. Petersburg.

Sledge-travelling over ice is so speedy that three horses abreast will travel forty miles in two hours; but it appears not to be possible either to check their progress, or to set them upon their legs again when once fallen. Sometimes the sledges move so much faster than the horses, as to overtake and turn them short round, and ultimately to form a complete circle.—p. 97.

There is a strange policy of the Russian government, viz. that of rendering a country impassable by every possible means, that deserters may be obliged to resort to the post-houses for subsistence, and so be apprehended.—p. 109.

Near Verchney Udinsk are,

“Numerous lakes, some of them of so poisonous a nature that many of the convicts lost their lives while forming the road. Ducks, geese, and other birds cannot live after drinking of the water, though it appears that swans offer an effectual resistance to the poison.”—p. 123.

It seems that there is a good opening for cutlery goods in Siberia; the native penknives being only able to mend one pen: not a second without re-grinding or setting.—p. 160.

Gold is so easily obtained in the Ural mountains, &c. that Capt. Cochrane says,

“Such are the inexhaustible riches of their mountains, that hundreds of thousands of people could be employed, and yet centuries would elapse ere they procured any great proportion of the hidden treasures, which are daily becoming more apparent, and which may ultimately vie with the mines of South America in the precious metals, and surpass them in the variety and beauty of their mineralogical productions.”—p. 161.

So far from Siberia being the horrible region supposed, Capt. Cochrane says, that the education and moral habits of the natives are equal if not superior to those of the European Russians; that provisions and clothing are cheap, taxes unknown, and the climate healthy.—p. 162.

We have given but a scanty specimen of the instruction and entertainment to be derived from this book.

The Pilgrim's Progress. With a Life of John Bunyan. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate, &c. Illustrated with Engravings. 8vo. pp. 411.

THE Pilgrim's Progress is the Robinson Crusoe of the religious world;

and in that relation we may ascribe to it the character which Blair gives of the latter, viz. "that no fiction in any language was ever better supported." To its transcendent merits, as a book of genius, the best of our writers have borne willing testimony; and, in our opinion, it has had the grand effect of producing in numbers a strong desire for a happy immortality. As to the doctrinal part, it has been characterized by theologians as the best display of Calvinism ever written. Of that system divines of taste, judgment, and rational piety, have long had but one opinion; viz. that it is absurd to suppose that Christ came into the world to save sinners, when their future fate was predestinated before they were born; an absurdity which, if it be blasphemy to insult the Almighty, well deserves that imputation, because it makes him the Author of Evil,—of creating beings for no other purpose but that of torturing them for ever. Bunyan, however, had this strange notion, because, according to certain nonconformists,* he thought that he wanted faith, and "*never could have any, because he was not one of the elect*;" a representation which is softened down by Dr. Southey in p. xix. It would be needless, however, to pursue his theological notions to any extent, for they are most unphilosophical and irrational. It is said that he has illustrated and confirmed the doctrine of a particular providence;—*admitted*, but if we conjoin it with Calvinistic predestination, the latter neutralizes it. Because Bunyan had some remarkable escapes from danger, like most other men, certain biographers, who are not averse from pious frauds, have insinuated that he was preserved on purpose to show the infallibility of Calvin's palpable solecisms, and that his genius was therefore a predestinated matter also; but the Abbé du Bos states it as a common distinction of nature between genius and talents, that the former has an insuperable propensity to one particular pursuit, and that in consequence, as a common result of the division of labour, it attains an extraordinary degree of pre-eminence. Certain it is that Bunyan had a decided bias to religious subjects, and a wonderful imagination, that might excite envy in the greatest poets. We doubt

whether Byron excelled him in this respect. But "great wits to madness nearly are allied;" and in p. xxv. the symptoms confirming the adage very strongly appear, though in a manner, which, in phrenological language, strongly indicates the preponderant organ of *imaginativeness*. All his doubts, waverings, and feelings, are not incorporeal, but are actually personified, and addressed as persons much in the manner of the fiends which possessed the Scriptural dæmoniacs. Dr. Southey says,

"He saw the things of which he was writing as distinctly with his mind's eye, as if they were indeed passing before him in a dream."—p. lxxxviii.

Mr. D'Israeli happily calls Bunyan the "Spenser of the people;" and Dr. Southey truly adds, "He is the prince of all allegorists in prose."—p. xcvi.

"But original as Bunyan believed his own work to be, and as in the main undoubtedly it is, the same allegory had often been treated before him. One of these he had certainly seen, viz. Bernard's 'Isle of Man,' of the legal proceedings in Manshire against Sib; wherein, by way of a continued allegory, the chief malefactors disturbing both Church and Commonwealth are detected and attacked; with their arraignment and judicial trial, according to the laws of England. This was a popular book in Bunyan's time, printed in a cheap form for popular sale. There is as much wit in it as in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and it is that vein of wit which Bunyan has worked with such good success. It wants the charm of story, and has nothing of that romantic interest 'which holds children from sleep;' and therefore its popularity has past away. But it is written with great spirit and ability."—p. xcii.

If this work, therefore, was the Rowley, Bunyan was the Chatterton.

We shall not touch upon the incidents of his life; because every body knows that he was a tinker, who became a preacher,—transformations not so surprising as those of fairy tales, but differing from those of political tinkers, because *they* retain the original trade, after they have been exalted into authors and orators.

As to his character, in a moral and private view, after his reformation it stands fair; but of his decided schismaticism, intolerant exclusiveness, and troublesome spirit, Dr. Southey gives the following account. All the sects, which the Commonwealth had engendered, persecuted each other.

* Jones's Christian Biography, p. 81.

“The Independents flogged and hanged the Quakers; and the Quakers prophesied in the gall of bitterness against all other communities, and condemned them to the bottomless pit, in hearty belief and jubilant expectation that the sentence would be carried into full effect by the Devil and his angels.”—p. lvii.

Upon the restoration of the second Charles,

“The nation was in a most unquiet state. There was a restless, rancorous, implacable party, who would have renewed the civil war, for the sake of again trying the experiment of a Commonwealth, which had so completely and miserably failed when the power was in their hands. They looked to Ludlow as their General, and Algernon Sidney took the first opportunity of soliciting for them men from Holland, and money from France. The political enthusiasts who were engaged in such schemes, counted upon the sectaries for support. Even among the sober sects there were men who, at the cost of a rebellion, would gladly have again thrown down the Church Establishment, for the hope of setting up their own system during the anarchy that must ensue. Among the wilder, some were eager to proclaim King Jesus, and take possession of the earth, as being the saints to whom it was promised; and some (a few years later) less in hope of effecting their republican projects, than in despair and vengeance, conspired to burn London: they were discovered, tried, convicted, and executed; they confessed their intention; they named the day which had been appointed for carrying it into effect, because an astrological scheme had shown it to be a lucky one for this design, *and on that very day the fire of London broke out.* In such times the Government was rendered suspicious by the constant sense of danger, and was led as much by fear as by resentment to severities, which are explained by the necessity of self-defence, not justified by it, when they fall upon the innocent, or even upon the less guilty.”—p. lviii.

This connection between traitors and sectaries led to those persecuting acts which characterize the reign alluded to, and no doubt also to much of the debauchery which was politically patronised, to counteract puritanical influence. Bunyan was one of the sufferers; and Dr. Southey says,

“It was slanderous to charge him with plotting or with traitorous intentions, but in raising divisions he was beyond all doubt actively and heartily engaged. The man who distinguished a handful of Baptists in London, as the *Christians* of that great Metropolis, and who, when let out by favour

from his prison, exhorted the people of God, as he calls them, to take heed that they touched not the Common Prayer, was not employed in promoting unity, nor in making good subjects, however orthodox his creeds, however sincere and fervent his piety. Peace might be on his lips, and zeal for the salvation of others in his heart; but he was certainly at that time no preacher of good will, nor of Christian charity. And without reference to human laws, it may be affirmed that the circumstances which removed this high-minded and hot-minded man from a course of dangerous activity, in which he was as little likely to acquire a tolerant spirit as to impart it, and placed him in confinement, where his understanding had leisure to ripen and to cool, was no less favourable for his moral and religious nature, than it has ultimately proved to his usefulness and his fame.”—p. lxvi.

From these extracts, when we read about the pretended cruelty of five mile Acts, prohibition of religious assemblies, &c. &c., we shall see that although they cannot be characterised as politically wise, because all persecution strengthens party, yet that the sufferers were not entitled to that holy inoffensive reputation which they so unworthily claim.

It is not necessary to say any thing of the execution of the Preface by Dr. Southey. It is philosophical, impartial, and instructive. As the Laureat of Biography he stands unrivalled. It would be unfair also not to commend in a warm manner Mr. Martin's two very clever plates, the other excellent embellishments, and the truly handsome form in which the book is got up.



The English Army in France, being the Personal Narrative of an Officer. 2 vols. pp. 80.

WE should as soon see a review of troops not in uniform, as read military narratives not written in military style. That is, properly speaking, genteel comedy, a dramatic form of writing, which is now spoiled, either by conversion into broad farce or commonplace insipidity. For table-talk and common conversation the army is the best school,—in many points for propriety of behaviour also. The manners of an old officer are generally pattern ones. We shall, however, be concise in our remarks, because we have copious extracts to make. We shall begin with one about the Duke of Wellington when in action at Quatre Bras.

"Once he observed his Grace lie down with his face turned towards the ground in sorrow."—i. 112; ii. 204.

William of Malmesbury, speaking of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, says, that one cause of his violent death was because upon that day he had presumed to eat garlic with goose (*quod ea die allium cum auct̃ præsumpserit*). (Scriptor. p. Bed. 90, a. ed. 1596.) It seems that the modern Normans

"Would deem it an insult to place a goose upon a gentleman's table; it is food, according to Norman notions, fit for beggars only."—i. 274.

Roast goose was certainly an *Anglo-Saxon* dish. (See *Decem Scriptores*, col. 950.) And possibly *we* have retained it through them.

We are very fond in England of Normanizing our ancient Churches. We find that along a beautiful valley of Lower Normandy, between Gisors and Gournay,

"The left acclivity which bounded it was covered with a dense hanging wood, that would have done credit to any English nobleman's park; above which shot, here and there, a church spire or tower; and the greater part of these churches, as well as of others in the neighbourhood, *was said to have been built by the English*. The Normans professed themselves to be of the same stock as the English; and if a jolly appearance and an uproariousness of deportment are points of identity, I for one will never contest the validity of their claims."—i. 275.

The next extract shows results of bad roads not known in England. At Hesdin in Picardy, our author

"Saw for the first time *men walking upon pattens*, and for this sensible practice we afterwards discovered valid reasons. They *walk upon pattens* in the north of France, for the same cause that they *stride upon stilts* in the south, because they would otherwise sink in the mire. Sometimes on subsequent occasions, I was fain, when quartered in a boggy hamlet, to go out to dine mounted on a pair of these conveniences, and propped by a stout long staff. Besides this, a lantern was an indispensable article of equipage. As the Government, however, could not or would not mend the by-ways, the state of the lanes about the habitations of the agriculturists was in winter such as to render them impassable either on horse shoes or any other. *Indeed the infantry, which occupied some of these communes, were not unfrequently conveyed to their parades in carts*. The pattens are different from those used by the females of England, being much broader in the rings, and more steadfast."—ii. p. 21.

Our author, who is a medical man, says that marks in children have no more concern with the fancies of the mother, than with the cap or wig which she might have worn upon her head.—ii. 35.

During part of the residence of our army in France, the regimental drill ground was the celebrated field of *Azincour*.

"There is no position, in the military acceptance of the term; but the open space, upon which the shock of the two armies took place, was covered on either flank by a wood. That into which Henry threw a body of archers belongs not to the village or commune of Azincour, but to the neighbouring one of *Tramecour*, and we are assured that some of the identical trees were still standing. The space is very narrow, and afforded facilities for a small force to present as extended a front as a large one.

"There was, however, a particularly appropriate reason for calling the field that of Azincour. The retreat and pursuit took place through *that* village, and many a personage of rank and consequence was killed in its lanes. The castle or chateau has been long demolished.

"Down to so late a period as the French Revolution, the field was marked by two chapels, which were erected soon after the battle, in one of which reposed the bones of the English, and in the other those of the French slain; the latter out of all proportion in point of number to that of the former.

"During the time that we held our drills here, they were still occasionally turning up the iron crow-feet, which the English King strewed in front of his little and suffering army, for the purpose of laming the French horses; and some of these, I believe, were obtained by a Colonel of the Guards, whose quarters were closer on the borders of the field."—ii. 43.

It may appear to most of our readers only a serious trifle to talk of the nuisance of rats, but the case is far different with those who live in the neighbourhood of barns and farm-houses. The heavy *tax* of three guineas a year is paid by the squires of some parishes to get rid of them, and the rat-catchers live in the style of gentlemen, because they have the pension alluded to from all the *seats* in the neighbourhood. The intolerable annoyance which rats create, when fixing upon a dwelling house for their foundling hospital, is well known. Now our author says, that if *one* only be caught in a trap, have his ears, tail, and whiskers cut off close, and

he again turned off, "his brethren will immediately emigrate, upon the warning alarm."—ii. 103.

Here is a philosophical question, which our author justly says,

"involves a more profound consideration than might at first sight appear,—there is no chance of getting rid of vermin by killing, unless we can kill them *to an individual*, and with the minor hordes this, as well as the other plan, is impracticable; but among rats, mice, and, it may be, some other animals, there is an intercommunication, if not a mutual *intelligence*; and if one escape, after rough treatment, he spreads an alarm, which the others partake of."

To a book wholly and generally interesting, as partaking of matters purely relating to life and society, extracts cannot do justice. Military society, we repeat, is the first school in the kingdom for manners and the *savoir vivre*; and it thus induces gentlemen who have the first stake in the country to become its defenders. A military profession dignifies the gentleman, and polishes the peasant.

Remarks on Nervous and Mental Disorders, with especial Reference to recent Investigations on the subject of Insanity. By Dr. Uwins, M.D. 8vo. pp. 41. Underwood.

IT cannot fail, we think, to have been remarked, on every judicial investigation of a case of supposed insanity, how much ingenuity has been employed to perplex professional witnesses, and how much ridicule has been attempted to be cast upon their opinions. In the celebrated Portsmouth case, we remember to have seen physicians of the first reputation exposed to the fire of a cross-examination, not so much for the purpose of eliciting truth, as of betraying the witness into some contradiction and inconsistency on the abstract question of insanity, when the question at issue was simply whether the unfortunate nobleman was or was not in a condition to manage his own affairs.

The pamphlet of Dr. Uwins is a manly and sensible appeal to the judgment and understanding of his readers. He vindicates the profession to which he belongs from that unmerited obloquy which forensic eloquence, with too much success, contrived to heap upon it, with reference to the treatment of a recent case of presumed insanity (that of Mr. Davies), and offers

some judicious and well-timed observations on mental and nervous disorders, and on the prevailing objections against receptacles for patients thus afflicted.

We entirely concur in the reasoning of Dr. Uwins, that the separation of insanity from other maladies allied to it in nature, and differing from it only in degree, and placing it under an exclusive medical superintendence, is a very unwise and a most unphilosophical practice. We suspect that this distinction lies at the root of that general horror which is expressed at the disease itself, at the professional person who limits his practice to the alleviation of it, and at the receptacle of which he is the proprietor. If disorders of the mind were to be investigated and treated on the ordinary principles of pathology, the delirium of a fever and the delusions of insanity would be regarded without those invidious distinctions that now obtain, and the Middlesex Hospital and Middlesex Asylum would be looked upon with equal eye, as institutions whose object was the alleviation of physical evil, and the abatement of those diseases which flesh is heir to.

Dr. Uwins has rendered good service to his profession and to the public by this pamphlet, and we shall be glad to see the more elaborate work of which this is the forerunner.

Anstey's Bath Guide. A new Edition.
Edited by J. Britton, Esq. Hurst, Chance, and Co.

THIS poem has been long and deservedly popular, and though much of its wit is local and temporary, yet enough remains to render it a permanent favourite. It is now republished, with an Essay on the life and writings of Anstey, by Mr. Britton, who has executed his task with much commendable diligence and scrupulous accuracy. There is no man who has a happier way of arranging the materials placed at his disposal than Mr. Britton, whether with reference to what he uses or what he rejects. It is the great art of such an operation to conceal the labour—*ars est celare artem*—and this he possesses in a very eminent degree. All his literary productions bear the impress of good sense; the laborious industry by which many of them have been achieved, is known only to

himself. Will so generally correct a writer forgive us, if we hint that we do not like such phrases as calling the pupil—a ‘member of the eye,’—or, in speaking of Lawrence, that he *Painted the personal features* of so and so—or that he ‘*wielded the pencil*’—or ‘*outstripped his compeers*,’ (evidently used for competitors),—‘sapping a mine in a covered way,’ for a *covert way*—and many other instances which we could quote.

A New Law Dictionary, containing a concise Exposition of the mere terms of Art, and such obsolete words as occur in old legal, historical, and antiquarian writers. By James Wishaw, Esq. 8vo. pp. 339.

EVERY thing must have a name, and if it be the name of a thing connected with business, it is fit that we should be able to distinguish “a hawk from a heronsew,” so foolishly converted by miserable waggery into “handsaw.” No further remark is necessary concerning a work so clever and useful as this.

We must mention, however, some biographical omissions. Those two terrific personages, the giants, not of Guild, but of Westminster Hall, *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, Arcades ambo! Nisus and Euryalus! and that usurping giant, *Bad-Title*, and that ejecting Jack, the bully of the said giant, *Good-Title*, are utterly omitted; yet they are all as glorious in the history of the Law, as Tom Thumb and King Arthur in that of England.

Every body has heard of Johnson's famous definition of Net-work; “any thing reticulated or decussated, with interstices betwixt the intersections;” and of Bailey's Thunder, “a noise, well known to persons not deaf.” Scarcely inferior is the following definition of CROSS-REMAINDERS; “where a devise is of black-acre to A, and of white-acre to B, in tail; and if they both die without issue, then over here A and B have cross-remainders by implication.”—2 Bl. Com. 381.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London; with Memoirs of Royal and Distinguished Persons. By John Bayley, F.R.S. F.S.A. M.R.I.A. &c. One Vol. 8vo. pp. 627.

THE flattering manner in which Mr. Bayley's first edition of the History of the Tower of London was re-

ceived, has induced him to put forth this handsome, well-compressed volume.

Another reason which also influences him, “is, to check the system that so generally and discredibly prevails in the present day, of getting up small and cheap books on almost every popular or important subject, by taking advantage of the labour and research of others—a system which must effectually discourage the undertaking of any great and expensive books, and destroy the literary character of the country.”

To those unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, an explanation will be necessary, to understand how the “discreditable” practice of diffusing popular and important information, and that (oh nefandum!) *at a cheap price*, can be checked by the publication of another work of that useful—and, we will add, that highly commendable class. Be it known, then, Mr. Bayley's words are hieroglyphical; and their hidden meaning is,—“to check the sale of a certain small and cheap book which has been got up by taking advantage of the labour and research exercised in *my* great and [it is truly added] *expensive* work.” The “small and cheap book” alluded to was reviewed and commended in our February Magazine, p. 144. Had it not been from the publication of that small book, we have good reason to conclude that the present would not have appeared. We are willing to allow a general preference to an author's own abridgment; but it would be contrary to the opinions we have frequently given, since the late happy change from dear to cheap literature, for us to assist in any design of checking the progress of the system.

That Mr. Bayley will effect that object, by joining the ranks of those he would suppress, is not to be imagined. While the sale of his “large and expensive” work has probably long died away, purchasers will be found for *both* the “small and cheap books.”

This edition contains the text of Mr. Bayley's two quarto volumes; but the Notes and Appendix have either been shortened or omitted.

The beautiful plates of the 4to. edition were destroyed, but their place is supplied in the present volume by ten smaller views; some of which were, however, published as additional illus-

trations of the quarto edition. The volume is appropriately dedicated to John Caley, Esq. F.R.S. "one of the first and greatest promoters of research into the records and hidden treasures of antiquity in this kingdom, and who has contributed much to that extensive knowledge of our history, laws, and institutions, which, to the national honour, has now so generally diffused itself throughout the country."

We heartily join in this just eulogium, well knowing Mr. Caley's readiness at all times to communicate information from the vast stores committed to his care.

Having noticed so fully Mr. Bayley's labours, on the publication of his larger edition (see vol. xci. pp. 425, 525, 618; vol. xcv. pp. 37, 147, 254.) we prefer congratulating the purchasers of the present edition on their easy acquisition, rather than condoling with the subscribers to the first edition on the diminished value of their splendid volumes.

The Senate, a Poem—Part I. The Lords.
E. Bull. 1830.

THIS is a satire of more neatness and elegance than power; though sufficiently caustic for the occasion. It is the performance of a poet and a

scholar, and a decided tone of gentlemanly feeling animates the whole.

It is very elegantly written—the versification is smooth and flowing—and the poem is alike creditable to the intellectual taste and the moral feelings of the writer.

We cordially recommend it, and as the subject is comprised in about four hundred lines, it will amply repay a half hour's perusal.

The Introduction is peculiarly animated and poetical.

"Genius of Eloquence, with fancy fraught,
With godlike impulse and poetic thought,
(At whose high call Demosthenes foreswore
The sounding anvil and the sordid floor,
Poured forth with struggling utterance to
the clang

Of winds and waves the vehement harangue;
Denounced to Greece the royal traitor's
guile,

Defied his vengeance, and disdained his smile;
Roused all the virtues of his sinking state,
And shed a martyr's glory round her fate)
Hear then thy votary's prayer—to him accord
The soul-inflaming thought, th' impassioned
word;

Suspend thy heavenward course; and pause
In stately march o'er Albion's sea-girt isle;
And, linked with Freedom, on her chosen
shore,

Instruct and charm her patriot sons once
more."

We have objections, on questions of principle, to certain parts of Mr. CARPENTER's *Guide to the Practical Reading of the Bible*; but the work has certainly meritorious pretensions, in a literary view.

The Pastoralia; a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy, by the Rev. HENRY THOMPSON, M.A., is a useful book, which states the various texts in the Bible to be found upon different subjects. It is elaborately executed, and confers high credit on the author.

The Memoir of the Controversy respecting the three Heavenly Witnesses, 1st John, v. 7, is a good digest of the publications against the authenticity. We shall only give the opinion of Dr. Bloomfield (*Recensio*, viii. 776) that far too much anxiety has been felt and expressed upon the subject; because the verses, if genuine, would not decidedly prove the doctrine of the Trinity.

There are many who think that no religion can lead to salvation, or promote public good, which is not enthusiastic and regardless of reason. Of such an opinion is the author of
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the *State of Slavery in the Mauritius*, who wants to put the instruction of the slaves into the hands of Wesleyan Missionaries.—We hold it imprudent and impolitic to place such a dangerous trust in the hands of hotheaded people; at the same time the pamphlet contains many useful suggestions.

We regret that the *Practical Sermons on the Epistles to the Seven Churches, &c.*, by the late Mr. MILNER, partake so much of rant, as the intention is palpably good, viz. of promoting virtue, not theory and mysticism.

We have seldom seen a *Sermon* more appropriate to the subject of *Friendly Societies*, than that of the Rev. Rich. PEARSON, M.A. It is truly excellent.

We respect the feeling and elegance of Mrs. CHARLES HEALD's *Poems*.

The Currency Question freed from Mystery, makes, as usual, an Aladdin's lamp of Paper-money. Now, Paper-money is a sort of prodigal son, good for nothing, in our opinion, till he comes back to his father, Specie; under whose surveillance he may become a

useful member of society. It is not necessary to say more, because Sir R. Peel, in a recent speech, has most satisfactorily shewn that ultimate ruin would have been the certain consequence of persisting in a mere paper currency.

Of Mr. SOTHEY'S *Specimens of a New Version of Homer*, we observe, that Pope's translation is not Homeric, nor do we believe that any version in decasyllabic lines and rhyme is worthy the poet. Rhyme would spoil a tragedy, much more an epic poem; and we do not think that it is possible to render even a fine paraphrase in blank verse, characteristic of the ancient Greek Bard.

Letters to the Right Hon. Lord K. on the rights of succession to Scottish Peerages. The House of Lords, having, May 3, 1822, resolved that no person shall vote upon an election of the Scotch Representative Peers, unless his right so to vote had been previously admitted by their House, Mr. EPHRAIM LOCKHART, in this elaborate pamphlet, contends that this resolution implies an assumption unwarranted by the customs and usages of Scotland, and at variance with the Act of Union (see p. 27), and therefore that the Resolution is *in se* unauthorised.

The Lessons in Objects as given in a Pestalozzian School, at Cheam, Surrey, show, that children are taught the properties and qualities of things, as by an Encyclopedia; and it is certainly a most useful plan for extending knowledge, facilitating description, and bestowing a copia verborum.

We regret that the *Conversations on Geology*, through being mislaid, has so long remained unnoticed. We can conscientiously speak of it in flattering terms.

The Magistrate's Plan, stated in his pamphlet, concerning the injurious effects of Tythe, has been, we think, adopted in substance by Government; and, therefore, requires no further notice.

Vigorous lines and general elegance characterize the Rev. ROBERT CAUNTER'S *Island Bride*.

The Rev. JOHN BAYLEY'S *Treatise on the Elements of Algebra*, is intended to give greater interest to the study, by the application of its principles to the transactions of common life, and merits patronage.

The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, No. 59, suggests reasons for not abandoning Sierra Leone; and an averment that an abstract appended to certain resolutions of the West India Committee, held 24th of February last, is a gross imposition on the public.

Dr. BURROWS, in a *Letter to Sir Henry Halford*, complains of hard usage, in regard to the evidence which he gave in the case of Mr. Edward Davies, a presumed lunatic; who, though he has been pronounced of sound mind by a jury, now acknowledges that he was, and still is, insane; so says Dr. Burrows, p. 14.

A new Edition of LEIGH'S *Picture of London* has just been published, carefully revised, and including an account of the present improved state of the capital. The numerous plates are well engraved; and this well-established volume may be safely recommended to the visitor of the Metropolis, as an intelligent guide to the numerous interesting objects with which he is anxious to become acquainted.

The Family Cabinet Atlas, engraved on steel, by Mr. THOMAS STARLING, is printed on the same size as the Family Library, Cabinet Cyclopaedia, and the Family Classical Library, and is well calculated to supply, in a convenient form, the most important information given in the larger Atlas. As from their small size the maps could contain the names of only the principal places of each country, the less important are arranged alphabetically in an opposite page, with their latitude and longitude affixed. This little work, to be completed in twelve numbers, cannot fail of success, from its originality, and the clearness and beauty of its engravings.

The Enquiry as to the practicability and policy of reducing the Duties on Malt and Beer, encreasing those on British Spirits, and equitably adjusting the Land Tax, touches upon points, two of which have been recently settled in Parliament. Malt liquor is water from Lethe, and ardent spirits liquid fire from Phlegethon. Of course, it is better to drink the former than the latter. As to the Land-tax, the sale of it precludes, in our opinion, any power of further tampering with it.

The Explanation of the Thirteen Articles of the Jewish Religion may suit the people to whom it relates, and was, we suppose, published with a view to the application to Parliament for Emancipation. All that we can say is, that "if that first covenant had been found faultless, then there would have been no room for the second."

CARSTAIRS' *Practical Short Hand*. All systems of Short Hand are practical when they are practised; the letters are all lines or curves, and the principles are all uniform. Of course, the system of Mr. Carstairs is but a variation of positions, and a different appropriation of the letters. The difficulty attached to short hand is to facilitate the reading of it, when written.

We think with Dr. MACCORMAC, in his "*Best means of improving the moral and physical condition of the Working Classes,*"

that "a good moral and physical education will produce the best possible character."—p. 16.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The Royal Medals have been this year adjudged to Washington Irving, esq. author of the *Life of Columbus*, the *History of the Conquest of Grenada*, &c. &c.; and to Henry Hallam, esq. author of the *History of the Middle Age*, the *Constitutional History of England*, &c.

The following account of the Papers read to the Society during the past year, will be interesting to many of our readers.

I.—*Criteria for determining in which Version of the Holy Scriptures the original Hebrew Computation of Time is contained, with the Eras of Corruption.* By J. CULLIMORE, Esq.

The Writer conceives, that this long-contested Chronological Question may be solved by the application of Sir I. Newton's Astronomical Argument to the Patriarchal periods, as they appear in the Hebrew, Greek, and Samaritan Versions. Newton supposed, that the interval of 1090 years, which, according to Greek writers, elapsed from the Argonautic Expedition to the middle date of the observations of Hipparchus, B. C. 147, resulted from 11° , which the Equinoctial points had gone back since the days of Chiron, computed, at the estimate of the Greek Astronomers, one hundred years to 1° . But as the points would go back 11° in 792 years, at the true rate, he inferred that the time of the Argonautic Expedition should be lowered in that proportion. This argument is defective only from the want of *data*; because, had the period of 792 years been on record, as well as that of 1090 years—their proportion being in the ratio of the ancient and true rate of precession—it follows, that there could be no difficulty in selecting the right. In the Sacred Numbers, however, there is no such deficiency of *data*. This precise ratio is to be found in the proportion of the respective Hebrew and Greek Periods, from the eras of the Creation and the Deluge to the eighth year of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B. C. 277, when the Septuagint Version was begun. Having exhibited the fact in a comparative table of the Hebrew and Greek dates, the Writer infers, that this result being exactly what must have happened, had the Seventy Interpreters possessed observations of the longitude of the stars, made at the times of the Creation and Deluge, and resolved to raise the original Hebrew eras according to their ideas of astronomical truth, derived from the estimate of equinoctial precession in use among the Chaldean, Egyptian, and Greek Astrono-

mers; and the Greek ante and post-diluvian periods, both jointly and separately, exceeding the Hebrew in the ratio of 100 to $71\frac{1}{2}$; such causes alone could have produced such consequences; and he further shows the historical probability of his inference from the custom, in that age, of adapting history to astronomical periods, and from the rivalry at that time existing between the Jewish Interpreters and the contemporary annalists, Berosus and Manetho, on the subject of antiquity. He does not however suppose, that the Seventy were the first corrupters; nor assume that they knew the places of the tropics and equinoxes from the Creation; but he considers it certain, from the accounts of the Chaldeans, and from the ancient series of observations, that the longitude of the stars was on record at least from the diluvian era; and therefore infers, that the original post-diluvian computation was raised according to the received astronomical standard, and that the ante-diluvian period was lengthened in the like proportion.

That the diluvian era was the point of time whence these calculations were made, is confirmed by the Samaritan reckoning; which, like the Greek, protracts the post-diluvian ages, but shortens the original ante-diluvian from 1656 to 1307 years, as if to compensate for the alterations required by an erroneous estimate of the post-diluvian astronomy. In conformity with this supposition, from a comparison of the Hebrew and Samaritan periods, showing the precession, a similar result directs us to a similar cause of corruption, as in the case of the Jewish interpreters. Hence the inference is, that the Samaritan associates of Manasseh, whose progenitors had been brought from various parts of the Assyrian Empire by Esarhaddon, availed themselves (about B. C. 400) of the observations of their Chaldean ancestors, to raise the diluvian era, and establish a Chronological system in opposition to that used by the Jews.

In the latter part of this Memoir, the Writer supplies a rule for bringing out the era of each version with greater precision, furnished by the principles of their corruption; and gives an examination of the chronological system of Josephus, with the corruptions introduced by that historian, and other ancient authorities. He further elucidates the subject by elaborate tables; in particular by one exhibiting the original and corrupted Scriptural periods and epochs, as estimated by the successive compilers, with the respective eras of corruption, deduced

from the above-mentioned rule, and verified by history;—the whole involving nine distinct astronomical corruptions of the sacred Hebrew Numbers, from the fabrication of the Hermaic Genesis in the age of Moses, down to the modern Jewish computation in the ninth century of the Christian era.—*Read May 20th, and June 3rd, 1829.*

II.—At the Meeting of June 17th, 1829, W. SOTHEY, Esq. read a specimen of his *Translation of the Iliad*; the part selected by Mr. Sotheby was the description of the shield of Achilles.

III.—A further portion of the REV. DR. NOLAN'S Communication "*On the Chronological use of the Ancient Cycles.*"—(See *Gent. Mag.* 1829, ii. 160.) In this part of his Memoir the Author's observations on the Assyrian Chronology are brought to a close. In confirmation of the principle before applied, he shows, that the historical grounds on which Usher and Des Vignolles have undertaken to found the schemes which they have opposed to the system of Scaliger, when properly understood, really tend to the establishment of the views of the last-named chronologist. The authority of Herodotus, Dyonysius of Halicarnassus, Justin, and Appian, are not only reconciled by Dr. N. to that of Ctesias, Diodorus, and Syncellus, but the demonstration which Des Vignolles professes to found on the celebrated eclipse predicted by Thales, is shown, on the authority of Pliny, Solinus, and Cicero, and the calculations of Kepler, Newton, and Scaliger, to bring direct support to that scheme of Assyrian chronology which the tests proposed by him for identifying the genuine dates among the spurious, prove to be exclusively true.—*Read Nov. 4th, 1829.*

IV.—*On some extraordinary Eastern Alphabets.*—By Sir W. OUSELEY, Royal Associate R.S.L. The manuscript, containing the collection of Alphabets referred to, was procured at Calcutta by Lord Teignmouth, and exhibits about sixty specimens. In showing that while some of these are probably nothing else than ciphers, invented for the purpose of secret correspondence between individuals; others are, probably, altogether imaginary; the writer notices the extravagant opinions entertained by the learned of former times relative to the origin of alphabetic characters; such as their being invented by angels, their communication to Adam by Divine revelation, &c. The Persepolitan character is found in this collection; but the copyist, or collector, appears to have indulged his fancy by combining the simple element of the arrow, or wedge, into more complicated forms than we can suppose to have ever been in actual use. For the purpose of illustrating this part of his subject, two specimens of marble, inscribed with the arrow-headed character, brought by Sir W. Ouseley from Persia, were produced for the inspection of the meeting. The surface of

one of these fragments appears to be partially covered with a yellowish paint, or similar composition, mistaken by travellers for gold; from which circumstance the writer was led to some remarks, tending to point out the probability that the singular anomaly in taste which prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, in adding painting and gilding to their sculpture, may have been derived from the practice of the Persians.—*Read Nov. 18th, 1829.*

V.—*A Translation of Aneurin's Poem of "Gorchan Cynvellyn."* By the Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, Royal Associate R.S.L. — The Translation was preceded by an introductory Memoir, in which the author recommends the study of the authentic remains of Aneurin, Taliesin, and Llywarch, upon just principles, as the only means of enabling the historian and the antiquary to obtain an accurate knowledge of the customs and manners of our British ancestors; and also, through an acquaintance with the language which the Romans left among them, of enabling us, by an easy deduction, to ascertain what language they originally found.—*Read Dec. 2, 1829.*

VI.—*Memoir on an Ancient Painting.*—By JAMES MILLINGEN, Esq. Royal Associate R.S.L.

In a former paper, the writer offered some remarks on a figure, common upon coins, representing an Androcephalous Bull, supposed by modern antiquaries to be Bacchus Hebon, but considered by him as the personation of a river. This opinion has since been confirmed by the discovery of an interesting painting, upon a fictile vase found at Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, undoubtedly representing the contest between Hercules and the Acheloüs, for the possession of Deianeira, in which that river is represented under the form of a bull with a human head. The present Memoir is accompanied with a copy of the painting to which it refers: and the identity of the figures is established by a minute description, pointing out their correspondence with the circumstances detailed by various ancient authors, in their accounts of the above contest. Drawings are likewise added of two ancient gems, hitherto unpublished, relating to the same subject; and allusion is further made to a fictile vase in the collection of the Duke de Blacas, on which is represented a subject which has reference to that under consideration.—In conclusion Mr. Millingen adverts to various new arguments, brought forward in a recent work by M. Avelino, in support of the theory, that the figures, which he considers to represent a river, is Bacchus Hebon. These arguments are severally replied to by Mr. M., and, in his opinion, satisfactorily, supported as he is by the various monuments which are referred to in his memoir.—*Read Jan. 6th, 1830.*

VII.—*Philological Observations on the*

Prophetic Appellation of Pharaoh Necho, or Necos, King of Egypt, in Jeremiah, chap. xlvii. v. 17." By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

The object of this paper is to prove, that the 17th verse of the xlviiith chapter of Jeremiah, which is unintelligible in the present Hebrew text, and in every version except the Greek of the Septuagint, derives all its obscurity from a fruitless attempt to interpret as *Hebrew* a clause in that verse which is not Hebrew, but pure *Egyptian*; which Egyptian clause, the Alexandrian interpreters have correctly preserved and transmitted, as it was originally written by the prophet himself in Egypt. The writer shows, that the clause was introduced by the prophet into his denunciations against Egypt, for the purpose of affixing on its sovereign, Pharaoh Necho, or Necos, a taunting designation in his own language, popularly descriptive of his fugitive retreat into Egypt from the armies of the King of Babylon, whose territories he had invaded. He shows, that the import of the clause is readily attainable by resorting to the Egyptian language for its interpretation, in which it literally signifies, *intro-mutavit-viam*; and that the verse, as preserved by the Septuagint, ought to be rendered—"Call ye the name of Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, *he-turned-his-course-inwards*:" and he concludes with some observations on the importance of Egyptian philology to both sacred and profane literature, and on the value of the Rev. Mr. Tattam's learned labours in that neglected field of erudition.—*Read March 3d, 1830.*

VIII.—*Note on Semiramis.*—By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. An Appendix to the last paper.

In consequence of the Greek writers having confounded the names of Syria and Assyria, the traditions respecting Semiramis have been involved in much obscurity, and the denominations of *Syrian* and *Assyrian*, as applied to her, convey no distinct notion of her country or her birth-place. Diodorus Siculus, with whom Alexander Polyhistor, Philo, Lucian, and Pliny, are in accordance, affirms this Queen to have been by birth a *Syrian* or *Samaritan* of *Ascalon*. Now, the elements of the original Hebrew word, which has been rendered *Σαμαρεία*, and *Samaria*, afford the signification of *Servata Columba*, in which words appears to be comprised the fabled history of Semiramis having been exposed in a desert place, and preserved by doves; and the writer is of opinion that the name *Σεμιράμις*, Semiramis, is no other than the vernacular appellative of her native country, *Samaron* or *Samarion*, varied in the Greek enunciation, and supplied with a Greek termination.

With reference to the title of this Queen to be also called *Assyrian*, he first establishes the period when she lived, to belong not to

the ages of fable, but to the beginning or middle of the Eighth Century B. C.; the most eventful of any in the relations of Syria and Samaria with Assyria, being the date of the transfer of the entire population of the former countries to the latter by the Assyrian Sovereign; and he then shows, by various evidences, that it is entirely consistent with the testimony of history, and therefore reasonable to believe, that the elevation of Semiramis to the throne of Assyria, was the consequence of her being carried away in the general depopulation of her native country, like Esther, and, like Esther, in the quality of a Hebrew captive, fascinating the monarch by her beauty and accomplishments.—*Read Jan. 26th, 1830.*

IX.—*A Letter from SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, Bart. on a remarkable Bronze Figure, engraved in CAPTAIN MIGNAN'S Travels in Chaldea.*

This relic was found by Captain M. at a place called Akerkouf, otherwise "Nemroud Tapessy," the Mound of Nimrod; and, from the singular circumstance that images exactly similar are found in Sweden, Sir Thomas deduces a confirmation of the general opinion, that the Scandinavian nations derived their origin from the East.—*Read Feb. 3rd, 1830.*

X.—*A Letter from SHARON TURNER, Esq. Royal Associate R.S.L. containing an Historical Notice connected with the Operation of Breaking the Enemy's Line.*

This manœuvre, so successfully introduced into our system of naval warfare by Lord Rodney, in the action of the 12th of April, 1782, was not unknown to the Ancients, having been practised by the Lacedemonians in their naval combats with the Athenians. The particular instance adduced on this point by the Writer is the battle of Arginusæ, off the Isle of Lesbos, as described by Xenophon; in which engagement the victory was gained by the Athenians, in consequence of their having expected, and effectually provided against, the very movement on the part of their opponents, the claim to the invention of which has been of late so much disputed. As the Historian does not speak of it as a new idea of the Spartan admiral on this occasion, it would seem to have been, with the Greeks as with us, a regular part of naval tactics.—*Read Feb. 3rd, 1830.*

XI.—*On the "Grecian Rose," as illustrating the imagery of the Odes ascribed to Anacreon, with a view to determine the authenticity of those compositions.* By the Rev. FRED. NOLAN, LL.D., &c.

The flower described with such extravagant encomiums by the author of these Odes, under the name of *ρόδον*, is unquestionably the same which is known at the present time as the *Rose*. It is the object of the writer of this Memoir to state the grounds upon which he coincides in opinion with those critics who refuse to acknow-

ledge these elegant effusions as the genuine works of Anacreon.

1. The Rose, as described in the Anacreontic Odes, and as familiarly known in modern times, is acknowledged to be the product of cultivation; the original plant, from which all our varieties have proceeded, being the common wild briar. Such is the Rose which Theophrastus describes, as alone commonly known in Greece; and although the process by which the simple blossom of the wild briar is converted into the fine double Rose, does not appear to have been altogether unknown to that naturalist, yet the language he uses, in speaking of the artificial production, implies that he had never had an opportunity of seeing it. This testimony is confirmed by the accounts which have come down to us of the state of horticulture among the Greeks; and by the fact, that the garlands used by the Greeks, upon festive occasions, were composed of such ordinary plants and herbs as myrtle, coriander, feverfew, parsley, &c.: the custom of interweaving them with flowers was not introduced before the hundredth Olympiad. Such, likewise, was the composition of the crowns celebrated by the early lyrists, including the genuine remains of Anacreon, preserved by Athanæus. The period when Theophrastus published his work, in which he gives the above account of the Rose, as known to the Greeks—at which period the horticultural art was in a state quite incapable of producing flowers corresponding in beauty and fragrance with those celebrated in the Odes—was the hundred and sixteenth Olympiad; while the period when Anacreon flourished cannot be brought lower than the sixty-fifth, being a difference of more than two centuries.

2. While, however, the cultivated Rose appears not to have existed in Greece in the age of Anacreon, the term *ῥόδον*, afterwards applied to this flower, was in use, not only at that period, but even in the times of Homer. The second part of Dr. Nolan's Memoir was, therefore, devoted to ascertaining the particular flower to which the term was originally applied. The word *ῥόδον* is of oriental derivation; the original term is employed by the eastern writers, and by Homer, to express, not specifically the rose, but generally any flower used in dyeing. In this sense it was applied to the lily, the plant madder, the privet, &c.; but the flower which assumed to itself (*κατ' ἐξοχὴν*) the name of the dye-flower, *ῥόδον*, was the blossom of the pomegranate, or balaustium. The dye extracted from this flower was red; and hence the word appears to have been applied to all flowers from which a red dye was extracted. We learn from the Scholiast on Pindar, that it was from its being celebrated for its dyes, which were obtained from the wild pomegranate,

that the island of Rhodes received its name. Should, however, any reasonable doubt be entertained, respecting the signification ascribed to the term under consideration, it is certain that the plant, whatever it was, to which it was assigned, obtained but a moderate share of admiration, if we except the suspected odes, in which a flower so called, corresponding to our modern Rose, is celebrated with an excessive and unexampled partiality.

The balaustium having been superseded, in its application to the art of dyeing, by the brighter colour drawn from the murex, gradually sank into oblivion; while the Rose, obtaining increased attention, fixed the general admiration, and finally appropriated the name which it at first received by adoption. From Greece it found its way into the Italian soil, and, through France, was spread all over the West; while its reception into every European garden was accompanied by the adoption of its name into all the European languages.

The argument, Dr. Nolan, in conclusion, contends, which he has thus offered, as a test by which the authenticity of the Odes passing under Anacreon's name may be tried, whatever estimate may be formed of its weight, has so little to encounter from the evidence advanced in their support, that it derives from it the fullest confirmation. It appears to him, indeed, wonderful, that the testimony upon which their pretensions rest, should ever have been challenged in their favour. Nothing seems to him more clear, than that they must be adjudged to some person different from the reputed author; probably, to some writer cotemporary with the close of Trajan's reign.—*Read April 7th, 1830.*

WYCLIFFE BIBLE.

The Council of the Royal Society of Literature has consented to afford their sanction and support to a proposal for publishing the Ancient Version of the Old Testament, attributed to WYCLIFFE. The value of the Wycliffite Translations of the Scriptures, of which only the New Testament has hitherto been printed, both as connected with the critical study of the Sacred Writings, and as supplying the most ample and satisfactory source to which we can refer for the state of our language at the close of the fourteenth century, is generally acknowledged. They have been long regarded by scholars, not only of our own but of other countries, as one of the most extraordinary and valuable monuments of Literature bequeathed to us by our ancestors. This work is to be produced under the editorial care of Mr. FORSHALL and Mr. MADDEN, of the British Museum, Members of the Society; who, from their official situation and connections, possess unusual facilities for the accomplishment of their important task, and whose habitual pursuits peculiarly fit them to en-

counter with success the chief difficulties attendant on its execution.

THE ARUNDEL MANUSCRIPTS.

In vol. xcix. ii. p. 546, we gave an account of the Arundel MSS. in the possession of the Royal Society, and of the negotiations which were then pending between the Trustees of the British Museum and the President and Council of the Society, relative to an exchange for various works on science in the Museum. We are happy to say that the exchange is now considered as finally arranged, though some difficulties have arisen during the negotiation, owing to the circumstance, that some of the works offered in exchange were of little or no value. The manuscripts having been inspected by judges chosen by both parties, were valued at about 3,300*l.* and it was agreed that the President of the Royal Society should select books from the collection of duplicates in the Museum, which amount to nearly 100,000 volumes, and are valued at 10,000*l.* Mr. Davies Gilbert, aided by the Council of the Royal Society, examined this immense stock of duplicates, triplicates, and, in some instances, quadruplicates, of books, and could only select, out of the 10,000*l.* worth of volumes, about 600*l.* worth, which could be admitted with propriety upon the shelves of the Society's library. The assent of the Duke of Norfolk to the exchange was lately obtained, in the event of the Trustees of the Museum consenting to keep the manuscripts in a case by themselves, and affixing a stamp on them, showing how they had come into the possession of the Trustees. After considerable discussion on the mode of exchange, it was finally agreed that, to supply the deficiency, part of the stock of duplicates, &c. of books in the Museum should be sold, and the proceeds laid out in the purchase of scientific works, suitable for the Royal Society.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON IRELAND.

Lord Cloncurry has offered two prizes of 100*l.* each, for the best essays, to be produced on or before the 1st day of June, 1831, on the following subjects:—

First—"Absenteeism: the Union reconsidered after 30 years."

Second—"The Population and Territory of Ireland considered, with a view to Improvement."

Certain learned bodies are to name judges, and copies of the essays, manuscript or printed, are to be presented to the Dublin Library Society, the property of the writers in every other respect to be unimpaired.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION.

June 23. The commemoration of founders and benefactors was holden in the theatre: the Creweian Oration was delivered by Mr. Cramer, the Public Orator, who made

a very eloquent and feeling allusion to the state of the King's health.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on General the Lord Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. &c. &c.; Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, R. N. C. B. Member of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c.; John Shute Duncan, Esq. M. A. and late Fellow of New College;—to which they were presented by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Deputy Professor of Civil Law.

RELIGION OF THE EASTERN NATIONS.

A ring in the possession of the Countess of Cassilis, dug up near Montrose, in Scotland, bears the miniature Lingam and Yoni, of Hindu adoration; round and over which is wreathed the serpent. On either side is the sacred bull, with the hump on the shoulder, which at first caused the whole to be mistaken for the arms of Mar, supported by griffins. Col. Tod, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, lately pronounced it of Hindu origin, but admitted that it might have belonged to some of the "Giant Getes," who found their graves in their descents on Scotland. He maintains that the same religion prevailed among all the tribes who peopled Europe from the East; in proof of which he adduces the existence of exactly the same symbols at Pompeii, Pæstum, Cortona, and various parts of France.

YORK MINSTER.

Our readers will be gratified with the following satisfactory Report of the Progress of the Repairs of York Minster, in a Letter from the Architect, Robert Smirke, Esq. to the Dean of York.

"SIR,

"In compliance with your desire, I have the honour to send you the following account of the progress made with the repairs of York Minster, during the year that has elapsed since the works were begun.

"The first object having been to give security to the fabric, and to restore and strengthen all those parts of it, by the destruction of which its solidity had been impaired, a considerable number of masons have been employed for this purpose; and the shafts of all those pillars which had suffered much from the effects of the fire have been repaired, in the most substantial manner.

"The walls above the arches of the choir have been rebuilt, in many parts, where they also had been injured by the fire and by the destruction of the roof; and the cornice and battlements upon the walls have been restored, except at the two small transepts, upon which some workmen are at this time employed.

"The moulded stone-work round the upper windows of the choir was found to be in a very injured state, and has been wholly renewed. In some parts, the mouldings

round these windows had been repaired at a former period, apparently in consequence of some partial failure in the walls; but they had been repaired only by the insertion of pieces of wood, plastered over: all these defective parts have now been restored with stone, worked in a solid manner.

“Masons have been employed also, during the winter, in preparing the enriched capitals of the clustered pillars, and other ornamental parts of the stone-work, which were destroyed. Many of these are finished, and ready to be fixed; and they will probably be all completed in the course of the ensuing summer.

“The stone of the altar-screen is found to have been injured in so great a degree by the fire, that no part of it can be preserved; and some masons are employed in preparing the new screen, moulded and enriched in the same manner as the old one, very carefully adopting the same style of execution in every part of it.

“I have not yet begun the repair of the organ screen, the interior walls of which were wholly destroyed; but the masons will proceed with this work as soon as they have completed the more important parts adjoining it. In alluding to this screen, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the remarkable degree of misconception that has prevailed, in regard to the question of its removal. There can be few persons who do not respect the feeling so generally entertained against the alteration of any part of these ancient structures, when it is made only to gratify some capricious views of taste; but the suggestions in respect to this screen arose out of the discovery, that it was advanced considerably in front of the position occupied by the screen which originally separated the choir from the nave: and to consider whether it were practicable or expedient to restore the Minster in this part, according to its original design, certainly was not inconsistent with a scrupulous regard for the preservation of the fabric. The most ardent admirer of the very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in this screen cannot, I think, refuse to admit, that the architect, in designing it, indulged his taste at the expense of the more dignified features of this part of the Minster; for I do not believe that any building could have presented a more sublime effect than was produced in this, by the four great and noble pillars of the tower, when they stood unencumbered with the work that has been since built around part of them.

“The roof of the choir was fixed and secured with its covering of lead in the month of November, before the unfavourable weather began: every part of it has been constructed with teak, supplied by his Majesty’s Government, from the stores of well-seasoned timber in the dock yards; and it was in consequence of obtaining this valuable

grant of timber, that I was enabled to get the roof prepared in time to secure the interior of the Minster from the increased injury which it would have sustained by exposure during the late severe and long winter. Experience has well proved the extraordinary strength and durability of teak timber, in situations where oak and other wood has failed; and as I have confidence in the principle adopted for the construction of the new roof, and the workmen at York have executed it in a correct and excellent manner, I can assure you, for the satisfaction of the Chapter, and of those Gentlemen of the County who interest themselves in the work, that the roof, if due attention be given to the preservation of its covering, will last as long as any part of the Minster.

“All the lead with which the new roof is covered was procured from the mines of the Greenwich Hospital Estates, and is of the best quality.

“Workmen are now fixing the moulded ribs of the ceiling of the choir. I have had the principal or solid part of all these ribs made of teak, forming a strong and durable frame over the whole of the vaulted area; the mouldings upon the ribs are an interior lining attached to the frame, and are made of a light American wood.

“The advantages of this construction are, that, besides possessing great strength, it has enabled me to have the surface of the complex curves of the vaulting formed in a better and more accurate manner than they were originally made, and will admit of the removal and replacing of any part of the mouldings, should it ever become necessary, from any accidental and partial cause of injury. The form of all these ribs, their curves, and manner of intersection, have been restored in every respect, according to the original design of the ceiling.

“During the time that these works have been in preparation, other workmen have been employed in making the seats of the choir: very few fragments remained of the highly-enriched and elaborate work of the stalls and seats; but in the consideration of their design, I have been assisted by Mr. Wild and Mr. Mackenzie, who formerly, on several occasions, had made accurate drawings of these and many other parts of the Minster; and it is chiefly by means of the valuable assistance they have afforded me, by their drawings and information, that I am enabled to pledge myself to the faithful restoration of this interesting part of the work.

“The seats, and all the carved work about them, are preparing by workmen at York, and a sufficient quantity of very dry and well-seasoned oak has been procured for the purpose; all these seats will be completed before the ensuing winter.

“The enriched, or what is commonly called the tabernacle work, over the prebendal

seats, has been the employment of a considerable number of carvers and other workmen, in London, during the last eight months; a large part of this work is already finished, and deposited in cases within the Minster, and the remainder of it will probably be delivered there, ready to be fixed, within two or three months from the present time: it has all been prepared with well-seasoned oak, collected for the purpose in Holland.

“Respecting the manner in which this carved work has been executed, I shall only observe, that a comparison of it with the fragments of the ancient work that have been preserved, will show, in a very satisfactory manner, the approbation to which it is entitled.

“Workmen are also proceeding with the carved wood work of the richly-ornamented screens, which extended from the stalls to

the altar, enclosing the choir on each side.

“All the essential parts of the work of restoration are, therefore, in progress; and we shall, I hope, be enabled to carry them on with as much expedition as is consistent with their substantial and perfect execution. After providing for the security of the fabric, attention has been given, according to your desire, principally to the forwarding of those parts, upon the completion of which the performance of divine service may be resumed in the Minster. I cannot yet name, with certainty, the time when the works will be in a sufficiently advanced state for this purpose, but I have reason to hope they may be so before the end of this year; I have no doubt of having the restoration of every part of the Minster, that was destroyed or injured by the fire, completed within the period stated in my former Report.”

Portraits Painted by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, and Exhibited in the Royal Academy, Somerset House, from the Year 1787 to the Year 1830, with the dates of their exhibition.

A.		Bexley, Lord		1825	D.	
Amelia, Princess	1790	——— Lord		1826	Derby, Countess of	1803
Angerstein, John Julius	1798	Belfast, Lady		1830	Davis, Richard Hart	1815
Alnutt, Mrs.	1798	C.			Durham, Bishop of	1816
Alnutt, Mr.	1799			1789	Davy, Sir Humphry	1821
Angerstein, Mrs.	1800	Cramner, Lady		1789	Devonshire, Duke of	1824
Antrobus, Mr.	1801	Clutter, Mr.		1790	Durham, Lord	1829
Amherst, Lord	1805	Charlotte, Queen		1793	E.	
Aberdeen, Earl of	1808	Clarence, Duke of		1795	Esten, Mrs. in the char- } 1787	
Angerstein, J. Julius, } 1808		Cowper, William		1800	racter of Belvedere } 1800	
Children of		Curran, Mrs.		1801	Eldon, Lord	1800
Angerstein, John Julius	1816	Curran, Mr.		1802	Erskine, Hon. Thomas	1802
Anglesey, Marquis of	1817	Cowper, Earl		1802	Exeter, Marchioness of	1802
Arbuthnot, Mrs.	1817	Cunningham, Lady		1802	Ellenborough, Lord	1806
Auckland, Lady, and } 1818		Campbell, Lady Char- } 1803		1803	Ellenborough, Lady	1813
her Children		lotte		1810	Englefield, Sir Henry	1813
Austria, Archduchess } 1820		Canning, Hon. George		1810	Exchequer, Chancel- } 1822	
of, Daughter of		Castlereagh, Lord		1812	lor of the	
Abernethy, John	1820	Charlemont, Earl of		1812	Eldon, Earl of	1828
Abernethy, John	1828	Charlemont, Countess } 1812			F.	
Armagh, Abp.	1830	of		1812	Farren, Miss	1802
Aberdeen, Earl of	1830	Curtis, Sir William		1814	Forster, Lady Elizabeth	1805
Angerstein, John	1830	Cowper, Lady Emily		1816	Farrington, Joseph	1808
B.		Canova, Anthony		1817	Fry, Mrs.	1830
		Cuthbert, Mrs.		1821	G.	
Bell, Mr.	1798	Charlotte, Princess		1823	Grey, Sir Charles	1797
Boucheretes, Mr.	1800	Conyngham, Lady } 1823		1824	Grant, Sir William	1802
Byng, Mrs.	1801	Francis		1824	Grey, Hon. Charles	1805
Bath, Marquis of	1802	Curtis, Sir William		1824	Gloucester, Bishop of	1805
Banks, Sir Joseph	1806	Clanwilliam, Earl of		1824	Grey, Countess of	1813
Baker, William	1806	Calmady, Charles, } 1824		1825	Graham, Sir Thomas	1813
Baring, Sir Francis	1807	Children of		1825	Grantham, Lady	1814
Baring, John	1807	Croker, William		1825	Gloucester, Duchess of	1817
Blucher, Prince	1815	Canning, Hon. George		1825	Gower, Lady Elizabeth } 1818	
Bloomfield, John	1820	Chancellor, the Lord		1827	Leveson	
Belgrave, Lady	1821	Croker, Miss Sally		1827	Grant, Sir William	1820
Baring, Mrs. H. and } 1821		Clark, Chamberlain		1827	Gloucester, Duchess of	1824
Children		Cooper, Sir Astley		1829	Gower, Lord Francis	1827
Blessington, C'tess of	1822	Clarence, Duke of		1829	Gower, Countess of, } 1828	
Bedford, Duke of	1822	Canning, Hon. George			and her Daughter	

H.		Melville, Lord	1810	Stewart, Hon. Frederic	1818
Hamilton, Mrs.	1789	May, Mrs.	1812	Stowell, Lord	1824
Hamilton, Lady	1803	Mountjoy, Viscount	1812	Sophia, Princess	1825
Hope, Henry	1805	McMahon, Colonel	1814	Scott, Sir Walter	1827
Hood, Lady	1808	Morgan, William	1814	Seaham, Lord	1828
Harewood, Earl of	1823	Meade, Lady Selina	1820	Soane, John	1829
Harford, Mrs.	1824	Majesty, His	1822	Salisbury, Marchio-	} 1829
Hope, Mrs. Thomas	1826	Manners, Lady Robert	1826	ness of	
Hardwicke, Earl	1830	Melville, Viscount	1826	Southey, Robert	1829
J.		Macdonald, Miss	1829	T.	
Jennings, Miss	1799	Moore, Thomas	1830	Thompson, Mrs.	1800
Jekyll, Joseph	1817	N.		Twiss, Mrs.	1800
Jersey, Countess of	1823	Neve, Mrs.	1798	Templetown, Lady	1802
K.		Norfolk, Duke of	1799	Thurlow, Lord	1803
Kemble, John Philip,	} 1798	Nash, John	1817	Thelusson, Mrs. and	} 1804
in the character of		O.		Child	
Coriolanus		Oglander, Lady Maria	1817	Taylor, John	1812
Kemble, John Philip	1804	P.		Thayer, Miss	1813
Kemble, John Philip,	} 1812	Price, Uvedale	1799	Thomond, Marchio-	} 1815
in the character of		Pennicott, Rev. Mr.	1800	ness of	
Cato		Pollington, Viscoun-	} 1801	Torrens, Sir Henry	1816
Knighton, Sir William	1823	tess, and Child		U.	
L.		Paget, Hon. Benjamin	1807	Upton, Hon. Caroline	1801
Linley, Master	1789	Pitt, Rt. Hon. William	1808	Upton, Hon. Sophia	1801
Lysons, Samuel	1799	Pole, Miss Wellesley	1812	W.	
Lambert, Hon. Miss	1803	Platoff, Prince	1815	Williams, Mrs.	1804
Lonsdale, Earl of	1812	Pattison, — esq. Sons of	1817	Wall, Mr.	1807
Leister, Lady	1814	Palmer, James	1821	West, Benjamin	1811
Locke, Master William	1814	Peel, Mrs.	1825	Wellesley, Marquis of	1813
Lyndoch, Lord	1817	Peel, Hon. Robert	1826	Watt, James	1813
Lowther, Hon. H.	1818	Peel, Mrs.	1827	Wolf, Mrs.	1815
Lambton, Lady Lonisa	1821	Peel, Wm. Daugh-	} 1828	Wellington, Duke of	1815
Londonderry, Marquis of	1821	ter of		Wingrave, Lady	1816
Littleton, Mrs.	1822	R.		Winnenburgh, Prince	1816
Lieven, Countess of	1823	Riddell, Mrs.	1806	Wellington, Duke of	1818
Londonderry, Marquis	} 1824	Regent, Prince	1815	West, Benjamin	1821
of, Child of		Romilly, Sir Samuel	1818	Wellington, Duke of	1822
Lambton, Master	1825	Regent, Prince	1818	Woronzo, Count	1822
Londonderry, Mar-	} 1826	Richmond, Duchess of	1829	Wellington, Duke of	1823
chioness of		S.		Wellington, Duke of	1825
Liverpool, Earl of	1827	Seaforth, Lord	1798	Walls court, Lady	1826
Londonderry, Mar-	} 1828	Stonestreet, George	1802	Woodford, Sir R. J.	1830
chioness of		Siddons, Mrs.	1804	Y.	
Lyndhurst, Lady	1828	Suffolk, Earl of	1808	York, Duke of	1789
Locke, Mrs.	1829	Stewart, Hon. Charles	1811	York, Duke of	1814
M.		Stratton, Mrs.	1811	York, Duke of	1816
Majesty, Her	1790	Stewart, Sir Charles	1814	York, Duke of	1822
Mackintosh, Sir James	1804	Stafford, Marchioness	} 1816	York, Archbishop of	1823
Meade, Lady Selina	1806	of		York, Duke of	1823

SELECT POETRY.

*Lines sent to the late Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE,
P.R.A. on New Year's Day.*

BY JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

FRRIEND Lawrence! known from a long
distant time,

Let me address thee now in humble rhyme,
And well my greeting may this day appear,
When Fate has giv'n the world another year.
May ev'ry future one to thee abound
With all the bliss that can on earth be found,
Till that same Fate shall call thee hence, to
go

To join with Raphael, Titian, Angelo,
And other Lawrences of former days,
Whom Fame has destin'd for eternal praise;

And who for thee reserves upon her roll
A place to mingle with the mighty whole.
Now let me give to thee a modest hint,
Reminding thee of a much-valued print,
Our KEMBLE in his easy chair reclin'd,
With the calm tenor of a pensive mind;
This print of him whose memory we re-
vere,
To Genius, Friendship, and to Shakspeare
dear,
'Twas thy own promise thou to me wouldst
give,
That I might see him still in fancy live.
Then will the likeness of one friend im-
part
Another's kindness marked by potent Art.

STANZAS

In Memory of a Friend.

BY THE REV. RICHARD PEARSON, M. A.

IF ever thou hast heav'd a sigh,
 If ever thou hast dropt a tear,
 For others' woe in sympathy,
 Heave, stranger, heave, and drop one
 here ;

And weep ye, kindred ! weep ye on,
 Full well the tear becomes the eye,
 When the last breath of life is gone,
 When the belov'd, deserving—die ;
 And fitter cause ye ne'er can have
 For heart-felt grief, than * * * 's untimely
 grave.

Too few, alas ! too few had been,
 Our hours of converse here on earth !
 Yet when, Experience, hast thou seen
 In space so short, such store of worth ?
 If cultur'd mind, if feeling heart—
 But more—if spirit that aspir'd
 Through Christian faith, at Christian's part,
 To be regretted and admir'd,
 Deserve—then plenteous tributes shed
 O'er WILLIAM's worthy bier, o'er WILLIAM
 dead.

By CAM's fam'd banks in classic bow'rs,
 Pass'd he a spotless, noble youth ;
 The steady purpose of his hours,
 Ardent pursuit of useful truth ;
 The day unoccupied, or spent
 In dissipation, with it brought
 No pleasures to a mind intent,
 Like his, on things with wisdom fraught.
 Weep, then, o'er hard-earn'd lore entomb'd,
 Flowers of learning blighted as they bloom'd !

What, though the Muse has not to tell
 Of feats achiev'd by head or hand ;
 How like a WOLFE or NELSON fell,
 He, fighting for his native land ;
 Or CHATHAM-like, disease defied,
 While pouring forth a mighty flood
 Of eloquence, exhausted died
 In Senate, for his country's good ;
 Still head nor hand, still mind nor heart,
 More yearn'd or strove to fill its destin'd
 part.

No hero for his natal soil
 Could with a firmer patience brave
 Danger, and want of sleep, and toil,
 Than he who health, existence gave,
 To purchase knowledge ; not design'd
 To varnish vice, or lead astray ;
 But to improve, to save mankind—
 To indicate to Heav'n the way ;
 And with the cup just rais'd to sip—
 The long-wish'd cup—Death dash'd it from
 his lip.*

* The subject of these lines intended
 shortly to enter into holy orders.

But why lament ? Are Age alone
 And Vice, an immolation meet,
 To lay before the glorious throne
 Of holy Heav'n—PERFECTION's feet ?
 No—let the flow'rs of innocence
 And youth, more just a sacrifice,
 To Heav'n send up their redolence—
 The young and fair, the good and wise :
 Who best in duty's path hath trod,
 The purest victim, fittest is for God.

Cease, Anguish, cease ; reflect, ye friends,
 What evils unforeseen, what care
 For others' woe, what thwarted ends,
 He had been doom'd perchance to bear,
 This life prolong'd ; rejoice to find,
 Snatch'd from their unrelenting sway,
 So almost pure a heart and mind
 To Heav'n have wing'd their envied way ;
 Rejoice to think the chalice drain'd,
 Before the fountain-stream of life was stain'd.

Not from Affection, real, ascend
 The cruel wish, misplac'd despair.
 Parent or sister, brother, friend,
 In pity cease each selfish pray'r ;
 Suppress the selfish tear and sigh,
 And bend, oh bend, in thankfulness,
 Before the Mercy-seat on High,
 That one of so much worthiness,
 So little soil'd with earthly leaven,
 In frame thus Christian hath been borne to
 Heaven.

INSCRIPTION FOR A BUST OF TASSO.

From the Italian of Matthias.

BY THE REV. ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.†

HERE in these groves, of every Muse the
 haunt,
 By life's rough tempest shatter'd and op-
 press'd,
 Torquato from his toils aspir'd to rest,
 And in their sheltering bowers, lone ha-
 bitant,
 Has found safe refuge. Here their magic
 quire
 Still the sweet sirens hold, and by the side
 Of echoing streams, the swan in stately
 pride
 Nests mid the strings of the melodious lyre.
 Then, stranger, whether from the icy Pole,
 Buoyant of heart, or where the blazing
 noon
 Scorches swart Afric's race, thou sojourn'st
 here,
 To this bright marble bow thy reverent soul,
 And o'er the bust of sweet Torrento's son,
 Strew pious flowers, and shed the holy tear.

† From Wiffen's Translation of Tasso,
 just published.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 21.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* intimated his intention of reducing the DUTIES on the coarser kinds of EAST INDIA SUGARS upon the same scale as those of the West Indies. He also proposed an alteration of the graduated scale from 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 2*s.*—*Mr. C. Grant* said, that he should move an amendment to reduce the duty on West India sugar to 20*s.* the cwt., and on East India sugar to 25*s.*, and to take off the duty on refined sugar in bond.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the proposition as being totally inapplicable.—A long debate ensued, and on the House dividing there appeared—For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution 161; against it, 144.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the SALE OF BEER BILL.—*Sir Edward Knatchbull* opposed the measure, and said that whatever relief the Bill might afford in large and populous towns, it would confer no benefit at all upon the labouring classes. The first amendment he should propose was, to limit the clause giving permission to drink the beer on the premises, to a permission to vend the beer, but not to allow its consumption in the place or house where it was brewed. The second amendment was, that the Bill be passed for three years only.—*Sir J. Sebright* could not with consistency support either of the amendments of the Hon. Baronet, because they were at variance with the principle of the Bill.—*Mr. Bramston* supported the amendment. He saw no reason to dread the effect of a monopoly in the brewing of beer, which was extremely partial.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* believed that the attempt to limit the duration of the Bill to three years would tend to keep men's minds in a state of doubt as to the permanency of the policy on which the House had deliberately resolved. To adopt the first amendment would be to debar the public from the advantages promised it by the House when repealing the duties on beer; which repeal would be, in that case, a fallacy; for the argument then held was, that if the tax had continued on the sale of beer, it must have tended to the benefit of the privileged trader alone. It was for the benefit of society that the sale of beer ought to be unshackled.—*Mr. Benett* believed that the Bill would be a great blessing to the poor, and produce greater sobriety, industry,

and good order.—*Sir Edward Deering* opposed the Bill, inasmuch as it would, in a tenfold proportion, increase the inducements and seductions which the labouring classes had in the country to spend their time, and mispend their wages, away from their families, in alehouses.—*Colonel Sibthorp* opposed the Bill, because it violated the vested rights of property in the brewers and publicans.—*Mr. Byng* said the Bill was a violent attack on private property.—The House then divided—For the Amendment of *Sir E. Knatchbull* 108; against it, 138.—Both Amendments were lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS June 22.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* moved the second reading of the FORGERY BILL.—The *Earl of Winchelsea* gave his hearty support to the measure, not because he was a lover of novelty or change, but on the ground of its beneficial tendency.—The *Duke of Richmond* said, that if the law as it at present stood were not altered, it must place the judges, and whoever happened to be Secretary of State, in a most perplexing situation. He looked upon the measure as an experiment, but one worthy of trial.—The *Lord Chancellor* said, that the Bill contained clauses to which he could not give his support. At present, however, he would not discuss the particular clauses to which he objected, but should reserve for a future occasion the facts and arguments which had convinced his mind that their Lordships could not with safety adopt the Bill in the form in which it had come up to them from the other House of Parliament.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

Mr. Trant presented a petition from *Sir Harcourt Lees*, praying to arm the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with extraordinary powers to put down the Popish demagogues. At the same time he adverted to a letter signed with the name of the member for Clare, calling upon the people of Ireland to make a run upon the banks, by exchanging bank-notes for gold. He called upon the Member for Clare to desist from this system of agitation, which must, if continued, produce a re-action.—*Mr. Doherty* complained that the hon. and learned Member, after he had obtained the high honour of a seat in that House, instead of declaring his opinions there, and calling upon the House to adopt them, should make his appeals to the pas-

sions of the ignorant peasantry of his country, and incite them by such doctrines as "war to the knife."—(*Loud Cheering.*)—He would tell him that his object in adopting such a course was not to obtain an investigation of the question of the currency, or of any other question. He was prompted to it by the absurd, and weak, and miserable notion, that he could drive the Government to his purposes by the cry of "war to the knife."—If he entertained objections to the Banking System of Ireland,—let every man meet the Minister face to face, where he had the opportunity, in that House, and by argument endeavour to show that his objections were well-grounded.—Mr. O'Connell said that he had but one duty to perform, and that was, first to protect the interests of the people of Ireland, and then those of the people of England. He had certainly called upon the people of Ireland to petition against the taxes about to be imposed on that country.

June 26, and 28. Both houses were occupied with administering the usual oaths of supremacy and allegiance, in consequence of the demise of the Sovereign.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 29.

The *Duke of Wellington* presented the following Message from his Majesty, which was read by the clerk, all the Peers being uncovered:—

"WILLIAM R.

"The King feels assured that the House of Commons entertain a just sense of the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained in the death of his Majesty's lamented brother, the late King, and that the House of Commons sympathize with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King, taking into his serious consideration the advanced period of the Session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the termination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country, to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House to make such temporary provisions as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present Session and the meeting of another Parliament."

The *Duke of Wellington* said, that he should beg the postponement of all discussion till the following day, and that their Lordships should, on the present occasion,

confine themselves to expressions of regret for the great loss the country had sustained, and congratulation to his Majesty on his accession to the throne. His Grace then passed an eloquent eulogium on the character of his late Majesty, speaking of him as the most polished and enlightened sovereign of his time, and a munificent patron of the arts: his Grace then adverted to the great and stirring events that had occurred since the late King took upon himself the government of the kingdom, and concluded by proposing, "That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we fully participate in the severe affliction his Majesty is suffering on account of the death of the late King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory. That we aha!l ever remember, with affectionate gratitude, that our late Sovereign, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, maintained the ancient glory of this country in war, and, during a period of long duration, secured to his people the inestimable blessings of internal concord and external peace; to offer to his Majesty our humble and heartfelt congratulations on his Majesty's happy accession to the throne; to assure his Majesty of our loyal devotion to his Majesty's sacred person; and to express an entire confidence, founded on our experience of his Majesty's beneficent character, that his Majesty, animated by sincere love for the country, which his Majesty has served from his earliest years, will, under the favour of Divine Providence, direct all his efforts to the maintenance of the reformed religion established by law; to the protection of the rights and liberties, and to the advancement of the happiness and prosperity, of all classes of his Majesty's faithful people."

Earl Grey entirely concurred in every part of the Address which had been proposed by the Noble Duke, and felt persuaded that there would not be a dissentient voice.—*Visc. Goderich* could not forbear from expressing the feelings which he experienced on the occasion of their meeting that day. He knew that his Majesty had been actuated throughout his life by an anxious zeal for the interests of his country.—The Address was then unanimously agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir *R. Peel* presented a message from his Majesty, similar to the one brought before the House of Lords. The Right Hon. Secretary said that he wished to postpone the discussion for the present; but he felt assured that he should not act in unison with the prevailing and general feeling of the House, if he postponed proposing an Address to his Majesty, in reply to his gracious Message, condoling with him on the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained by the demise of their late much-lamented

Sovereign; at the same time congratulating his Majesty on his ascending the throne of his ancestors. After a warm and just eulogium on the character of his late Majesty, he concluded by moving an Address similar to that proposed by the Premier in the House of Lords, which was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

The order of the day having been read, for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Message, the *Duke of Wellington* observed, that they were now arrived at that season of the year when the session usually drew to a close; but that so much business remained to be done, in addition to that which his Majesty had been advised to recommend, that it was thought better to close the present sitting, there being no hope that the business could be brought to a termination in a short space of time. It was proposed, therefore, at present, to take an account of the estimates laid before Parliament, and ask for such sums as might be considered necessary to carry on the public service, until a new Parliament could be called together. His Grace concluded by moving—"That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the deep sense which this House entertains of his Majesty's goodness in recommending to the attention of Parliament, at this advanced period of the session, that no new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service, should be brought forward; and that this House begs to assure his Majesty, that they will make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval which may elapse between the close of the present and the assembling of another Parliament."—*Earl Grey* wished for more time for the House to consider in what manner they should address the throne. He therefore begged to propose, as an amendment, that the debate should be adjourned till the following day. This gave rise to a discussion of considerable length, in which the question of appointing a Regency, in case of the King's demise, was introduced. On a division, there appeared for the amendment—contents, 56; non-contents, 100; majority in favour of the original motion, 44.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir *R. Peel* moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Address of the House

in answer to his Majesty's Message. He said that it was not from any distrust in the present Parliament that Ministers did not now lay before it the arrangements of the Civil List for the new reign, but solely upon the ground that there was not time enough for the adequate consideration of those matters, consistently with the importance of them, and the claims of other subjects. With regard to some remarks made upon certain omissions in his Majesty's Message, he begged to observe, that the question of a Regency was one of a most delicate and important nature, which would require the most serious consideration; and, after all the attention which he had been able to bestow upon it, he thought it would be better to leave the matter to be discussed by another Parliament. The Right Honourable Gentleman then concluded by proposing an Address similar to the one moved in the House of Lords.—*Lord Althorp* moved, as an amendment, that the further discussion on the question be adjourned to the following day. This amendment was supported by Mr. *Brougham* and Sir *C. Wetherell*. After a prolonged discussion, in the course of which Mr. *W. Wynn*, the *Marquess of Chandos*, Mr. *Gordon*, Lord *Milton*, Mr. *Huskisson*, Mr. *Bright*, Mr. *Lennard*, Lord *John Russell*, Lord *Palmerston*, Mr. *Liddell*, and Col. *Sibthorp* supported the amendment; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sir *Robert Peel*, and Col. *Lindsay* spoke in favour of the original motion, the House divided, when there appeared—For Lord *Althorp's* Amendment, 189; against it, 185.

Lord *Althorp* proposed another Amendment, to the effect that his Majesty should take into consideration the propriety of providing against the danger to which the realm might be exposed from the demise of the Crown. Mr. *Brougham* made some very acrimonious and uncalled-for observations, in allusion to the ministerial members of the House, whom he denominated the "mean, fawning parasites" of the Duke of Wellington; when Sir *R. Peel* rose to order, and the learned gentleman, in some measure, recanted his expressions, by stating that they were not intended to be personal. On a division taking place, there appeared for the Amendment, 146; against it 98.

A resolution was moved and carried by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* for reducing the duty on sugar to the extent of 3s. per hundred weight.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ALGIERS.

The advance of the French army on Algiers has been impeded by a formidable attack of vast hordes of Arabs, amounting,

with the Algerines, to 80,000. The enemy was driven back to his camp at Staoneli, but the French were so posted that a large portion of their force was necessarily employed in defending the landing of the materiel of

the army. They were thus obliged to limit this opposing force to 25,000 men. The conflict was sanguinary, and it is evident that the French suffered a heavy loss. The plan of the Algerines appears to have been highly judicious. The main body fell with impetuosity on the French lines, while other forces made the most vigorous efforts to cut off the main body from the division left at Sidi Feruch. On the 20th the French continued in pursuit; and the army, divided into three columns, was marching towards the city.

BRAZILS.

Brazilian papers to the 5th of May contain an account of the opening of the Legislative Session, on the 3d of that month, when Don Pedro addressed the assembly. The Emperor began by announcing his marriage, and next adverted to the return of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal, whose cause he declares himself bound to defend, but at the same time he observes that he will remain faithful to his promise not to endanger the peace of Brazil. A determination is expressed to put an end to the traffic

in human beings, for which Brazil has too long afforded a ready market.

SICILY.

Letters from Sicily give the most deplorable details of an eruption of Mount Etna, on the 16th May. This terrible explosion, which opened six new craters of the volcano, has destroyed eight villages, situated near the mountain, and which had never been reached by the lava or the fire from the volcano before that day. All the inhabitants have disappeared under heaps of calcined stones and cinders, which these new openings of Etna threw to a distance over the country. The destruction of these villages and the neighbouring hamlets includes a great number of victims, both men and cattle. On the 24th of May, the houses were still smoking, and this unfortunate country was inaccessible from the heat of the cinders, the stones, and the lava, which covered it. It was not until the eighth day after the disaster, that persons could approach with the intention of taking succour to the sufferers. But search was in vain. Never was there a calamity more terrible, more unforeseen, or more general.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Great fears are entertained that there will be a want of food in *Ireland*, as there is an almost total failure of the potato crop, and the poor in various parts of the country are reduced to extreme misery. Potatoes lately rose in the county markets to an alarming price, and from the difficulty of procuring them at any price, a sort of panic began to diffuse itself amongst the poor people. Some noblemen and gentlemen have, with wise liberality, endeavoured to avert these evils. The Earl of Kenmare, although an absentee, constantly employs four hundred persons on his estates, and his agent, by his directions, sends into Killarney market every day a certain quantity of potatoes, to be disposed of at half the current price. In some of the provinces, the people, goaded by want, have broken out into riot. At Limerick, the mob, in two divisions, forced several stores, and took away provisions. The magistrates and soldiery forbore with exemplary patience, till at length they were compelled to give the word to fire, and five persons unfortunately became the victims.

A meeting has been held of the harbour commissioners of *Cork*, at which it was decided to establish telegraphs and a code of signals for the harbour. The plan adopted by the commissioners will convey information thirty miles in the space of five minutes; so that as soon as a homeward bound or other vessel appears in view, leagues off the harbour, it will almost in a moment be known in the city. The signals are to

be erected under the superintendence of the harbour master. The expense will amount to about 150*l.* per annum.

May 22. The inhabitants of Swaffham presented to their Vicar, the Rev. Wm. Yonge, M.A. Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, a silver waiter (weighing 195 ounces) as a grateful acknowledgment of his services during a residence of fifty years.

June 25. The splendid tower of that noble ruin, *Whitby Abbey*, co. York, fell to the ground. It was 104 feet in height, and from its elevated site, had long been a useful sea mark, as well as a distinguished ornament to the surrounding neighbourhood. Although this event, from the decayed state of the pillars, had been long anticipated, yet it has excited among the inhabitants a deep feeling of regret, in which all the lovers of bold and picturesque scenery will participate. The part west of the Tower, containing above twenty arches, were thrown down by a storm in 1763; see our vol. LXXXIII, ii. 633, where is a view of the East end.

June 28. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the grand subscription Public Rooms at *Hull* took place. This splendid pile of building (as the inscription deposited with the foundation stone describes it,) is "intended to promote and encourage the Delivery of Lectures on Science and Literature, as well as for the convenient holding of Assemblies and occasional Public Meetings." According to the plan the building is in the Grecian Ionic style of architecture, and is to be constructed entirely of brick,

with the exception of a portion of the external decorative parts. The west front forms the main entrance to the edifice. The extent of the entrance front is 79 feet, of the southern front 142 feet. The principal floor contains the room to be appropriated as a room for public meetings, for concerts, &c. which, from its height, also extends through the floor above. Its dimensions are 91 feet 6 inches, by 41 feet; its height 40 feet. The entrance vestibule to the great room is 41 feet by 16½, and there is a ladies' room attached, of 18 feet by 23. The dining-room on the same floor is 48 feet by 24; of the drawing-room, also on the same floor, the dimensions are 40 feet by 24. The main staircase is 24 feet by 15. The third story contains the lecture-room, which is 41 feet by 45, adjoining to which is the lecturer's room, and a large closet for apparatus, &c. The Museum is situated on this floor, extending nearly the length of the building. It is lighted from the roof, and its dimensions are 121 feet 9, by 24 feet.

The *Calthorpe* estate in Yorkshire was sold in May to Lord Macdonald by Mr.

George Robins. The clear rental was 1,020*l.* a year, and the purchase money 36,500*l.* The beautiful estate at *Shiplake*, near Reading, was purchased by G. H. Cherry, Esq. of Denford-house, Berks, for 21,250*l.* The college land sold for 11,200*l.* and the freehold for 10,050*l.*—June 4. The *Kempshott Park* estate, near Basingstoke, produced under Mr. Robins's hammer 23,500 guineas.

It appears, by a return just made, that the total number of curates in England and Wales, is 4,254. Of these, 679 receive stipends under 50*l.* a year; 892 have less than 60*l.*; 389 are under 70*l.*; 415 under 80*l.*; 458 under 90*l.*; 156 under a 100*l.*; 500 under 110*l.*; and the payments of the remainder vary between that sum and 340*l.* The livings where incumbents are non-resident, are in value as follows:—1,223 worth 300*l.* per annum and upwards; 2,496 under that sum.

A complete line of communication is now opened between Liverpool and Newton, along the railway. The whole railway, when completed, will be one of the noblest and most useful works in the kingdom.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 16. Joseph Laing, of Hatherleigh, Devon, esq. to take the surname and quarter the arms of Oldham.

June 25. 3d Foot—Major Gerald Rochfort to be Major.—14th Foot, Major Maurice Barlow to be Major.—44th Foot, Major Thos. Mackrell to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Staff Corps, to be Majors, without purchase—Capt. Thos. Wright; Capt. W. J. King; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Freeth.

June 28. W. Pere Williams Freeman, esq. Adm. of the Red, to be Adm. of the Fleet; Sir Rich. Hussey Bickerton, Bart. K.C.B. Adm. of the Red, to be Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces; and Sir W. Sidney Smith, K.C.B. Adm. of the Blue, to be Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces.

June 29. 14th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. to be Col.—16th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Ormsby Vandeleur, K.C.B. from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Col.—7th Foot, Capt. Fred. Farquharson to be Major.—43d Foot, Major H. Booth to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Geo. Johnston to be Major.—Unattached, Major Edw. Wells Bell, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. Lord Cha. Fitzroy, to be Deputy Adj. Gen. to the Troops in the Mediterranean.—Garrisons, Gen. Rowland Lord Hill, G.C.B. to be Governor of Plymouth.—Gen. Wm. Earl Cathcart, K.T. to be Governor of Hull.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Bethell to be Bp. of Exeter.

Rev. Dr. G. Cook, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Scotland, and of the Order of the Thistle.

Rev. F. Lear, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, Rev. H. Butterfield, and Rev. R. J. Waters, to be Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. F. T. Attwood, Butterleigh R. Devon.

Rev. C. Bathurst, Southam R. co. Warwick.

Rev. S. R. Cartwright, Aynho R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Ld. T. Hay, Rendlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Hodge, Collumpton V. Devon.

Rev. D. Jones, Llandewi V. and Crinow R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. L. Larking, Ryarsh V. Kent.

Rev. W. H. Macalpine, Kirton P. C. Linc.

Rev. B. Maddocks, Tadcaster V. co. York.

Rev. C. Mathew, St. Mary's R. Maidon, co. Essex.

Rev. G. Robinson, Tockholes P. C. co. York.

Rev. J. Shaw, Conington R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. W. W. Tatum, St. Martin's R. Salisbury.

Rev. J. Turner, Horton R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. P. Threlkeld, Milborne P. C. co. Westmoreland.

Rev. S. Wilberforce, Brixton R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. G. Wylie, Warton P. C. co. York.

Rev. Dr. J. Lee and Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers to be Chaplains in Ordinary to the King.

Rev. Dr. Dakins, Chaplain to Duke of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

At Sydney, N. S. Wales, the lady of Capt. Sir W. Edw. Parry, R.N. a twin son and dau.

Jan. 14. At Pavell, Bombay, the seat of the Governor, the lady of Sir C. Malcolm, Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, a son.

June 14. The wife of the Rev. E. B. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University, a son.—22. The wife of the Rev. E. Cardwell, Camden's Professor

of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, of twins, one still-born.—In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. Hugh Baillie, a son.—24. At Kneller-hall, Whitton, the wife of Chas. Calvert, esq. M.P. a son.—In Great Russell-street, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Jones, a son.—25. At Peckham, the wife of Capt. Edw. Kingsley, 58th reg. a dau.—28. In Tilney-street, the wife of the Hon. E. S. Jerningham, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 17. At Florence, the Hon. F. J. Stapleton, youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Le Despencer, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Airey, K.G.H.

June 16. At Hitchin, the Rev. James Rowland, of Baldock, to Miss Langford, only dau. of W. Langford, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.—At Wargrave, Berks, Joseph Laing, esq. of Hatherleigh, Devon, to Frances Eliz. only dau. of the late Rev. P. Trant Nind, vicar of Wargrave.—17. At Mortlake, W. Gilpin, esq. of East Sheen, to Helen, youngest dau. of John Turner, esq.—At Eardisland, Herefordshire, the Rev. W. Edw. youngest son of John Evans, esq. of Llwynygroes, Salop, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late W. Evans, esq. of Barton Court.—At Lynn, W. Eedson Lumb, esq. B.A. of Ripon, Yorkshire, to Emily, only surviving child of the late Lieut. James Dillon, R.N.—At Tong, John Swann, esq. to Cath. Eliz. second dau. of the late Col. Williamson Tomlinson, of 18th Foot.—18. At York, Capt. Geo. Edw. Watts, R.N. of Langton Grange, Durham, to Eliz. second dau. of J. Robinson Foulis, esq. of Buckton and Heslerton.—19. At Aberford, co. York, H. Lewis Wickham, esq. to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Marshall, esq. of Becca Hall.—21. At St. Mary Redcliff, Peter Count Herman, of Hanheit, Germany, to Miss Charlotte Latrobe, dau. of the Rev. C. I. Latrobe, Moravian Chapel, London.—22. At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. W. M. Gosset, Royal Engineers, to Louisa, dau. of the late W. Walter, esq. of Devonshire-place.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, A. W. Wyndham, esq. Capt. in the Scotch Greys, to Emma, third dau. of Sir John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, Bart.—At Cornbury, the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, to the Hon. Caroline Eliz. Spencer, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Lord Churchill.—At Arlington, H. A. Salbrem Willett, esq. of Tapeley-house, Devon, to Margaret Caroline, dau. of the late Col. Chichester, of Arlington-court, and grand-dau. of the late James Hamilton, of Bangour, Mid Lothian.—At Portsmouth, Capt. Orlando Gunning, R.N. fourth son of the late Sir

George Gunning, Bart. of Norton, near Northampton, to Mary Dora, fourth daughter of Commissioner Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.—23. Sir H. Durrant, Bart. of Scottow Hall, Norfolk, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton Strawless, in Norfolk.—24. At Worth, Sussex, J. Manship Norman, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Cath. Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Bethune.—At St. Marylebone Church, Edw. Wilson, esq. eldest son of Christ. Wilson, esq. of Regmaden Park, co. Westmoreland, to Anne Clementina, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.—S. A. Severne, esq. Royal Artil. to Jean, only dau. of the late Rich. Dixon, esq. of Upper Harley-street.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, the Rev. J. G. Dowling, Master of Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, to Mary, second dau. of C. Field, esq.—At Boldre, Capt. L. C. Rooke, R.N. youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Horne, of the Isle of Wight.—At Great Milton, C. A. Sheppard, esq. 41st reg. to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ellis.—26. John Basset, esq. to Miss Price, eldest dau. of Sir Rose Price, Bart.—27. At Steeple Ashton, Thos. Kington, esq. of Charlton House, Somerset, to Margaret, second dau. of the late L. Oliphant, esq. Gask, Perthshire.—28. At Ripon, the Rev. J. E. Compson, Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, to Eleanor Agnes, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Hodges, Vicar of Battersea.—29. At York, Rob. Parker Boyd, esq. to Sarah Anne Elizabeth Bacon, fourth dau. of the late Major Bacon, 60th reg.—At Stroud, the Rev. Walter Powell, of Brompton, to Matilda Purla, 2d dau. of Capt. David Jones, of Bristol.—At Potterne, Wilts, Sir J. Wither Awdry, to Sarah Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Jer. Awdry, Vicar of Felsted, Essex.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Tufnell, esq. to Anne Augusta Wilnot Horton, dau. of the Right Hon. R. W. Horton.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, co. Lincoln, to Frances, dau. of the late John Sturges, D.D. Preb. of Winchester Cathedral.

O B I T U A R Y.

VISCOUNT KILWARDEN.

May 22. In Dublin, aged 60, the Right Hon. John Wolfe, second Viscount Kilwarden, of Kilwarden, co. Kildare; Lord Kilwarden, Baron of Killeel, co. Kildare; and Baron Kilwarden of Newlands, co. Dublin, Registrar of Deeds in the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

His Lordship was born Nov. 11, 1769, the elder son of Arthur the first Viscount, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, by Anne, daughter of William Buxton, of Ardee, Esq., who was created Baroness Kilwarden of Killeel, in 1795 (three years before the Judge was himself raised to the peerage). On the assassination of his father by a body of insurgents in Dublin, July 23, 1803, the Viscounty and Barony of 1798 devolved upon the subject of this notice, as did the Barony conferred on his mother, by her Ladyship's death, July 30, 1804.

Lord Kilwarden enjoyed, besides the valuable office of Registrar of Deeds, a pension of 800*l.* per annum, granted by recommendation of Parliament on the untimely death of his regretted father, viz. 1,200*l.* per ann. to the widowed Viscountess for her life, with the remainder of 800*l.* to her only son, John, Viscount Kilwarden, and 200*l.* per ann. each to her daughters the Hon. Marianne, and the Hon. Elizabeth Wolfe, with benefit of survivorship. The daughters are both deceased; the former, having married Hardwick Shute, M.D. died in 1814; the latter in 1806.

His Lordship was never married, and consequently the titles are become extinct. This is the thirty-seventh Peerage of Ireland that has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January, 1801. One of those Peerages (the Viscounty of Netterville), has been since claimed; but as it lay unclaimed for a year, the Crown has a right to consider it as an extinction in the interim. There are thus seven peerages extinct and unacted upon by the Crown since the last new creation.—The male heir of the Barrymore family has claimed the Viscounty of Buttevant before the Lords, and the late Earl's sister has assumed the title of Baroness de Barry, without reference to the Lords.

LORD WATERPARK.

June 1. In Great Cumberland-street, after a few hours' illness, in his 65th

year, the Right Hon. Richard Cavendish, Baron Waterpark, of Waterpark, co. Cork; a Baronet of England; F.S.A.

His Lordship was born July 13, 1765, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, the second Baronet (of Doveridge Hall, in Derbyshire), deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, by Sarah, only child and heiress of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., which lady was created Baroness Waterpark in 1792. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Aug. 3, 1804, and his mother in the Peerage Aug. 4, 1807. He married Aug. 6, 1789, Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Cooper's Hill and Mullimast Castle, co. Kildare, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters, 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Manners now Lord Waterpark, born in 1793, Lieut.-Colonel of the King's Stafford militia; 2. the Hon. Richard Cavendish, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, in Bengal; 3. the Hon. George-John, a Commander R. N.; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus; 5. the Hon. Frederick, Lieut. in the 2d foot; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Thomas; 7. the Hon. William-Barnard, who died an infant; 8. the Hon. Sarah-Georgiana, married in 1819 to George-Richard Philips, Esq. M. P. for Steyning, only son of Sir George Philips, Bart. of Weston, co. Warwick, and of Sedgley in Lancashire, M. P. for Ilchester; 9. the Hon. Anne-Emma; 10. the Hon. Juliana, married in 1816 to Frederick Taylor, esq. of Chicknall House, Salop; 11. the Hon. Catherine; and 12. the Hon. Harriet, who died an infant.

The family of Cavendish of Doveridge Hall, now represented by Lord Waterpark, has been generally stated in the Peerages and Baronetages as a junior branch of Cavendish of Chatsworth and Hardwick, from which descends the ducal house of Devonshire; but the real origin seems to be (see Sir E. Brydges's Biographical Peerage) from Henry Cavendish, of Chatsworth, elder brother to William, first Earl of Devonshire, who left a considerable landed property to his natural son, having no issue by his wife, the Lady Grace Talbot, third daughter of George sixth Earl of Shrewsbury.

REAR-ADM. SIR C. BRISBANE.

Dec. At St. Vincent's, Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B. Rear-Admiral of the

Red, Governor, Commander, and Vice-Admiral of that Island.

This distinguished naval officer was the fourth but eldest surviving son of Admiral John Brisbane, who died at Southampton, Dec. 10, 1807. He entered the navy about 1779, on board the *Alcide* of 74 guns, under the auspices of his father, whom he afterwards accompanied into the *Hercules*, another third rate. In the latter ship his father left him, then about nine years of age, under the care of her First Lieutenant, the late Vice-Admiral Nowell; and, the *Hercules* forming part of Sir George B. Rodney's fleet, in his memorable contest with Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782, the young hero received a very serious wound, which kept him in a crippled state, bent almost double, for nine months.

Having served as a Midshipman in various ships, Mr. Charles Brisbane was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790, and soon after appointed to the *Spitfire* fire-ship, in which he remained till she was paid off. In 1793, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, with Capt. (now Sir Charles) Tyler, in the *Meleager* frigate; and, from the arrival of Lord Hood at Toulon, to the period of its evacuation, and subsequently, during the whole of the operations against the French in Corsica, he was very actively employed. Having attracted the notice of Lord Hood, he was appointed to the command of Fort Pomet, one of the most dangerous out-posts in the neighbourhood of Toulon, about five miles from the city. This was an appointment extremely suitable to the display of his talents. He assisted in repulsing the French at Fort Mulgrave, in November; and, after several other skirmishes on the heights of Pharon, he remained at Fort Pomet, till it was found necessary to destroy the enemy's ships, and to evacuate the town and harbour. He was then ordered to make the best retreat in his power from the post he commanded; but, although the republican troops were pouring down in considerable force, and were within a very short distance, he stopped to set fire to a train, which communicated with five hundred barrels of gunpowder. The explosion blew the fort to atoms; and, from the situation of himself and his men, it was supposed, at a distance, that they had all perished. Amidst his ardour, however, Lieut. Brisbane's judgment had not forsaken him. Himself and his party were safe; and, after surmounting many difficulties and dangers, they effected their retreat without loss.

Early in 1794, Lieut. Brisbane pro-

ceeded to Corsica; and, with 100 men belonging to the *Britannia* under his command, effected a landing at St. Fiorenzo. A body of troops, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, were disembarked about the same time; and on the night of the 17th Feb. the heights of Fornelli were vigorously attacked, and carried by assault.

During the siege of Bastia, which was soon afterwards commenced, Lieut. Brisbane had the honour of serving under the heroic Nelson, who commanded a brigade of seamen on shore, and of sharing in the extensive variety of services in which he was at that period engaged. There was even a similarity in their fate; for, having been entrusted by Nelson with the command of a small battery, our officer was dangerously wounded in the head while at his gun, a circumstance which reduced him to the mortifying necessity of being taken on board the *Alcide*, one of the ships then lying off the town. Several pieces of iron were extracted from the wound, (which had been occasioned by the collision of one of the enemy's shot with Lieut. Brisbane's gun) and a cure was at length effected; but his left eye sustained nearly a total deprivation of sight.

In June following, Lieut. Brisbane, then on board the *Britannia*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Hotbam, proposed a plan for destroying a French squadron which had been chased into Gourjon Bay, and was there protected by several strong batteries. His scheme was immediately adopted by Lord Hood, who ordered the *Tarleton* and another vessel to be fitted as fire ships, and entrusted him with the command of the former; but, on approaching the bay, our officer and his companion, Lieut. R. W. Miller, found the enemy so well prepared, and so strongly posted, that the enterprise was abandoned as impracticable. Lord Hood, however, entertained so high an opinion of the merit of the plan, that he rewarded its projector by advancing him to the rank of Commander in the same vessel to which he had already given him a temporary appointment.

Subsequently to the action with the French fleet, on the 14th March, 1795, Capt. Brisbane was removed into the *Mozelle* sloop of war; and on the arrival of Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, in the ensuing autumn, he received orders to proceed to Gibraltar; from whence he was sent by Rear-Adm. Mann to convoy two ships to Barbadoes. On his passage thither, he fell in with a Dutch squadron; and conceiving it to

be of more importance to watch their motions, than to proceed on his original destination, he sent the transports forward, and followed the enemy, acting upon his own responsibility, till he found that they were going to the Cape of Good Hope. He then crowded sail, and gave the requisite information to Sir George Keith Elphinstone, the Commander-in-Chief on that station.

The perseverance of Captain Brisbane, upon this occasion, was entitled to much praise. From leaving Gibraltar, till his arrival at the Cape, five months had elapsed; and during a great part of that time he and his crew were on short allowance of water and provision.

Our officer was present at the capture of the Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay, Aug. 18, 1796; and, for his extraordinary exertion in conveying the important intelligence of their approach, Sir Geo. K. Elphinstone was pleased to advance him to post rank, in the *Dortrecht*, of 66 guns, one of the prizes.

Sir John Jervis also sent him out a Post Captain's commission for the *Nemesis*, dated July 22, 1796, from which he took his seniority; and he had likewise the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Admiralty, for the part which he had taken in the capture. Captain Aylmer, of the *Tremendous*, having been sent to England with the official account of this fortunate event, Rear-Admiral Pringle applied for Capt. Brisbane to succeed him; and when that officer assumed the chief command on the Cape station, he removed him into *l'Oiseau* frigate, and sent him to cruise off the Rio de la Plata. Whilst thus employed, Captain Brisbane fell in with two large Spanish frigates, one of them bearing a Commodore's broad pendant. A severe engagement ensued; but, notwithstanding the disparity of force, *l'Oiseau* had the good fortune to beat off her opponents.

On his return to the Cape, Capt. Brisbane was removed into the *Dortrecht*, and sent to St. Helena as convoy to some homeward-bound Indiamen. While there, his fortitude and presence of mind were put to a severe test. Intelligence of the mutiny which had taken place in the Channel and North Sea fleets, having reached that island, his crew, inspired by the same mischievous spirit which had by this time diffused itself throughout the royal navy, rose upon their officers, and menaced them with general destruction. The utmost promptitude and vigour became necessary; and, seizing one of the ring-leaders, Capt. Brisbane placed a rope

about his neck, and apparently was proceeding to immediate execution. His object, however, being only to inspire terror, and to convince the crew that he was not to be intimidated, he relaxed from the threatened infliction of justice; but, while the rope was yet round the culprit's neck, he solemnly declared to him, that, if he ever again ventured to open his mouth against his King or Country, or in disobedience to the commands of his officers, the yard-arm should inevitably be his portion. This imperative proceeding on the part of Capt. Brisbane shook the guilty resolutions of the mutineers; and, by a continued firmness, they were happily restored to a state of subordination.

The mutiny having also broken out at the Cape, Rear-Adm. Pringle sent a 20-gun ship to St. Helena, expressly to recall Capt. Brisbane, that he might resume the command of the *Tremendous*; the crew of that ship having risen upon their officers, and turned their commander on shore. Capt. Brisbane immediately complied with the wishes of the Commander-in-chief, and continued in the *Tremendous* till 1798, when he accompanied that officer to England in the *Crescent* frigate. His next appointment was to the *Doris*, of 38 guns; and in that ship, under the orders of Adm. Cornwallis, he was invested with the command of a squadron of frigates, to watch the motions of the French fleet in Brest harbour. Zealous for the honour of the service, and anxious to perform some act that might add to his professional fame, Capt. Brisbane, whilst on this station, formed a plan for burning the ships in the harbour, which was accepted by the Admiral; but in consequence of some difficulties which arose in the appointment of officers, was not carried into effect.

Upon the truce of Amiens, Capt. Brisbane was ordered to the West Indies, in command of the *Trent*, another frigate; and, while there, was removed, first into the *Sans Pareil*, and afterwards into the *Goliath*, both ships of the line. At the renewal of the war, he captured *la Mignonne*, a fine corvette, of 16 long 18-pounders and 80 men, off St. Domingo; and on the preceding evening, one of his boats took a French schooner, laden with sugar, and having on board 3,476 dollars.

Some time afterwards, the *Goliath* returned to England as convoy to the homeward-bound trade. On her passage, she was overtaken by a violent hurricane, which threatened the whole fleet with destruction. The *Calypso* sloop of war, and one of the merchant-

men, sunk, and the Goliath was in imminent danger of sharing the same fate. The Goliath was subsequently employed in the blockade of Rochefort.

On the 31st July, 1804, the officers of the Goliath gave Capt. Brisbane a grand dinner at the Pope's Head hotel, Plymouth. About the same period, he had the misfortune to fracture two of his ribs, and dislocate his arm. This accident was occasioned by the breaking of the man-rope, just as he was stepping over the ship's side.

In the spring of 1805, our officer was appointed to the *Arethusa*, a fine frigate; and, at the latter end of the year, escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. He was afterwards employed in cruizing off the Havannah, where he captured several trading vessels; and on the 23d Aug. 1806, the *Pomona*, a Spanish frigate of 38 guns and 347 men. On this occasion the *Arethusa*, supported by the *Anson*, Capt. Lydiard, was opposed not only to the frigate, but to twelve gun-boats from the Havannah, (each carrying a 24-pounder and 100 men,) and a castle on shore mounting sixteen 36 pounders. After an action of 35 minutes the *Pomona* struck her colours; three gun-boats blew up, six were sunk, and three driven among the breakers. The castle, by red-hot shot, set fire to the *Arethusa*, but the flames were speedily extinguished; and a melancholy and dreadful explosion shortly after taking place in the castle, the contest ceased. In the course of the action Capt. Brisbane was wounded in the knee; but, though he suffered excruciating pain, he refused to quit the deck till Victory had decisively proclaimed herself in favour of the British flag.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Capt. Brisbane was despatched from Jamaica, with a squadron of frigates, consisting of the *Arethusa*, *Latona*, and *Anson*, to reconnoitre the island of Curaçoa, and to ascertain, by a flag of truce, whether the inhabitants were disposed towards an alliance with Great Britain. It was on the 1st Jan. 1807, that this little squadron, reinforced by the *Fisgard* frigate, arrived off Curaçoa. No orders whatever had been given to attack the island; but, having by means of the pilots taken on board at Aruba, perfectly ascertained the situation of the place, Capt. Brisbane formed a plan for carrying it by a *coup-de-main*; and imparting his intention to the respective captains under him, with a zeal for the service which would have done honour to the character of a Nelson, taking the sole responsibility upon himself, he led

his ships into the harbour, passing the formidable line of sea batteries by which its entrance was protected, and came to an anchor. It is well deserving of remark, that previously to this, and unknown to their officers, the men, participating in the spirit of their gallant leader, had arranged themselves for attack; and, when called to quarters, they were found with the words "*Victory or Death*," chalked upon their hats! The harbour, as he describes it in his official letter, was defended by regular fortifications of two tier of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone mounting 66 pieces of cannon; the entrance only fifty yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate *Hatslar*, of 36 guns, and Surinam sloop, of 22, with two armed schooners; a chain of forts was on Misleburgh, a commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress, Fort Republique, within the distance of grape-shot, enfilading the whole harbour.

The enemy were panic-struck at such unexpected gallantry, and all was confusion. A severe and destructive cannonade commenced on the part of the *Arethusa* and *Latona*, and the guns of Fort Amsterdam were soon silenced. Capt. Brisbane had landed with his boat's crew, when, learning from Capt. Wood of the *Latona* that the *Hatslar* had called for quarter, he pushed off from the shore with four or five men, and got on board in time to haul down the enemy's colours with his own hands. The boats of the squadron were now ordered to land, and Fort Amsterdam was instantly taken possession of without resistance, although the garrison consisted of 275 regular troops. The Commodore was the first person who scaled the walls, and on this occasion also struck the Dutch flag. About this period the Governor of Curaçoa arrived in a boat from his country house, accompanied by a lady; and stopping under the *Latona*'s stern, was desired by her commander to proceed to the fort, where he would find Capt. Brisbane, and receive no molestation. He accordingly went thither, and after an hour's deliberation, agreed to surrender the island and its dependencies to the crown of Great Britain. By ten o'clock the British flag was hoisted on Fort Republique; the whole of the island, defended by 1200 militia, besides a considerable number of regular troops, having been reduced, and brought into the quiet possession of the English, by a force not exceeding 800 effective men, in less than four hours.

The splendour of this achievement might well excite the astonishment of the Commander-in-Chief; who, it is said,

had calculated that no less a force than ten sail of the line, and 10,000 land forces, would be necessary for the capture of the island, which had been thus subdued by a mere handful of men. The entire loss of the British was only 4 seamen killed, and 14 wounded.

Vice-Adm. Dacres, in his official despatches announcing the event to Government, thus handsomely expressed his approbation of the gallant conduct of the captors:—"Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in the different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how sufficiently to admire the decision of Capt. Brisbane in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct displayed by himself, the other three captains, and all the officers and men under his command."

Immediately after the capture, Capt. Brisbane proceeded to disarm the militia—a most politic measure, considering the very slender state of the British force; and to administer to the inhabitants of the island the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty. The Dutch Governor having refused to take that oath, Capt. Brisbane constituted himself his successor, *pro tempore*, and assumed the functions of government accordingly.

As a reward for their distinguished conduct, King George III. was graciously pleased to present each of the captains engaged in the conquest of Curaçoa, with a gold medal; and to confer the honour of knighthood upon Captain Brisbane, by patent dated April 10, 1807: and in December, the following honourable augmentation to the armorial ensigns used by his family, viz. a chief embattled, thereon a ship of war under sail between two castles; for crest, out of a naval crown, an arm embowed, grasping a sword; and from the hand a medal suspended by a ribbon; for a motto, CURAÇOA; and for supporters, on the dexter side, a British sailor; and on the sinister, a British marine. The House of Assembly of Jamaica presented Sir Charles with a handsome sword, accompanied by an appropriate address; and after his return to England, he had the pleasure of receiving a similar compliment from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

On quitting the government of Curaçoa, Sir Charles Brisbane rejoined his old ship the *Arethusa*, and remained in her until the autumn of 1808, when he was appointed to the *Blake*, of 74 guns. At the latter end of the same year he obtained the government of the island

of St. Vincent, which post he retained until his death. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1819, and to that of Vice-Adm. 182-.

Sir Charles married Sarah, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir James Patey, of Reading, Knt.; and had several children. His only surviving brother, James, was knighted for his gallantry at Algiers, in 1816, on which occasion he commanded the flag-ship of Lord Exmouth. His three elder brothers, John-Douglas, Thomas-Stewart, and William-Henry, died in the service of their country: the former, a captain R.N., was drowned in 1782; the second, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, fell at St. Domingo, in 1795; and the latter, a naval Captain, died in the following year.

A portrait of the subject of this memoir, executed by J. Northcote, R.A. representing his attack on Curaçoa, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1809.

REV. SAMUEL CLAPHAM, M.A.

June 1. At Sidmouth, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. Vicar of Christ Church, Hampshire; of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire; and Rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorsetshire.

Mr. Clapham was born at Leeds in 1755. He was educated by his father in his native town, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1778, M.A. 1784. In 1790 he undertook the curacy of Yarm, in Yorkshire; he was presented to Ouseburn in 1797 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough; to Christchurch, in 1802, by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester (through the influence of Bishop Pretyman); and to Gussage, in 1806, by W. Long, Esq.

For the greatest part of 25 years, and whilst his health permitted, he was an able, active, and upright Magistrate for the county of Hants. For 52 years, as a Christian Minister, he was a faithful and diligent labourer in his Master's vineyard. During this period, he published many works bearing his own name; three large volumes of selected Family Sermons, "Pretyman's Elements of Theology" abridged, "Massillon's Charges" translated, "Jeremy Taylor's Prayers," with several occasional Discourses, &c.; but he was also the author of three volumes of useful and popular Sermons which have been held in great repute, under the title of "Theophilus St. John, LL.B." Some of these were composed before he was 24 years old; and it was from self-diffidence alone that he ushered them into the world under a fictitious name. I believe that he was an incidental contributor to the pages of the periodical work for which I now write—at least I know

that he was an admirer and lover of it, on account of the religious and political principles which it has always espoused, especially at that memorable era, or perilous crisis, when there were so many machinations with which our unrivalled establishment in Church and State had to contend. For the principles to which I allude, and their advocates, he was a most strenuous champion: indeed, the sternness of his orthodoxy was a prominent feature in his character: and, as all mortals have their failings, one of his perhaps was the vehemence with which he was accustomed to defend his favourite loyal and clerical tenets. If, to hate a Whig, was, in the opinion of *Dr. Johnson*, to be a good hater, Mr. Clapham might well aspire to that honourable appellation, by his antipathy to all the enemies of our excellent church, whether within or without its pale. In one of St. John's sermons on our Saviour's answer to Nicodemus, he triumphantly exposes and refutes the erroneous Calvinistic doctrine of regeneration, which is so much inculcated at present by a certain class of teachers among ourselves. Mr. Clapham's social qualities, his inflexible integrity and good nature, endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance. He kept up a constant intercourse with many eminent preachers and literary men of talent, such as the late Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Rose, M.P., &c. He was especially in habits of strict intimacy with the aged and venerable Dr. Scott, so many years Rector of a valuable living in the north, since divided into four—one who will be known to posterity by his Sermons, as well as by his Letters, signed *Anti-Sejanus*. What he did not publish of the former, he bequeathed to the subject of this memoir. Mr. Clapham was not less cautious in forming his private attachments, than he was fervent and steady in adhering to them when formed. With a slight publication which met his eye in 1795, he was so much pleased, that he commenced and carried on a familiar and friendly correspondence with its author for more than ten years before they ever saw each other; afterwards, by a congeniality of sentiment on passing events and professional exertions, for the remaining 25 years, it was never interrupted.

Having taken this concise view of Mr. Clapham's principles and conduct, supported consistently through life, the painful task devolves upon me to add, that a few years since his constitution began to be much impaired. He was unable to share any more with an assistant in the parochial functions of his ministry, and in quitting his vicarage of Christchurch, where he had so long resided, he was advised by the faculty to repair to Sidmouth for the benefit of its salubrious air; but here, although incompetent to any service either in the desk or pulpit,

his attention was ever on the alert, and his pen was not idle in his beloved Master's cause. He dedicated his time and talents to a revisal and improvement, by more French Translations, of a new edition, which was called for, of his "*Family Sermons*." He happily lived long enough to complete this work, and see it make its appearance. After this he wholly resigned himself to pious meditations and devotional exercises. He had been long *setting his house in order*, so as to be ready to quit it on a summons for that awful journey which we must all take that we may enter into our rest; and a few weeks previous to his dissolution, after humourously describing his feeble and helpless state before he was confined to his bed, he wrote as follows to the author of this scanty and imperfect tribute to his memory: "I am living with eternity ever in my view; not without that dread which every thinking man as a fallen creature must feel at so awful a contemplation; but soothed by hope and comfort, which I am willing to believe is directed from above."

Under the impression of these sentiments it is natural to expect that his last end must be like that of the righteous; and in fact, so easy and gentle was his exit from this world, that he may be said almost literally to have slept himself into another; there to receive, through a Redeemer's merits (for in these alone he placed his trust), the rewards of an industrious, well-spent, Christian life.

Mr. Clapham had only one son, James-Murray, who died on board his Majesty's ship Pandora, April 28, 1809, in his 18th year, and has a monumental tablet in the church of Upper Deal. He has left three amiable unmarried daughters, who were truly exemplary and unremitting in filial attentions to their revered parent.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Stapleford, the Rev. *William Atkinson*, Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Catherine hall. He proceeded B.A. 1781, being eighth wrangler of that year, M.A. 1784, B.D. 1792; and was elected Fellow of Christ's in 1808.

The Rev. *George Benison*, formerly Curate of Heydon and Little Chishall, Essex. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1779.

The Rev. *John Filkes*, Vicar of Navestock, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. coll. Oxf. where he graduated M.A. 1774, and B.D. 1783: and by which society he was presented to Navestock in 1792.

The Rev. *David Frankish*, Curate of Kirton, Linc. B.A. of St. John's coll. Camb.

Aged 78, the Rev. *W. Gerard*, of the Church of Rome, for forty-three years Chaplain at Lanarth Court, Monmouthshire.

At Tettenhall Wood, near Wolverhampton, aged 76, the Rev. *Josiah Hinckes*, formerly of Pemb. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1778.

The Rev. *Wyndham Scott*, Rector of Kentisbeare, Devon, to which parish he was lately presented by the Hon. P. C. Wyndham.

The Rev. *William Tanner*, Rector of Meshaw, Devon, and Priest Vicar of Exeter cath. He was of King's coll. Camb. M.A. 1774; was presented to Meshaw in 1777 by G. H. Wollaston, Esq. and received his preferment at Exeter in 1808.

The Rev. *Robert Lawrence Townsend*, D.D. Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, Glouc. and an active magistrate for that county. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf. B. and D.D. 1815; and was instituted to his rectory in 1815 on his own petition. His son, of the same name, is one of the Ministers of St. Philip, Liverpool.

Aged 74, the Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of St. Devereux and Wormbridge, Herefordshire, to which churches he was presented in 1791 by E. B. Clive, Esq.

The Rev. *Edward Yeats*, one of the senior Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1802, being the fourth wrangler of that year; M.A. 1805.

At Eton, aged 49, the Rev. *Charles Yonge*, senior Assistant in the Upper School. He was formerly Fellow of King's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

March 18. At Buckingham, aged 71, the Rev. *William Eyre*, Vicar of Padbury, and Perpetual Curate of Hillesden, Bucks. He was of Linc. coll. Oxf., M.A. 1776, was presented to Padbury in 1786 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and to Hillesden in 1816 by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon.

March 20. At East Langdon, Kent, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Delannoy*, Rector of that parish with West Langdon and Guston, and Vicar of Westcliff. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1778, M.A. 1783. He was collated to the vicarage of Whitfield in Kent, in 1784, by Abp. Moore, exchanged that living for Langdon and Guston, both in the same patronage, in 1788, and was presented to Westcliff in 1807 by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

March 23. At Babworth, Notts., aged 72, the Rev. *John Eyre*, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Canon Residentiary of York, Prebendary of Southwell, Rector of Babworth, Beelsby, and Headon. He was the second son of Anthony Eyre, Esq., of Grove in Nottinghamshire; and was of Braz. coll. Oxf., M.A. 1786. He was collated to the Prebend of Apesthorpe, in the Church of York, by Abp. Markham in 1788; was presented to Babworth in 1796 by the Hon. J. Simpson, and to the sinecure rectory of Headon in the same year by his father; was collated to the Prebend of

Norwell Overall, in the collegiate church of Southwell, by Abp. Markham in 1802; and to the Archdeaconry of Nottingham by Abp. Vernon in 1810; and was presented to the rectory of Beelsby by the Dean and Chapter of Southwell in 1827.

March 25. At Blyton, near Gainsborough, aged 84, the Rev. *J. Anderson*, Curate of that place for nearly half a century.

March 26. The Rev. *W. B. Williams*, Minister of Ram's chapel, Homerton, Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Monday evening Lecturer at St. Antholin's, Watlingstreet. Mr. Williams was a student of Worcester college, Oxford; and was formerly Curate of High Wycombe, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Downshire. He published "The Good Samaritan, or Charity to Strangers Recommended," 1793, 8vo., "A Check to the Opinions of Baron Swedenborg," 1798, 8vo., "The Reigning Abominations considered, a Sermon on occasion of the General Fast, 1803," 8vo., "Six Sermons on the Church Catechism, 1808," 8vo.

April 5. At Little Dunham, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Jowett*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magd. coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1788, being the 6th senior optime of that year, M.A. 1781; and was presented to his living in 1792 by E. Parry, Esq.

April 9. At Hereford, after a few hours illness, aged 77, the Rev. *Morgan Cove*, D.C.L., Rector of Eaton Bishop, Prebendary and Chancellor of the choir of the cathedral church of Hereford. He received his collegiate education at Trin. hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1776; he was incorporated of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and was a grand compounder for the degree of D.C.L. in 1810. In 1795 Mr. Cove, being then of Helston in Cornwall, published anonymously an "Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England." It received considerable attention; and the second edition was reviewed in our vol. lxx. p. 558. The vicarage of Sithney in Cornwall was in consequence given him by the then Bishop of Exeter; and shortly after, by the patronage of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, he became in 1799, Rector of Eaton Bishop, and Prebendary of Gorwall and Overbury in that cathedral in 1800. In the latter year he published another work in defence of the existing arrangements in the revenues of the church, entitled, "An Inquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tithes," 8vo. This is fully reviewed in our vol. lxxi. p. 237—244. Again, in 1817, he republished both works united, "corrected and greatly enlarged" (see vol. lxxxvii. i. 150—154)). Dr. Cove was appointed to his chancellorship in 1828.

April 10. At Clatford, Hants, the Rev. *Thomas Willis*, Rector of that parish and Ilsfield. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1775, M.A. 1779; and was presented to both his livings by R. Willis, Esq.; to the former in 1783, and the latter in 1785.

April 12. Aged 55, the Rev. *Joseph Bardgett*, Vicar of Broughton, Yorkshire, and Rector of Melmerby, Cumberland; Chaplain of Merton college, Oxford, and Proctor in the Court of the Vice-chancellor of that university. He attained the degree of M.A. in 1804; was presented to Melmerby in 1822, by T. Pattinson, Esq., and to Broughton in 1824, by Christchurch, Oxford.

April 15. At Yealmpton, Devon, aged 37, the Rev. *James Yonge*, Rector of Stockley Pomeroy, and Perpetual Curate of Tormoham and Cockington. He was instituted in all those churches in 1828, collated to the first by Dr. Carey, Bp. of Exeter, and presented to the latter by the Rev. Roger Mallock.

April 16. Aged 77, the Rev. *Jonathan Holmes*, Rector of Kildale, and Perpetual Curate of Thirsk, Carlton Miniott, and Sand Hutton, Yorkshire. He was collated to Carlton in 1787, and to Thirsk with Sand Hutton in 1798, by Abp. Markham; and was presented to Kildale in 1811, by R. Bell Livesay, Esq.

At Leeds, aged 36, the Rev. *George Walker*, officiating Minister of Trinity church in that town, and Rector of Papworth Everard, co. Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1814, being the eighth wrangler of that year, M.A. 1817. In 1818 he was appointed Head Master of the Leeds grammar-school: but had subsequently resigned. He was presented to Papworth by his college in 1820. Mr. Walker was a man of unquestionable talent and high attainments, and discharged his various duties with that vigorous attention and efficiency which characterise mental ardour and cultivation. Several of his pupils have distinguished themselves in the universities.

April 17. Aged 65, the Rev. *John Vachell*, Vicar of Littleport in the Isle of Ely. He was of Pemb. hall, Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; and was collated to his living in 1795 by the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely.

April 21. At his son's at East Acton, Middlesex, the Rev. *Thomas Davis*, B.C.L. Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of St. Martin's in that city, and Vicar of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts. He was presented to his Salisbury church in 1809, by H. P. Wyndham, Esq.; was collated to the prebend of Stratford by Bishop Fisher in 1818; and was presented to Fisherton in 1820, by John Davis, Esq.

April ... In London, whither he had repaired for medical advice, the Rev. *Cuth-*
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bert Henley, Rector of Rendlesham, and Perpetual Curate of Wantesden, Suffolk. He was of Pemb. hall, Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; was presented to Rendlesham by the King in 1816, on the death of [we believe his father] the Rev. Samuel Henley, D.D., of whom see vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 182; and to Wantesden in 1823, by N. Barnadiston, Esq. He published a Sermon preached at a visitation of the Archdeacon of Suffolk. He contributed to this Magazine an account of his parish of Rendlesham; see vol. xci. i. pp. 9. 105.

May 3. At Harrow, aged 36, the Rev. *Samuel Ellis Batten*, Assistant Master of Harrow school. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1813, M.A. 18...

May 11. At Devises, aged 55, the Rev. *Ponsonby Lowther*, Rector of Orcheston St. George, Wilts. He was of Oriel coll. Oxf. M.A. 1800.

May 16. Of typhus fever, the Rev. *Henry Wintle*, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Wintle, Rector of Somerton, Oxon. He had distinguished himself in his examinations for his degree, and his admission into holy orders, and, zealous in duty as amiable in temper and disposition, was executing his pastoral charge with efficiency.

May 17. At Brixton, Isle of Wight, aged 74, the Rev. *Noel Digby*, for fifty years Rector of that parish, first cousin once removed to Earl Digby. He was the third son of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby, (fourth son of William fifth Lord Digby, in the peerage of Ireland, and Lady Jane Noel,) by Mary, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote in Shropshire, Esq. He was of Magd. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1780; and was collated to Brixton in that year by Dr. Thomas, then Bp. of Winchester.

May 23. At Florence, aged 77, the Rev. *Daniel David Berguer*, Rector of Everley, Wilts. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.D. 1800, and was presented to Everley in 1805, by Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.

At Wanborough, Wilts, the Rev. *Marcus Aurelius Parker*, for sixteen years Curate of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1804. He was preparing to attend the church, when a paralytic stroke terminated his life in half an hour. It is remarkable that Mr. Iremonger, the late Vicar of Wanborough, died in a similar manner not five months before (see p. 570.) Mr. Parker has left a widow and family quite destitute.

May 24. At Bath, on his return from London to Exeter, the Rev. *William Ward Smith*, Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1807.

May 31. At Himley, near Dudley, Staff. in his 80th year, the Rev. *John Dudley*, Rector of Himley. He was of Christchurch, Oxf. M.A. 1776, and was presented to Himley in 1799 by the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

June 1. At Weymouth, aged 59, the Rev. Sir *Charles Townsend Waller*, third Bart., of Lisbrian, co. Tipperary, and of Writhlington House, near Bath. He was son of Sir Robert Waller, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1780; and succeeded in the title, in 1826, his brother Sir Robert, who died when serving the office of High Sheriff of the King's County. Sir Charles became a widower Nov. 29, 1827.

June 4. At Northcave, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Robert Todd*, Vicar of that parish, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Palmerston. He was the third son of William Todd, Esq. of Hull; was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; and was instituted to his living in 1820.

June 7. Aged 80, the Rev. *John Brock*, Rector of Bidborough, Kent. He was of King's coll. Camb. B.A. 1769; and was presented to Bidborough in 1789 by C. Elliott, Esq.

June 8. At Harpsden Court, the Rev. *Michael Wyatt*, Rector of North Wraxhall, and Ashley, Wilts. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. M.A. 1809; was presented to Ashley in that year by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to North Wraxhall in 1814, by Mrs. Heneage.

June 11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 29, the Hon. and Rev. *Miles-John Stapleton*, M.A. Rector of Mereworth, and Vicar of Tudeley, Kent; third but elder surviving son of Lord le Despencer. He was of Magdalen coll. Cambridge; and was presented to his livings by his father in 1827. He married Dec. 29, 1820, Anne-Byam, only child of the late Thomas Norbury Kerby, Esq. of Antigua; and has had several children.

June 11. At Dulwich college, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Jenyns Smith*, for 47 years Fellow of that society. He was of Braz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1783.

June 20. At the house of his father the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, Beddington, Surrey, aged 28, the Rev. *Proby John Ferrers*, late of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A. 1829.

At Bath, the Rev. *James Haviland*, Fellow of New College, Oxford, M.A. 1797. He was a very active officer in the University Volunteer Infantry, raised at the commencement of the French revolutionary war.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 15. In Southampton-row, Russell-square, G. Barriffe, esq. late of Jamaica.

June 16. In Finsbury-square, Jacob Jones, esq. in his 66th year.

June 17. At Pentonville, in her 68th year, Mrs. Ann Humfrey, of Bath, relict of W. Humfrey, esq. formerly of Clapham-common.

June 19. The infant son of Sir Charles and Lady Wetherell (see p. 361.)

June 19. At Kingsland, in his 67th year, Tho. Popplewell, esq. R.N. late of Sister's-cottage, Stoke Newington.

June 21. In Montagu-street, Portman-square, in her 13th year, Sophia-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Garnett, Rector of Tilstone, Cheshire.

June 23. At Lord Lilford's, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Hester, wife of the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Rector of Winwick, Lancashire.

At her brother's house, Alfred-place, Camberwell, in her 45th year, Miss Sarah Bond.

June 25. In Torrington-street, Hugh, youngest son of the late Charles Shaw, esq. Ayr, North Britain.

June 30. In Panton-square, Haymarket, John Irving Smale, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

BUCKS.—*June 26.* At Great Marlow, Anne, relict of the late Rev. Jonathan Hammond, many years Rector of Penshurst, Kent.

CORNWALL.—*June 19.* At Trehane, in his 90th year, Wm. Stackhouse, esq.

DEVON.—*June 17.* At Plymouth, aged 86, Stephen Hammick, esq., the senior Alderman of that borough, having served the office of Mayor in 1790.

At Bitton, aged 34, Eliz. Mackworth Praed, eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Praed.

June 21. At Tiverton, aged 65, Sir John Duntz, Bart., Receiver-general for Devonshire. He was the eldest son of Sir John Duntz, M.P. for Tiverton, who was created a Baronet in 1774, and whom he succeeded in that title Feb. 5, 1795. He married in June, 1804, Dorothea, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew, of Tiverton Castle, sixth Bart. of Haccomb, and had issue a son, born in 1806, who has succeeded to the title.

DORSET.—*June 17.* At Lyme Regis, aged 73, Lt.-Gen. John Jenkinson. He was appointed Major in the army March 1, 1794; in the Loyal Staffordshire Foot Aug. 27; following; Lt.-Colonel 1798, Colonel 1808, Major-General 1811, and Lieut.-General 1821. He had been for many years on half-pay. His eldest son, Henry, is a Post Captain R.N., and married in 1823 the younger sister of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P.

June 23. At Shaftesbury, Susan, sister of the late Rev. N. Templeman, Rector of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester, aged 89.

DURHAM.—*June 14.* At Silkworth House, near Sunderland, aged 58, Thos. Hopper, esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County.

ESSEX.—*June 28.* At Walthamstow, Anne, wife of G. Wilson, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*June 20.* At Charlton King's, Cheltenham, aged 70, Gen. George Warde, of Woodland Castle, co. Glamorgan. He was the third son of the

late J. Warde, esq., of Squerries, Kent; was appointed Cornet in the 14th Dragoons 1774, Lieut. 1776, Captain 9th Dragoons 1778. He served as Aid-de-Camp to the Rt. Hon. Gen. Warde until 1783, and was then removed to the horse grenadiers; on the reduction of which he was placed on half-pay. He received in 1790 the rank of Major and Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, and Colonel in 1798. He was appointed Inspecting Field Officer in the Severn district, and in the South-west district, where he continued till June 1808, when he was placed on the staff at Bristol. He attained the rank of Major-Gen. 1805, Lieut.-Gen. 1811, and General 1825.

HANTS.—*June 12.* At Southampton, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Rich. Bracken.

KENT.—*June 2.* At Lillesden, Hawkhurst, aged 51, F. G. Gore-Burridge, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 24.* At Boston, George Varnham, esq. of Wilton-place, Knightsbridge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June 13.* At Barnwell, aged 47, Jane, eldest dau. of H. Hoyle Oddie, esq.

June 27. Mrs. Webster, wife of the Rev. Mr. Webster, Rector of Aston-le-Walls.

SOMERSET.—*June 5.* At Bath, Miss Marsham, aged 67, formerly of Hatfield, Herts.

June 22. At Taunton, aged 41, John Cook, esq., late Capt. in the first Somerset Militia.

SUSSEX.—*June 15.* At Brighton, in his 69th year, Robert Podmore, esq. of Clayton, Sussex.

June 26. At Hastings, in her 85th year, Frances Eliz. Reeve, of Bury St. Edmund's, widow of the late Edward Reeve, Esq.

WORCESTER.—*June 23.* At Kempsey, in his 81st year, Lieut.-Col. Ludovick Grant, late of the East India Co.'s service.

WILTS.—*June 18.* Miss Ellen Frowd, dau. of the late Rev. John Thaine Frowd, of Chicklade.

June 20. At Horningsham, aged 64, Tho. Everett, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*June 20.* At Hull Bank, Miss Haworth, sister to B.B. Haworth, esq.

June 23. Aged 67, Hewley John Baines, esq., of Bell Hall.

June 30. At Harrogate, Croft Wormald, esq., Surgeon.

SCOTLAND.—*June 20.* At 40, Queen-st. Edinburgh, Major Alex. Thomson, Royal Engineers. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1808, 1st Lieut. 1809, Capt. 13th dragoons 1813, brevet Major 1819. He served in Flanders and at Waterloo.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 6.* At Calcutta, W. Lumsdaine, esq. of Lumsdaine, N.B. Deputy Commissary-gen. in Bengal.

Jan. 23. At Bombay, in his 21st year, Ensign Joseph E. Edwards, of the 13th re-

giment N. I., second son of Mr. William Edwards, Banker, of Bristol.

Jan. ... In Calcutta, from a fall from his horse, Capt. Prinsep, of the Bengal Engineers, sixth son of J. Prinsep, esq., of Great Cumberland-st.

Feb. 20. At Neuwied, aged 80, Count George of Stolberg, Major in the service of Saxony. His loss is regretted by a numerous family, of which he was the oldest member.

March 17. At Jamaica, aged 29, John Cottle Herbert, esq., 5th son of the late R. M. Herbert, esq., of Bristol.

April 2. At Rome, Cardinal Giulio Maria della Somaglia, Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of Velletri and Ostia, Vice-Chancellor and Librarian, High Priest of the Lateran, Secretary of the Supreme College of the Holy Office, Prefect of the Holy Congregation dei Riti e Cerimonie, Knight of the Order of St. Annunziata, &c. He was born at Piacenza, the 29th of July, 1742, and was descended from one of the most distinguished families of the country. Pius VI. raised him to the dignity of Cardinal, June 1, 1795; he was afterwards one of the party that formed an opposition to the administration of Cardinal Gonsalvi, and became Secretary of State under Leo XII. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he executed with the greatest activity the duties of that high office, and was in all respects a man distinguished by multifarious knowledge, and was generally esteemed. He is said to have left a fortune of 600,000 scudi, which he has bequeathed to the Propaganda.

April 12. At Corfu, Mary, wife of Capt. Davies.

April 15. At Perugia, in Italy, aged 124, Hipolyto Bendo. He married a second wife when 101 years old, and lost the use of his limbs in 1822, in consequence of a fall. Pope XII. settled a pension upon the veteran in 1825. The rigours of last winter proved fatal to him. He was abstemious in eating, but drank regularly six bottles of wine per day!

Lately. At Abbeville, aged 32, Peter Joseph Bertin, created D.C.L. at Oxford, June 26, 1816, formerly Superior of the College of Abbeville, and Member of the Academy of Amiens. The Abbé Bertin for many years resided in Oxford, and was a teacher of the French language. He was presented to his degree with the present Archbishop of Tours, a Peer of France, when Dr. Phillimore did ample justice to their merits; and, as a still further mark of respect, the University generously defrayed the expenses attending their honorary degrees. They both resided in the University as teachers of the French language for many years, possessed considerable talent, and during the whole time of their residence acted with the utmost propriety and honour.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Brodrick, 29th Foot.

At Chesne, near Geneva, Catherine, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

Sir William Seymour, Judge at Bombay, son of Mr. Seymour, a Magistrate at Brighton.

In H. M. ship Sybille, off the coast of Africa, Alfred Robert, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Slade, of Mansel-house, Somerset.

At Paris, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Knollis, and niece to the Hon. Mrs. Knollis.

In the village of Zaitsovo, when returning from a visit to St. Petersburg, aged 88,

the old Mekhti Khan of Tarkoff. He was a Lieut.-General in the Russian army, and had the orders of St. Alexander Newsky and St. Wladimir, and in the course of his long life distinguished himself by his unalterable fidelity to Russia. While he was at St. Petersburg he was honoured by his Majesty with particular marks of his esteem.

June 1. In Guernsey, aged 25, Francis Clayton, esq. of 95th Foot.

June 10. At Geneva, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lloyd, esq. late in the Civil Service, Bengal, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of Llanbedr.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. xcix. ii. 274.—The will of Colonel Beaumont, late M.P. for Northumberland, has been proved. The personalty was 60,000*l.*, which is divided amongst his family. Mrs. Beaumont, the widow, is a wealthy heiress in her own right, inheriting the vast estates and productive lead-mines of the family of Blackett.

P. 474.—The will and codicils of Margaret, dowager Countess of Clonmel, have been proved in Doctors' Commons, and her personal property sworn to be under 70,000*l.* She disposes of a great variety of jewellery and trinkets, set in brilliants, between her son the Earl, and her daughter the Countess of Beauchamp; and, after bequeathing several legacies of trifling amount, gives the residue of her property to the Countess of Beauchamp for life, free from the control of her present or any future husband, with power to her to dispose of the principal by will, and appoints her son and daughter two of the executors.

P. 648.—Edward Hollond, Esq. of Cavendish-square, bequeathed to the Westminster Infirmary the munificent legacy of 10,000*l.*; and 10,000*l.* to the Middlesex Hospital; besides other sums to charities.

Vol. c. i. p. 91.—Philip Perry, Esq., left behind him personal property to the amount of 250,000*l.* His freehold estates are estimated at nearly 100,000*l.* in addition. He was a member of the family of the great shipbuilders at Blackwall.

P. 190.—The Hon. Charlotte Chapman was the fourth and youngest dau. of Lucius Charles sixth Viscount Falkland, by Jane dowager Viscountess Villiers, and dau. and heiress of Richard Butler, Esq. She was married June 1799, to Anthony Chapman, Esq. of Gunville (not Grenville) House, Dorset. Her sister, the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth Carey, was the wife of the late Dr. Law, Archdeacon of Rochester; but died so long since as 1782.

P. 280. The Rev. Thomas Brooke (not Brookes) was of Exeter coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1804, D.C.L. 1814. He died Feb. 22, aged 48.

P. 281.—The Rev. Robert Kedington was the only surviving branch of the ancient and respectable family of Kerington or Kedington, of Acton in Suffolk. He was Secretary to the General Committee of the Suffolk Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; and also of the Long Melford and Stoke Benefit Society.

P. 477.—Thomas Southwood, Esq. was, independently of other extensive property, Lord of the Manor of Taunton Deane, which was purchased by him a few years ago of the Bishop of Winchester, and the rights and privileges incidental to which Mr. Southwood realised with keen solicitude. He was in many respects of very eccentric habits—his dress was plain, and his domestic arrangements of the most frugal character, generally dining, until lately, with his servants in the kitchen. His aversion to the female sex was as resolute as it was inexplicable. He had but few relatives, and those of very remote kindred. The larger portion of his property would, it was commonly reported a few years ago, have been devised to the late Lord Gifford, to whom he was, though very distantly, related. By a recent will, however, the bulk of his freehold and personal estates, estimated at the lowest sum at *one hundred thousand pounds*, is bequeathed to Mr. Robert Mattock, his servant for thirty-three years, having been placed in Mr. Southwood's family as a parish apprentice.—Mr. Mattock's vast accession of property he had not contemplated; his whimsical benefactor having merely intimated to him that "he had left him something comfortable, but whether he had given him five shillings or ten shillings he should not say." The legacies to other persons amount to about 15,000*l.* embracing provision for several of his other domestics; and some estates of the annual value of 600*l.* are devised to a very respectable, but distantly-related family at Wellington.

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* * * *The principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

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